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COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

OF THE

103829

UNITED STATES

WITH

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

DURING THE

YEARS 1894 AND 1895.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOLUME II.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1896.

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EUROPE.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The excess of exports over imports for 1894 is far less than for 1893, but the year 1894 may be considered as a fairly prosperous one for this Empire.

There was a decided increase in the amount of goods manufactured and raw materials imported, while there has been a decrease in the amount of raw materials exported.

The following figures will give an idea of the business done during the years 1894 and 1893:

The total export from Austria-Hungary, exclusive of precious metals, was \$321,808,000 in 1894, against \$332,320,000 in 1893, showing a decrease of \$512,000. The total import was \$286,780,000 in 1894, against \$268,040,000 in 1893, an increase of \$18,740,000.

Thus there was a decided falling off in the excess of exports over imports in 1894, the excess being \$35,028,000, while in 1893 there was an excess of \$54,288,000, or a difference of \$19,000,000 in favor of 1893. There has been no decrease in the quantities of goods exported, but only in the value, due to the depreciation in the value of wool, iron, sugar, coal, vegetables, and timber.

All the countries exporting goods to Austria show an increase in their trade with this country excepting Switzerland, which shows a decrease of 18.5 per cent.

The per cent of increase in the amount of goods imported in 1894 over the amount exported in 1893 was as follows:

From—	Per cent.	From—	Per cent.
Roumania	153.3	Germany	7.7
Russia	67	France	7.5
Servia	47.3	Italy	2.6
Great Britain	24.7	Other countries	18.7

The most important exports during the years 1893 and 1894 were the following:

[In meter centners.¹]

Articles.	1893.	1894.	Articles.	1893.	1894.
Barley	5,122,920	4,178,356	Malt products	426,223	269,054
Malt	1,368,968	1,292,882	Raw sugar	1,440,021	672,462
Hay	914,371	109,073	Refined sugar	3,082,574	3,729,312
Wheat	761,772	646,238	Beer	677,868	686,567
Corn	337,131	110,654	Spirits	275,363	206,737
Rye	6,895	8,243	Wine	237,900	231,080
Leguminous vegetables ..	1,167,547	1,118,317	Fruit	696,793	845,212

¹ Meter centner = 220.46 pounds.

[In meter centners.¹]

Articles.	1893.	1894.	Articles.	1893.	1894.
Vegetables.....	633, 427	539, 348	Raw and smelted iron....	122, 112	112, 912
Butter.....	54, 955	44, 980	Cotton yarn.....	22, 758	16, 831
Eggs.....	662, 999	902, 074	Cotton goods.....	32, 002	31, 040
Game, poultry.....	74, 280	84, 815	Linen yarn.....	93, 255	80, 259
Salt.....	76, 782	68, 098	Linen goods.....	24, 676	18, 341
Fish.....	32, 087	33, 560	Woolen goods.....	48, 162	42, 930
Wood.....	19, 188, 827	20, 397, 578	Woolen yarn.....	8, 458	6, 687
Brown coal.....	67, 631, 857	69, 024, 935	Silk goods.....	5, 429	5, 984
Pit coal.....	6, 484, 240	6, 246, 699	Clothes and underwear....	21, 390	20, 806
Coke.....	1, 085, 793	1, 105, 595	Leather.....	9, 000	9, 154
Wool.....	68, 777	73, 210	Leather goods.....	28, 512	26, 594
Paper.....	353, 476	391, 803	Glassware.....	50, 873	474, 572
Oxocerite.....	46, 500	51, 664	Stone.....	367, 428	332, 517
Cerolin.....	37, 744	38, 135	Clay ware.....	444, 597	503, 004
Margarin.....	76, 045	43, 800	Iron manufactures.....	334, 541	320, 789
Hops.....	38, 134	35, 495	Metal ware.....	24, 687	36, 778
Seed oil.....	87, 745	102, 143	Machines.....	87, 763	95, 327
Minerals.....	7, 913, 751	8, 554, 617	Hardware.....	30, 017	28, 755
Chemicals.....	315, 075	361, 226	Combustibles.....	82, 229	80, 625
Fertilizer.....	248, 835	199, 840	Chemical products.....	101, 682	114, 053
Cattle.....number..	48, 237	228, 464	Instruments.....	5, 900	6, 885
Sheep.....do.....	226, 988	343, 100	Paper, paper goods.....	471, 343	466, 573
Pigs.....do.....	430, 633	485, 063	Rubber goods.....	4, 545	3, 891

¹ Meter centner=220.46 pounds.

The most important imports were as follows:

[In meter centners.¹]

Articles.	1893.	1894.	Articles.	1893.	1894.
Coffee.....	360, 330	373, 234	Tobacco leaves.....	142, 350	114, 713
Tea.....	7, 893	8, 541	Hops.....	10, 555	12, 851
Cocoa.....	7, 759	8, 706	Linseed oil.....	96, 105	121, 847
Spices.....	28, 044	32, 810	Skins and hides.....	328, 202	309, 998
Tropical fruits.....	779, 558	832, 220	Leather.....	58, 804	64, 585
Spirits.....	14, 968	13, 256	Gums and rosin.....	361, 237	409, 383
Wine.....	1, 222, 229	913, 031	Rubber.....	6, 971	6, 584
Beer.....	62, 700	64, 278	Pit coal.....	38, 408, 739	40, 482, 666
Rice.....	924, 896	948, 038	Coke.....	3, 098, 610	4, 372, 592
Fish.....	214, 251	225, 957	Minerals.....	4, 268, 396	5, 492, 702
Cheese.....	23, 662	23, 487	Iron.....	746, 837	1, 314, 987
Eggs.....	17, 815	207, 031	Other metals, raw.....	370, 640	433, 508
Barley.....	240, 225	872, 801	Mineral oil.....	1, 638, 253	1, 431, 774
Millet.....	208, 783	475, 772	Chemicals.....	878, 020	972, 364
Hay.....	483, 500	1, 394, 910	Salt.....	265, 126	327, 959
Corn.....	748, 916	2, 239, 676	Paraffin.....	66, 945	45, 779
Wheat.....	207, 224	327, 399	Animal tallow.....	15, 008	23, 288
Rye.....	68, 676	39, 503	Manufactured articles:		
Vegetables.....	1, 169, 912	1, 275, 156	Iron.....	469, 427	470, 673
Fruit.....	189, 429	160, 248	Other metals.....	35, 396	32, 404
Cattle.....number..	57, 987	69, 093	Cotton yarn.....	100, 874	152, 466
Sheep.....do.....	13, 714	9, 845	Woolen yarn.....	62, 486	78, 162
Pigs.....do.....	213, 411	279, 273	Jute.....	40, 695	42, 487
Cotton.....	1, 096, 952	1, 191, 826	Woolen goods.....	23, 073	24, 286
Flax.....	269, 016	236, 341	Machines.....	354, 524	434, 888
Hemp.....	73, 822	94, 659	Paper.....	46, 178	50, 439
Jute.....	324, 557	338, 517	Chemical products.....	87, 662	96, 955
Wool.....	280, 869	310, 652	Books and papers.....	48, 490	51, 633

¹ Meter centner=220.46 pounds.

In 1893, there was imported \$60,016,000 worth of precious metals, and in 1894, only \$1,508,000.

MAX JUDD,
Consul General,

VIENNA, March 16, 1895.

DECLARED EXPORTS, 1894.

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates in Austria-Hungary during the year ended June 30, 1894.

Articles.	Quarter ending—			
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	March 31.	June 30.
BUDAPEST.				
Alkanet root.....			\$1,334.51	
Basket ware.....		\$487.20	747.04	\$222.49
Beans.....	\$12,608.64	76,908.57	81,829.91	100,431.47
Books.....	564.80	722.11	1,294.19	683.92
Cuttlefish bones.....				820.74
Drugs and chemicals.....	4,305.22			
Embroideries.....	239.12		966.54	
Fruit, dried, etc.....		9,319.98	4,127.60	17,210.52
Furniture.....	1,614.73	1,083.36	1,065.66	1,933.03
Glassware.....	7,092.92	7,022.90	1,315.69	3,786.35
Glue.....	1,999.42			
Herbs, roots, and leaves.....	7,754.78	5,741.86	1,036.44	5,633.17
Linen goods.....	66.90			
Majolica.....	3,439.40	1,014.41		122.16
Millet.....	381.64	431.25	391.79	
Mineral water.....	31,948.22	9,223.16	4,948.16	21,176.89
Oils and paints.....	519.68	376.54	265.54	735.00
Red pepper.....			694.96	405.91
Seeds.....				2,224.01
Skins.....			14,811.55	
Umbrella fixtures and sticks.....	5,661.36	1,891.36	5,743.68	2,229.39
Wines and liquors.....	14,654.66	8,012.14	8,315.07	9,484.66
Wood pulp.....	14,461.59	8,504.66	3,392.95	583.57
Miscellaneous.....	120.12	359.68	498.05	402.88
Total	107,557.00	131,968.93	132,740.33	167,596.11
PRAGUE.				
Artificial flowers.....	453.44	10,963.32	4,361.27	620.91
Beans and lentils.....	12,404.92	64,782.23	91,691.26	90,719.89
Bed feathers.....	32,845.33	27,029.70	20,070.44	27,588.63
Beer.....	30,757.69	22,303.78	29,689.81	27,933.20
Beet-root sugar.....	1,818,719.14	997,892.10	16,756.24	166,677.73
Black lead.....	1,637.03	1,585.75	4,242.57	3,209.27
Books.....	2,284.45	2,392.86	2,421.34	1,178.66
Buttons.....	14,330.03	7,860.77	2,715.23	5,562.37
Carlsbad sprudel salt.....	2,687.67			8,827.26
Cloth and woolen goods.....	6,333.53	949.37	2,206.45	2,110.16
Cotton goods.....	10,365.42	6,687.90		248.11
Drugs and chemicals.....	8,417.01	5,512.96	5,606.13	3,615.15
Fruit, dried, etc.....		3,968.57		
Furniture.....				1,308.94
Glassware.....	64,313.91	25,835.18	24,970.97	39,454.20
Gloves.....	81,595.78	25,032.60	14,552.11	315.49
Gum.....	307.35	1,436.20	441.21	3,147.71
Hair:				
Animal.....		3,814.43	669.89	
Human.....	8,902.25	3,307.53	9,690.52	9,674.56
Hope.....	2,549.76	54,682.57	12,179.87	
Jewelry and precious stones.....	5,812.98	541.45	18,572.33	533.22
Leather and skins.....		710.50	720.24	540.59
Linen goods.....	44,935.52	32,734.67	18,155.57	5,096.03
Metal ware.....	4,879.82	1,117.32	2,165.26	2,018.20
Mineral water.....	1,729.56	1,638.00	712.41	983.58
Musical instruments.....	10,330.84	2,086.91	2,122.10	3,984.92
Paper and paper goods.....	8,893.16	4,441.41	5,101.96	8,372.53
Pearl blanks.....			3,241.91	6,385.25
Pictures.....				1,021.09
Porcelain and pottery.....	179,445.52	66,361.88	49,865.82	94,105.71
Potash.....	5,874.26	13,640.70	5,529.36	11,064.08
Seeds.....			1,458.98	4,945.08
Silks and velvets.....	5,350.89	1,213.28	949.03	
Skeletons.....	273.64	470.15		518.45
Smokers' articles.....	349.22			
Stationery.....	1,175.64			259.34
Toys.....	4,854.18	1,274.01	704.92	3,197.73
Wines and liquors.....	701.61	275.47	246.90	886.33
Wooden ware.....		366.20		595.42
Wood pulp.....	6,985.97	22,880.15	25,828.53	6,404.15
Wool.....	2,120.40			
Miscellaneous.....	3,673.03	3,302.37	4,490.54	1,014.31
Total	2,381,291.10	1,417,090.29	382,105.17	544,778.25

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates in Austria-Hungary during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—			
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	March 31.	June 30.
REICHENBERG.				
Artificial flowers	\$5,421.92	\$2,803.62	\$2,742.50	\$360.79
Beer	2,169.03			
Bonnet frames	275.29	1,319.22		
Buttons	27,247.96	6,770.14	4,705.94	7,250.42
Cutlery	5,440.20	1,177.34	4,823.01	1,511.72
Glassware	242,243.30	70,475.88	40,816.65	75,763.25
Jewelry and precious stones	30,439.94	28,933.11	66,942.08	46,033.80
Linen goods	84,968.83	47,042.45	49,804.99	45,293.48
Metal ware	5,702.42	560.54	3,593.41	173.39
Photo frames	2,017.77	1,380.46	2,253.93	8,008.21
Porcelain and pottery	71,557.93	20,508.06	3,216.29	9,679.57
Silks and velvets	2,194.78	662.12		620.14
Sparterre	2,265.90	1,924.30	1,264.58	1,066.41
Sticks	170.63			170.63
Toys	1,990.62	894.56	2,431.24	244.65
Woodenware	1,634.16	95.31		218.72
Woolen goods	1,140.18	1,902.03	284.14	439.14
Miscellaneous	3,985.18	2,276.48	1,029.37	155.33
Total	490,876.04	182,947.02	183,908.13	192,010.05
TRIESTE.				
Albumen	962.22			
Beans	1,466.20	14,593.99	8,858.31	7,379.24
Coffee	181,622.93	30,686.33		23,509.58
Cuttle bone	3,130.07	3,755.37	2,522.76	1,222.90
Drugs and chemicals	844.70	1,147.44	1,067.66	2,937.37
Fruits, dried, etc	18,580.98	28,304.72	9,608.76	23,724.49
Gum	1,348.29	29,632.20	18,862.18	19,843.13
Herbs, roots, and leaves	4,774.66	3,346.50	2,179.14	3,196.29
Insect powder and flowers	7,047.66	18,947.85	28,501.96	16,784.80
Macaroni	1,065.70	1,606.23		
Oils	3,118.65	1,969.65	3,578.95	4,877.88
Polishing earth		1,941.50	970.51	
Seeds	2,234.53	3,116.33	2,659.35	3,412.41
Skins		761.98	65,214.52	42,143.41
Sponges	1,854.65	1,874.48	2,967.45	3,128.46
White lead	2,961.53		210.39	4,075.18
Wines and liquors	162.72	95.64	628.27	81.19
Wood, dyeing			211.12	577.31
Miscellaneous	560.41	699.13	88.02	760.62
Total	231,235.90	142,479.34	148,109.35	157,154.26
VIENNA.				
Albumen	9,478.96	3,645.67	3,860.01	1,293.72
Amber	7,675.95	2,779.94	2,223.52	1,887.55
Antiquities				1,920.00
Art works of	8,071.50	8,830.77	6,723.61	2,218.36
Artificial flowers	1,212.32	10,673.51	4,174.08	
Baskets and basket ware	4,894.37	2,394.68	12,491.57	6,884.26
Beans and lentils		2,767.37	1,120.54	23,874.97
Books and papers	1,923.64	1,148.22	436.18	1,302.34
Brushes and bristles	4,108.99	1,900.42	1,508.02	1,587.87
Buttons	23,597.83	3,616.15	5,210.28	3,729.48
Carbon lights	10,436.68	5,833.23	5,709.87	6,076.16
Chemilles and embroideries	1,390.00			
Cloth and woolen goods	15,521.68	25,563.23	7,076.58	12,819.02
Cotton goods	54,708.73	19,875.94	23,463.83	22,325.17
Dresses	501.21	295.14		
Drugs and chemicals	20,134.09	8,922.03	3,645.84	6,055.30
Fans	45,786.43	22,139.02	43,739.72	14,173.22
Felt	7,647.64			2,572.64
Fruits, dried, etc.	773.39			
Furniture	30,230.91	9,506.82	12,680.04	5,401.75
Glassware	26,494.57	15,196.59	14,467.54	20,653.88
Gloves	20,439.08	6,100.36	10,132.53	9,297.48
Graphite	2,812.50	2,204.02		
Hair, animal	2,864.82	1,091.92		
Hats and caps	1,597.21		2,878.73	860.56
Hops and lupines	5,386.50			
Jewelry and precious stones	3,166.10	1,179.64		
Leather and skins	3,877.50	2,721.90	21,263.56	18,718.15
Leather goods	16,084.93	7,353.78	9,808.70	7,480.94
Linen goods	81,594.99	30,066.97	26,582.47	40,045.16
Magnesite	1,223.82		1,915.61	1,165.50

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates in Austria-Hungary during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—			
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	March 31.	June 30.
VIENNA—continued.				
Matches				\$1,228.01
Meerschaum, crude	\$5,186.37	\$2,464.65	\$5,293.40	6,975.27
Metal ware	38,263.83	20,424.13	20,945.53	18,381.68
Musical instruments	1,334.42	789.14		780.38
Oils, paints, and colors	1,430.38			
Ozocerite and ceresin		4,650.29	3,340.75	4,050.63
Paper goods	1,901.54	5,253.03	3,888.10	1,471.00
Pearl blanks		19,781.71	45,023.60	76,932.11
Porcelain and pottery	25,991.19	6,525.82	1,305.03	3,441.23
Pulp	20,724.86	18,792.39	3,668.54	647.32
Scientific instruments	3,435.00	1,853.33	1,098.85	573.73
Seeds		6,632.00		
Shell and bone ware	3,990.87	623.45	1,406.78	11,287.23
Shoes and boots	6,815.34	4,665.25	700.28	1,593.55
Silks and silk goods	72,873.61	35,436.94	12,971.37	43,171.90
Skeletons	408.64			
Smokers' articles	31,883.19	10,790.20	8,871.21	14,325.15
Stained glass		3,178.16	3,167.71	2,372.33
Stationery	109.00	504.84		508.21
Sugar, refined			8,574.79	
Tobacco	231.49	563.07		
Toys	2,591.04	329.51		
Umbrella fixtures and sticks	23,665.51	16,061.49	37,245.50	21,363.87
Wax figures			851.68	411.20
Wines and liquors	3,774.31	6,575.11	4,223.27	2,157.80
Wooden ware	11,792.44	3,879.58	1,667.18	1,833.75
Wool	16,064.57			
Miscellaneous	6,396.45	3,373.72	2,976.06	4,020.91
Total	692,590.39	368,055.22	388,332.43	426,818.35

RECAPITULATION.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	March 31.	June 30.	
Budapest	\$107,557.00	\$131,968.93	\$132,749.33	\$167,596.11	\$539,871.37
Prague	2,381,291.10	1,417,090.29	382,105.17	544,778.25	4,725,264.81
Reichenberg	490,876.04	182,947.02	183,908.13	192,010.05	1,049,741.24
Trieste	231,235.90	142,479.34	148,109.35	157,154.26	678,978.85
Vienna	692,590.39	368,055.22	388,332.43	426,818.35	1,875,796.39
Total	3,903,550.43	2,242,540.80	1,235,204.41	1,488,357.02	8,869,652.66
Total for preceding year	4,079,642.83	3,083,660.57	3,184,983.31	2,406,306.48	12,753,693.19
Decrease	176,092.40	841,119.77	1,949,788.90	918,949.46	3,883,960.53

DECLARED EXPORTS, 1895.

Value of declared exports from Austria-Hungary to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	March 31.	June 30.	
BUDAPEST.					
Beans	\$57,204.14	\$17,294.67	\$41,838.12	\$31,359.52	\$147,696.45
Books	795.31	379.18	204.42	2,051.12	3,430.03
Cotton goods	121.31				121.31
Coffee, chicory				174.34	174.34
Cattle bone	72.67	537.98			610.25
Embroideries	156.31	243.60		161.99	561.90
Fruits, dried, etc		11,796.15	1,944.04		13,740.19
Furniture	342.06	610.04	2,012.30	1,827.85	4,792.25
Glassware	4,506.20	3,559.56	2,686.75	4,931.91	15,684.42
Hemp				1,490.43	1,490.43
Herbs, roots, and leaves	5,247.84	3,193.37	1,860.61	1,291.67	11,593.49

Value of declared exports from Austria-Hungary to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	March 31.	June 30.	
BUDAPEST—continued.					
Millet.....		\$475. 83			\$475. 83
Mineral water.....	\$34,509. 24	17,258. 33	\$4,996. 98	\$29,175. 62	85,337. 17
Oils, paints, and colors.....	4,799. 73	847. 50		381. 64	6,028. 87
Porcelain and pottery.....	1,273. 31	109. 64	392. 68	404. 34	2,179. 97
Potash.....			5,667. 37		5,667. 37
Skins.....			4,424. 42	2,462. 90	6,887. 32
Umbrella fixtures and sticks.....	9,311. 11	7,125. 95	6,009. 63	5,350. 81	28,397. 50
Wines and liquors.....	6,458. 15	11,379. 29	11,472. 96	18,955. 78	48,266. 18
Wood pulp.....	724. 41	1,284. 54	4,772. 60	5,614. 31	12,396. 86
Wool.....		620. 83			620. 83
Miscellaneous.....	386. 49	1,383. 23	417. 18	615. 80	2,802. 65
Total.....	126,508. 18	78,096. 39	88,100. 01	106,250. 03	398,954. 61
Total for preceding year.....	107,557. 00	131,968. 93	132,749. 33	167,596. 11	539,871. 37
Increase.....	18,951. 18				
Decrease.....		53,872. 54	44,649. 32	61,346. 08	140,916. 75
PRAGUE.					
Art. works of.....	2,567. 03		670. 71	2,384. 84	5,622. 58
Artificial flowers.....	1,431. 03	6,969. 18	8,210. 71		16,610. 92
Beans and lentils.....	112,658. 10	37,956. 69	107,249. 72	81,002. 68	338,867. 19
Bed feathers.....	50,126. 51	39,980. 00	12,412. 15	40,016. 35	142,535. 01
Beer.....	30,192. 25	21,120. 33	20,452. 09	31,527. 96	103,292. 63
Beet-root sugar.....	100,674. 75	150,654. 05	100,277. 25	15,583. 31	367,189. 36
Books.....	2,167. 00	1,918. 90	4,322. 30	2,152. 12	10,560. 32
Buttons.....	4,079. 94	10,139. 53	9,768. 87	7,464. 10	31,452. 44
Carlsbad sprudel salt.....	15,231. 44	23,264. 61	23,229. 09		61,725. 14
Cloth and woolen goods.....	5,150. 75	3,425. 13	11,594. 43	5,490. 73	25,061. 04
Cotton goods.....	314. 14		460. 12	589. 47	1,372. 73
Coffee.....		1,712. 43	1,296. 36	716. 25	3,725. 04
Cutlery.....			1,832. 40		1,832. 40
Drugs and chemicals.....	14,490. 70	11,801. 15	790. 16	11,711. 82	38,793. 83
Embroideries and laces.....	1,983. 17	1,735. 93	5,454. 22		9,173. 30
Fruits, dried, etc.....	4,442. 88	692. 66	682. 61		5,818. 15
Furniture.....		653. 93	527. 46	4,254. 71	5,436. 10
Glassware.....	97,682. 57	45,936. 11	42,602. 76	42,487. 91	228,699. 35
Gloves.....	29,046. 08	34,168. 40	32,515. 61	19,077. 51	114,807. 60
Graphite.....	2,876. 56	1,613. 99	1,517. 16	904. 04	6,911. 75
Gum.....	2,994. 32	3,007. 23	2,853. 28	4,482. 82	13,338. 60
Hair:					
Animal.....	1,190. 09	655. 50			1,845. 59
Human.....	6,452. 38	4,654. 32	11,880. 65	9,718. 70	32,686. 05
Hops.....	1,392. 31	20,065. 00	919. 24		22,376. 55
Jewelry.....	371. 49	305. 07	370. 37		1,046. 93
Leather and skins.....		862. 51	717. 00		1,579. 51
Linen goods.....	3,018. 07	2,579. 13	5,794. 21	6,426. 65	17,818. 06
Machinery.....	487. 20				487. 20
Metal ware.....	2,782. 76	3,095. 62	1,559. 32	2,148. 50	9,586. 20
Mineral water.....	7,633. 55	5,594. 48	289. 95	1,662. 35	15,170. 33
Musical instruments.....	6,752. 51	6,402. 50	13,112. 10	16,551. 55	42,818. 66
Oils, paints, and colors.....	457. 32	1,364. 78			1,822. 10
Paper and paper goods.....	11,530. 98	1,720. 53	1,486. 45	5,410. 73	20,148. 69
Pearl blanks.....	1,711. 29				1,711. 29
Porcelain and pottery.....	212,000. 60	134,826. 23	118,322. 15	120,098. 03	585,247. 01
Potash.....	7,981. 87	15,153. 69	2,161. 18	12,202. 66	37,499. 60
Pulp.....	9,057. 14	21,208. 33	20,871. 84	28,374. 88	79,512. 19
Seeds.....	4,036. 15				4,036. 05
Stationery.....	815. 68				815. 68
Toys.....	4,261. 59	570. 62	415. 87	3,524. 42	8,772. 50
Velvets.....			822. 95		822. 95
Wines and liquors.....	547. 21				547. 21
Wool.....	4,164. 87	49,569. 98	804. 98		54,539. 83
Miscellaneous.....	2,490. 18	1,944. 69	808. 13	1,612. 33	6,855. 33
Total.....	767,244. 36	667,323. 21	568,944. 80	477,568. 62	2,481,080. 99
Total for preceding year.....	2,381,291. 10	1,417,090. 29	382,505. 17	544,778. 25	4,725,264. 81
Increase.....			186,839. 63		
Decrease.....	1,614,046. 74	749,767. 08		67,209. 63	2,444,183. 82
REICHENBERG.					
Art. works of.....	189. 27	438. 63	396. 23	168. 28	1,192. 41
Artificial flowers.....	2,500. 48	1,990. 46	1,182. 10	216. 05	5,889. 09
Buttons.....	15,492. 08	20,021. 80	38,742. 28	22,321. 27	96,577. 43

Value of declared exports from Austria-Hungary to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	March 31.	June 30.	
REICHENBERG—continued.					
Cloth and woolen goods	\$424.92	\$981.73	\$6,545.78	\$3,661.76	\$11,674.25
Cotton goods	461.85			507.31	969.16
Cutlery	8,592.06	3,330.31	10,608.64	7,750.30	30,221.31
Glassware	149,835.16	107,218.21	112,205.20	180,496.13	549,754.70
Jewelry and precious stones	84,452.76	70,955.76	221,104.77	64,112.04	440,625.24
Linen goods	69,700.40	57,449.00	86,516.61	88,110.91	301,776.92
Metal ware	4,556.35	441.19	2,903.58	8,261.43	11,165.55
Musical instruments	344.94	147.45	334.95	1,818.14	2,145.48
Oils, paints, and colors	189.27	438.63	396.23	168.28	1,192.41
Paper goods	306.70	1,321.13	1,555.06	619.18	3,802.07
Porcelain and pottery	19,180.58	18,857.81	26,325.25	72,578.27	136,941.91
Silks and velvets	3,628.69	158.66		1,236.85	5,024.20
Spartanre	391.71	919.77	1,396.82	2,448.20	5,151.50
Toys	147.25	243.68	695.21	1,668.01	2,754.15
Wooden ware	532.36	29.54			561.90
Miscellaneous	963.38	1,052.89	1,994.04	3,948.98	7,949.29
Total	361,698.94	285,700.16	512,506.52	454,725.92	1,614,626.54
Total for preceding year	490,876.04	182,947.02	183,908.13	192,010.95	1,049,741.24
Increase		102,753.14	328,598.39	262,715.87	564,885.30
Decrease	129,182.70				
TRIESTE.					
Beans	5,127.98	2,408.85	2,744.41		10,276.24
Cedars	1,943.48		4,398.13		6,341.61
Coffee				16,980.84	16,980.84
Cuttle bone	2,652.61	5,312.56	2,124.21	480.42	10,569.80
Drugs and chemicals	2,446.00	9,221.51	1,051.30	3,454.76	16,173.57
Fruits, dried, etc.	45,956.41	23,260.00	3,458.41	1,285.22	73,960.04
Gum	17,102.83	85,118.88	11,515.78	1,103.39	64,840.88
Guts		408.53	496.35		894.88
Herbs, roots, and leaves	4,455.96	7,010.39	5,562.17	6,644.75	23,673.27
Insect powder and flowers	17,945.39	31,386.34	25,726.34	24,041.94	99,100.01
Leather and skins	13,173.62	135,956.35	153,797.78	136,892.30	439,820.00
Macaroni	919.39	668.63	1,249.82	828.93	3,166.77
Metal ware	668.44		1,157.01		1,825.45
Oils	2,480.94	2,305.02	4,207.31	5,965.99	14,959.26
Polishing earth	1,940.67	970.12	969.85	1,938.42	5,819.06
Seeds	8,846.41	2,785.03		1,000.85	12,632.29
Shells, mother-of-pearl	14,566.27	11,467.70	941.32		26,975.29
Soap		2,412.39			2,412.39
Sponges	1,741.37	4,840.54	1,050.40	3,588.18	11,220.49
White lead	1,536.86	1,379.31	1,083.10	2,870.32	6,369.59
Wines and liquors			760.11	1,973.28	2,733.39
Wooden ware		389.76	680.17	163.84	1,233.77
Miscellaneous	307.14	1,858.20	698.69	820.79	3,684.82
Total	143,811.77	279,155.11	223,662.61	209,041.22	855,663.71
Total for preceding year	231,235.90	142,479.34	148,108.35	157,154.26	678,978.85
Increase		136,675.77	75,553.26	51,879.96	176,684.86
Decrease	87,424.13				
VIENNA.					
Albumen	1,876.99	9,151.06	1,727.19	2,593.27	14,848.51
Amber	1,609.94		1,965.88	510.12	4,175.94
Antiquities				1,427.96	1,427.96
Argol		24,214.54			24,214.54
Art. works of	5,660.35	10,597.00	5,950.36	2,378.96	24,595.67
Artificial flowers	415.12	13,085.29	9,895.21	1,098.30	24,443.92
Basket and basket ware	3,959.57	8,107.98	9,378.38	6,583.70	28,029.63
Beans and lentils	28,787.40	5,618.52	22,277.87	5,503.22	62,187.01
Beer				1,432.55	1,432.55
Black lead			590.28		590.28
Books and papers	5,360.47		1,028.45	2,460.74	8,849.66
Brushes and bristles	2,493.29	2,418.70	2,049.89	2,844.11	9,805.99
Buttons	28,841.10	124,277.32	114,176.64	66,848.17	334,143.13
Carbons		11,066.99	5,507.97	9,044.84	25,609.90
Carpets		2,521.48	2,206.70		4,728.18
Carriages				895.23	895.23
Cloth and woolen goods	7,926.46	41,649.96	34,083.34	42,916.24	126,576.00
Cloth, horsehair				14,642.82	14,642.82
Cotton goods	31,279.68	15,984.39	16,840.90	17,430.78	81,485.75
Cutlery				822.73	822.73

Value of declared exports from Austria-Hungary to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	March 31.	June 30.	
VIENNA—continued.					
Dresses	\$1,619.84	\$1,170.64	\$530.06	\$1,360.53	\$4,681.07
Drugs and chemicals	40,361.63	40,278.20	88,542.53	42,408.36	211,590.72
Fans	36,787.16	37,400.76	81,111.34	21,230.72	176,536.98
Felt	3,369.42		902.94		4,272.36
Furniture	10,439.87	11,272.77	8,089.52	17,126.98	46,929.14
Glassware	26,480.64	16,143.98	18,761.98	47,380.66	108,767.26
Gloves	13,075.34	14,040.02	20,895.72	26,586.49	74,597.57
Graphite	3,128.39				3,128.39
Gum and glue		640.38			640.38
Hair, animal	988.68	1,628.42		2,651.10	5,268.20
Hats and caps	3,476.15	433.35	3,269.37	6,910.21	14,089.08
Jet trimmings	1,574.64	943.08	1,772.29		4,290.01
Jewelry			341.94		341.94
Leather and skins	796.59	16,881.21	17,371.40	3,616.18	38,665.38
Leather goods	17,217.57	12,588.81	8,859.57	7,544.06	46,210.01
Linen goods	74,435.76	42,415.82	41,084.98	49,206.19	207,142.75
Machines, and parts of			949.85	1,538.93	2,488.78
Magnesite			5,776.17	6,543.55	12,319.72
Meerschaum, crude	7,330.30	5,953.45	3,964.55	5,515.75	22,764.05
Metal ware	29,217.96	27,509.33	17,935.21	27,667.65	102,320.15
Musical instruments	1,663.38	693.20	949.20	735.01	4,040.79
Oils, paints, and colors	2,658.16	2,733.09			5,392.05
Osocrite and cerecin	5,884.84	6,026.89	1,075.21	2,472.53	15,450.47
Paper goods	2,416.89	732.00	5,616.21	2,229.83	10,994.93
Pearl blanks	12,261.65				12,261.65
Porcelain and pottery	13,422.29	8,415.44	4,311.44	6,487.50	32,636.76
Pulp	4,406.48	21,418.33			25,824.81
Scientific instruments	2,179.01	5,068.77	976.94	2,158.27	10,382.99
Seeds	520.34		348.57		868.91
Shell and bone ware	15,216.16	8,089.85	23,699.00	4,030.26	51,035.27
Shoes and boots	7,509.60	2,607.23	1,009.36	211.47	11,337.66
Silks and velvets	40,464.74	46,708.09	24,112.37	72,866.07	184,151.27
Smokers' articles	20,942.16	9,647.11	11,138.77	17,653.42	59,381.46
Stained glass	4,066.68	456.80	1,490.60	5,018.97	11,033.05
Stationery				852.92	852.92
Sugar, refined			4,331.53		4,331.53
Tobacco				531.83	531.83
Toys	1,595.78	414.06	268.80	1,901.91	4,180.05
Umbrella fixtures and sticks	12,048.61	34,008.15	63,637.11	24,973.08	134,666.90
Wax ware	607.67	847.15	1,149.45		2,604.27
Wine	10,126.22	6,493.22	5,607.10	4,361.46	26,588.00
Wooden ware	5,921.25	3,196.35	2,846.45	4,183.19	16,147.24
Miscellaneous	4,312.00	3,298.00	3,165.42	1,364.25	12,139.67
Total	556,824.22	658,737.98	703,580.41	598,749.01	2,517,891.62
Total for preceding year	692,590.39	368,055.22	388,332.43	426,818.35	1,875,796.39
Increase		290,682.76	315,247.98	171,930.66	641,595.23
Decrease	136,266.17				

RECAPITULATION OF DECLARED EXPORTS, 1895.

Articles.	Budapest.	Prague.	Reichenberg.	Trieste.	Vienna.	Total.
Albumen					\$14,848.51	\$14,848.51
Amber					4,175.94	4,175.94
Antiquities					1,427.96	1,427.96
Argol					24,214.54	24,214.54
Art. works of		\$5,622.56	\$450.08		24,595.87	30,668.53
Artificial flowers		16,610.92	5,889.09		24,443.92	48,943.93
Baskets and basket ware					28,029.63	28,029.63
Beans and lentils	\$147,696.45	338,897.19		\$10,276.24	62,187.01	558,026.89
Bed feathers		142,535.01				142,535.01
Beer		103,282.63			1,432.55	104,725.18
Beet-root sugar		367,189.36				367,189.36
Black lead					590.28	590.28
Books and papers	3,430.03	10,560.32			8,849.66	22,840.01
Brushes and bristles					9,805.99	9,805.99
Buttons		31,452.44	96,767.43		334,143.13	462,173.00
Carbon lights					25,609.80	25,609.80
Carlsbad sprudel salt		61,725.14				61,725.14

RECAPITULATION OF DECLARED EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Budapest.	Prague.	Reichenberg	Trieste.	Vienna.	Total.
Carpets					\$4,728.18	\$4,728.18
Carriages					895.23	895.23
Cedars				\$6,341.61		6,341.61
Cloth and woolen goods		\$25,661.04	\$11,674.25		126,576.00	163,911.29
Cloth, horsehair					14,632.82	14,642.82
Coffee and chicory		3,725.04		16,980.84		20,705.88
Cotton goods		1,372.73	969.16		81,485.75	83,827.64
Cutlery		1,832.40	30,221.21		822.73	83,876.34
Cuttle bones	\$610.25			10,569.80		11,180.05
Dresses					4,681.07	4,681.07
Drugs and chemicals		38,793.83		16,173.57	211,560.72	266,528.12
Embroideries and laces	561.90	9,173.30				9,735.20
Fans					176,535.98	176,535.98
Felt					4,272.36	4,272.36
Fruits, dried, etc	13,740.19	5,818.15		73,960.04		93,518.38
Furniture	4,792.25	5,436.10			46,929.14	57,157.49
Glassware	15,684.42	228,609.35	549,754.70		108,707.26	902,815.73
Gloves		114,807.60			74,597.57	189,405.17
Graphite		6,911.75			3,128.39	10,040.14
Gum and glue		13,338.60		64,840.88	640.38	78,819.86
Hair:						
Animal		1,845.50			5,263.20	7,112.79
Human		32,686.05				32,686.05
Hats and caps					14,089.08	14,089.08
Herbs, roots, and leaves	11,568.49			23,678.27		35,246.76
Hops		22,376.55				22,376.55
Insect powder and flow- ers				99,100.01		99,100.01
Jet trimmings					4,290.01	4,290.01
Jewelry		1,046.93	440,625.24		341.94	442,014.11
Leather and skins	6,897.32	1,579.51		439,820.00	38,665.38	486,952.21
Leather goods					46,210.01	46,210.01
Linen goods		17,818.06	301,776.92		207,142.75	526,737.73
Macaroni				3,166.77		3,166.77
Machines, and parts of Magneto		487.20			2,488.78	2,975.98
Meerschaum, crude					12,319.72	12,319.72
Metal ware			11,165.55	1,825.45	22,764.05	22,764.05
Mineral water	85,337.17	9,586.20			102,320.15	124,897.35
Musical instruments		15,170.33			4,040.79	100,507.50
Oils, paints, and colors	6,028.87	42,818.06	2,145.48	14,959.26	5,892.05	49,004.83
Ozocerite and cerezin		1,822.10	1,192.41		15,459.47	29,394.69
Paper goods		20,148.69	3,802.07		10,994.93	34,945.69
Pearl blanks		1,711.29			12,261.65	13,972.94
Polishing earth				5,819.06		5,819.06
Porcelain and pottery	2,179.97	585,247.01	136,941.91		32,686.76	757,005.65
Potash	5,687.37	37,499.60				43,186.97
Pulp	12,395.86	79,512.19			25,824.81	117,732.86
Scientific instruments					10,382.89	10,382.89
Seeds		4,036.05		12,632.29	868.91	17,537.25
Shell and bone ware				26,975.29	51,035.27	78,010.56
Shoes and boots					11,337.66	11,337.66
Silks and velvets		822.95	5,024.20		184,151.27	189,998.42
Smokers' articles					59,381.46	59,381.46
Sparterrie			5,151.50			5,151.50
Sponges				11,220.49		11,220.49
Stained glass					11,083.06	11,083.06
Stationery		815.68			852.92	1,668.60
Sugar, refined					4,331.53	4,331.53
Tobacco					531.83	531.83
Toys		8,772.50	2,754.15		4,180.05	15,706.70
Umbrella fixtures and sticks	28,397.50				134,666.90	163,064.40
Wax ware					2,604.27	2,604.27
White lead				6,369.59		6,369.59
Wines and liquors	48,266.18	547.21		2,733.39	23,588.00	78,134.78
Wooden ware			561.90	1,233.77	16,147.24	17,942.90
Wool	620.83	54,539.83		337.15		55,497.81
Miscellaneous	5,064.56	6,855.33	7,949.29	6,654.94	12,139.67	38,663.79
Total	398,954.61	2,481,080.99	1,614,626.54	855,663.71	2,517,391.62	7,867,717.47
Total in 1894	539,871.37	4,727,264.81	1,049,741.24	678,978.83	1,875,796.39	8,860,652.66
Decrease	140,916.76	2,224,183.82				1,001,935.19
Increase			564,885.30	176,684.88	641,595.23	

MAX JUDD, Consul-General.

VIENNA, July 17, 1895.

TRIESTE, 1893.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

I have the honor to transmit a report on commerce and navigation for Trieste during the year ended December 31, 1893.

The total imports and exports of Trieste were as follows:

Description.	Imports.	Exports.
By sea.....	\$76,803,713	\$67,765,982
By land.....	68,555,825	60,596,147
Total.....	145,359,538	128,362,129

This is an increase over the previous year of \$13,285,548 in imports and \$15,776,011 in exports.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The total value of declared exports from this consular district to the United States for 1893 amounted to \$887,103.47, a decrease of \$128,270.53 from the previous year. The total imports into Trieste from the United States was \$1,827,794, an increase of \$97,225. Twelve vessels arrived at Trieste from the United States during the year 1893, viz: 10 sailing vessels and 2 steamers, the former representing 5,771 tons, and the latter 2,955 tons. Seventeen steamers, with 35,010 tons, and 1 sailing vessel, with 493 tons, cleared for the United States.

THE FREE PORT OF TRIESTE.

On the 1st of July, 1891, the "free port" of Trieste, which had existed since 1719, when Charles VI granted the harbor franchise to the "New Town," ceased to exist. Owing to the antagonism engendered by this special indulgence, and the frequent and sanguinary riots between the inhabitants of both sides of the Grand Canal, Empress Maria Theresa in 1744 granted a like privilege to what was known as the "Old Town." To the abolition of the free port is placed by many the recent great depression. While this may have worked harm to Trieste, other causes have undoubtedly contributed toward the injury to trade here during the last few years. The competition of Fiume, backed by the Hungarian Government, the McKinley law, and the general depression of business, largely brought about this result.

MARINE SUBSIDIES.

The Austrian Government has not been unmindful of the prosperity of Trieste, nor unconcerned about the condition of things existing here. As far back as 1885, an official inquiry was ordered into the condition of the Austrian mercantile shipping, with the result that it was reported to be in the last extremity. In 1893, a bill was introduced in the Austrian Parliament with a view of ameliorating the condition of the mercantile marine by subsidies, direct and indirect. The bill received the support of the minister of commerce, and special commissioners were appointed to report on it. They reported favorably, and it became a law on December 27, 1893.

It is believed by many that this government help will put the Austrian mercantile marine in a most satisfactory condition in a few years,

but others hold that this long-continued government aid but cripples and emasculates individual effort and enterprise, and will not produce a permanently healthy condition of things.

GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSES.

During the month of January, 1894, the minister of commerce visited Trieste to personally investigate the commercial condition of the city, and especially the question of warehouses (*magazzini generali*). Some time later, an arrangement was perfected by which the Government took control of the warehouses, which, since the abolition of the free port, have been in the hands of the municipality and the local chamber of commerce, and assumed responsibility for the amount of 11,000,000 florins originally borrowed for the construction of the warehouses. The change in the administration of the warehouses and the new rules and tariff of charges for handling freight went into operation September 1, 1894. The change developed considerable friction at first, but this appears to have subsided. Whether it will bring greater activity in the port and an improved condition, remains to be seen.

PILOTAGE AT TRIESTE.

Pilotage into Trieste is not compulsory upon masters of vessels, but should they desire the services of a pilot, and be hailed by a person presumably a pilot, they should demand of him to produce his certificate, as, by the law, fishermen on the Istrian coast, as well as the regularly authorized pilots, are permitted to pilot ships into the harbor of Trieste, and have frequently done so, but are irresponsible should accident occur.

MACARONI MANUFACTURE.

Macaroni is manufactured in Trieste upon a large scale, both for local consumption and for export. During 1893, foreign trade in this article was very weak in comparison with former years, in consequence of the depression prevailing in the United States, England, and Australia. The McKinley tariff greatly injured the Trieste trade.

In the United States, England, and Australia, Trieste macaroni competes very satisfactorily with that manufactured in Italy. Practically there are only two kinds of this food exported to the United States, namely, macaroni and vermicelli, but there are no less than thirty-four other forms of the manufacture made in Trieste, all from the same wheat or flour, which, though unknown in the United States, have enormous sale here. These different forms or varieties of the manufactured article are made in four qualities. Possibly some of these varieties might with profit be introduced into the United States by enterprising merchants.

Macaroni is manufactured from very hard wheat, brought principally from southern Russia, the flour being used in the coarser grades, but in the manufacture of the fine qualities, the wheat is cracked, and the macaroni manufactured from a paste made from this cracked wheat. They claim, further, that the macaroni so made has a better keeping quality, and is not liable to become musty as that made from flour.

PRUNES.

The prune trade in Trieste suffered severely in 1893, and the depression is said to have been unprecedented.

Various causes are assigned for this, one being the abolition of the

free port, as buyers are induced, to save duty, to go directly to the places of production in Bosnia, Servia, and Croatia, but the truth is that many are disposed to make the abolition of the free port the scapegoat.

A more probable reason can be found in the falling off of the demand from the United States. Some years ago, it was not uncommon for large steamers to leave Trieste for the United States with full cargoes of prunes alone, whereas such is never the case now.

The California prune crop, the large production of apples and apricots, which can be used as a substitute for the coarser prunes by those who eat fruit in this form, and the comparatively heavy duty on prunes are thought to be the reasons of the decreased demand from the United States.

The prune crop of the year 1894 is said to be good, the prunes not being large but of fine quality.

SPONGES.

The sponge industry along the Istrian and Dalmatian coasts is receiving more attention than heretofore, and will result in an increased output and an improved quality. The method hitherto employed to dislodge the sponges consisted of a spear attached to the end of a long pole. This method is by no means efficacious, for although the water is very clear and limpid in the region of this industry, the eye can only see and the spear can only reach a very limited quantity of the sponges. Among the Greek islands in the Mediterranean, sponges are mostly obtained by diving, to which persons are trained from childhood. Experiments made along the Istrian and Dalmatian coasts by this method demonstrate that infinitely better returns can be obtained than by the primitive method as heretofore practiced. In a depth of from 60 to 90 feet, divers brought up fine specimens and large quantities of sponges.

The natural configuration of the rocky bottom along the coasts, full of fissures and indentations, presented insuperable obstacles to the old sponge fisher, and from these unexplored depths the divers have brought up splendid specimens of sponges. The further development of this fishery may be confidently expected to have important results on the sponge trade.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Imports at Trieste from the United States during the year 1893.

Articles.	Quantities.	Articles.	Quantities.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>
Arms, parts of	220	Oil—Continued.	
Beef, prepared	113, 960	Turpentine	139, 260
Coffee	371, 800	Ethereal	220
Copper	22, 880	Lubricating	406, 120
Cotton	2, 257, 640	Paper, pulp	67, 540
Drugs, pimento	564, 080	Paraffin and ceresin	3, 492, 280
Earth, mineral	259, 380	Rosin	9, 490, 140
Extract, for dyeing	660	Rum	13, 200
Fruits, nuts	11, 220	Seeds, trefoil	32, 780
Guts	880	Sponges	5, 720
Ink	1, 100	Varnishes	3, 300
Iron, manufactured	600	Wax, fossil	123, 640
Leather:		Wood:	
Crude, raw, buff, etc.	150, 700	Extra. European growth	8, 836, 740
Manufactured	34, 100	Manufactured	15, 620
Machinery, parts of	2, 640		
Oil:		Total	36, 913, 360
Cotton seed	10, 494, 880		

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Trieste to the United States during the year ended December 31, 1894.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	March 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Beans	\$8,858.31	\$7,379.24	\$5,127.98	\$2,408.85	\$23,769.38
Cedars			1,943.48		1,943.48
Citron, pickled		563.85			563.85
Coffee		23,509.58			23,509.58
Cattle bone	2,522.76	1,222.90	2,652.01	5,812.56	11,710.23
Dental goods		196.77			196.77
Drugs and chemicals	66.26	296.84		1,701.80	2,064.90
Emery			668.44		668.44
Fruits, dried	9,608.76	23,724.49	45,956.41	23,260.00	102,549.66
Gums	18,862.18	19,343.13	17,102.83	35,118.88	90,427.02
Guts				408.53	408.53
Herbs, roots, and leaves	2,179.14	3,196.29	4,455.96	7,010.39	16,841.78
Insect powder and flowers	28,501.96	16,784.80	17,945.89	81,386.34	94,618.49
Iron oxide	550.90	88.98			639.88
Macaroni			919.39	668.63	1,588.02
Mineral water				181.12	181.12
Mother-of-pearl shells			14,566.27	11,467.70	26,033.97
Oils	3,578.95	4,877.88	2,480.94	2,305.02	13,242.79
Polishing earth	970.51		1,940.67	970.12	3,881.30
Sardines				444.76	444.76
Seeds	2,659.35	3,412.41	8,840.41	2,785.03	17,708.20
Skins	65,214.52	42,143.41	13,173.62	135,956.35	266,487.90
Soap				2,412.39	2,412.39
Sponges	2,997.45	3,128.46	1,741.37	4,840.54	12,707.82
Stone, raw				1,232.32	1,232.32
Storax, liquid	1,880.02	185.49			2,065.51
Sulphite	262.48				262.48
Tartar, raw		2,366.36	2,446.00	7,519.71	12,332.07
White lead	210.39	4,075.18	1,536.85	1,379.31	7,201.74
Wine and liquors	628.27	81.19			709.46
Wood, dyeing	211.12	577.31		389.76	1,178.19
Miscellaneous	38.02		307.14		345.16
Total	148,109.35	157,154.26	143,811.77	279,155.11	728,230.49
Total for preceding year	392,674.90	120,713.33	231,235.90	142,479.34	887,103.47
Increase		36,440.93		136,675.77	
Decrease	244,565.55		87,424.13		156,872.96

NAVIGATION.

Navigation at the port of Trieste for the year ended December 31, 1893.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.					
		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austro-Hungarian ..	Austrian ports	2,026	39,582	2,692	299,949	4,718	339,531
	Algiers	7	1,932			7	1,932
	Belgium			3	3,263	3	3,263
	Bermuda	1	925			1	925
	Brazil			13	16,966	13	16,966
	China			3	6,400	3	6,400
	Egypt			54	81,458	54	81,458
	France	1	134	63	45,480	64	45,624
	Germany			2	2,987	2	2,987
	Great Britain	5	2,957	30	30,297	35	33,254
	Greece	13	1,705	1	734	14	2,439
	Jamaica	4	1,402			4	1,402
	Japan			9	21,473	9	21,473
	India			17	35,343	17	35,343
	Italy	22	1,509	387	154,352	409	155,861
	Portugal	1	85			1	85
	Russia			4	2,810	4	2,810
	Spain			1	1,065	1	1,065
	Trinidad	1	359			1	359
	Tunis	2	157	10	5,555	12	5,712
	Turkey	44	5,549	242	213,986	286	219,515
	United States	2	1,320			2	1,320
	Total entered	2,129	57,616	3,531	922,108	5,660	979,724
	Total cleared	2,127	56,064	3,516	920,353	5,643	976,417

Navigation at the port of Trieste for the year ended December 31, 1893—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.					
		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
French	Algiers	1	196	1	1,071	1	196
	Brazil	1	196	1	1,071	1	1,071
	Total entered	1	196	1	1,071	2	1,267
	Total cleared	1	196	1	1,071	1	1,071
German	Germany	17	16,959	17	16,959	17	16,959
	Cleared	17	16,959	17	16,959	17	16,959
British	Austrian ports	1	1,252	1	1,252	1	1,252
	Africa	1	785	1	785	1	785
	Algiers	2	2,176	2	2,176	2	2,176
	Gibraltar	1	1,788	1	1,788	1	1,788
	Great Britain	1	138	113	150,064	114	150,202
	Greece	1	539	1	539	1	539
	India	6	11,223	6	11,223	6	11,223
	Italy	5	6,568	5	6,568	5	6,568
	Malta	13	6,507	13	6,507	13	6,507
	Russia	7	7,290	7	7,290	7	7,290
	Tunis	3	1,617	3	1,617	3	1,617
	United States	2	2,955	2	2,955	2	2,955
	Total entered	1	138	155	192,764	156	192,902
	Total cleared	1	138	154	193,357	155	193,495
Greek	Austrian ports	6	1,165	1	996	7	2,161
	Greece	27	2,077	5	4,288	32	6,365
	Great Britain	1	1,690	1	1,690	1	1,690
	Italy	3	781	3	781	3	781
	Russia	1	170	1	170	1	170
	Turkey	42	2,890	23	19,927	65	22,817
	Total entered	79	7,083	30	26,891	109	33,974
	Total cleared	76	6,924	32	27,022	108	33,946
Italian	Austrian ports	341	16,489	2	75	343	16,564
	Algiers	6	1,566	6	1,566	6	1,566
	Brazil	1	122	8	4,634	9	4,634
	Cyprus	1	122	1	122	1	122
	Egypt	1	1,843	1	1,843	1	1,843
	France	1	201	44	46,737	45	46,938
	Great Britain	2	1,176	2	1,176	2	1,176
	Greece	9	1,550	9	1,550	9	1,550
	Italy	1,071	53,755	256	127,329	1,327	181,084
	Malta	1	360	1	360	1	360
	Tunis	1	245	1	245	1	245
	Turkey	11	1,812	43	47,918	54	49,730
	United States	7	3,922	7	3,922	7	3,922
	Total entered	1,449	80,93	356	229,141	1,805	309,784
	Total cleared	1,464	82,431	358	231,460	1,822	313,891
Montenegro	Montenegro	1	34	1	1,063	1	34
	Great Britain	1	1,063	1	1,063	1	1,063
	Turkey	3	101	3	101	3	101
	Total entered	4	135	1	1,063	5	1,198
Russian	Total cleared	4	135	1	1,063	5	1,198
	Austrian ports	1	223	1	223	1	223
	Russia	15	26,610	15	26,610	15	26,610
	Total entered	16	26,833	16	26,833	16	26,833
Samlot	Total cleared	16	26,833	16	26,833	16	26,833
	Turkey	5	266	5	266	5	266
	Total entered	5	266	5	266	5	266
Swedish and Norwegian	Total cleared	4	222	4	222	4	222
	Greece	1	304	1	304	1	304
	Italy	24	8,510	24	8,510	24	8,510
	Sweden and Norway	1	431	1	431	1	431
Turkish	United States	1	529	1	529	1	529
	Total entered	1	529	26	9,245	27	9,774
	Total cleared	1	529	26	9,245	27	9,774
	Austrian ports	3	82	3	82	3	82
Turkish	Greece	3	266	3	266	3	266
	Italy	3	140	3	140	3	140
	Turkey	34	1,792	34	1,792	34	1,792
	Total entered	43	2,280	43	2,280	43	2,280
Turkish	Total cleared	45	3,189	45	3,189	45	3,189
	Total cleared	45	3,189	45	3,189	45	3,189

Navigation at the port of Trieste for the year ended December 31, 1893—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Flag.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austro-Hungarian.....	5,660	979,724	5,643	979,417
French.....	2	1,267	1	1,071
German.....	17	16,959	17	16,959
Greek.....	109	83,974	108	83,946
British.....	156	192,902	155	193,495
Italian.....	1,805	309,734	1,822	313,891
Montenegrin.....	5	1,198	5	1,198
Russian.....	16	26,833	16	26,833
Samiot.....	5	266	4	222
Swedish and Norwegian.....	27	9,774	27	9,775
Turkish.....	43	2,280	45	3,189
Total for 1893.....	7,845	1,574,911	7,843	1,576,996
Total for 1892.....	7,706	1,472,214	7,697	1,463,137
Total for 1891.....	7,835	1,474,865	7,785	1,478,180
Total for 1890.....	7,873	1,471,464	7,856	1,457,174
Total for 1889.....	8,213	1,447,940	8,192	1,441,250

J. EDWARD NETTLES, *Consul.*

TRIESTE, *January 8, 1895.*

TRIESTE, 1894.

I have the honor to transmit herewith report on commerce and navigation of Trieste for the year 1894.

The total imports and exports of Trieste were as follows:

Description.	Imports.	Exports.
By sea.....	\$75,684,371	\$68,332,727
By land.....	66,799,103	57,885,912
Total.....	142,483,374	126,208,639

Compared with the previous year, there is a decrease of \$2,876,164 in imports and \$2,153,490 in exports.

The total value of declared exports from this consular district to the United States for the same period amounted to \$728,230.49, a decrease of \$158,872.98 from the previous year.

The total imports to Trieste from the United States was \$1,355,784.63, a decrease of \$472,009.37.

Twenty-two vessels arrived in Trieste from the United States during the year 1894, viz, 12 sailing vessels, representing 6,202 tons, and 10 steamers, of 16,852 tons.

In the same period, 17 steamers, with 37,168 tons, and a sailing vessel, with 496 tons, cleared for the United States.

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IMPORTS.

Imports at Trieste for the year ended December 31, 1894.

Articles.	Quantity.	Whence imported.
Acid:		
Phenic pounds . . .	10, 120	Great Britain, Hamburg.
Nitric do . . .	1, 760	Greece.
Albumen do . . .	6, 380	Turkey, Austrian ports.
Alcohol do . . .	242, 220	Austrian ports, Italy, Turkey, France, Greece, Great Britain.
Alizari do . . .	3, 520	Netherlands, Turkey.
Aloes do . . .	18, 260	Great Britain, Hamburg.
Alum do . . .	49, 060	Great Britain.
Amber do . . .	220	Italy.
Animals:		
Lambs and kids number . . .	2, 950	Austrian ports, Turkey.
Sheep and goats do . . .	4, 174	Austrian ports, Egypt.
Oxen, cows, and bulls . . . do . . .	6, 074	Austrian ports.
Calves do . . .	28	Do.
Hogs do . . .	4	Do.
Horses do . . .	14	Egypt, Austrian ports, Greece.
Antimony pounds . . .	1, 320	Japan.
Argols do . . .	5, 195, 960	Italy, Austrian ports, Turkey, Greece, France.
Arms, parts of fire do . . .	5, 500	Greece, Hamburg, Austrian ports, Turkey, France, Italy.
Asbes of wood and coals . . . do . . .	2, 420	Italy.
Asphaltum do . . .	1, 676, 840	Austrian ports, Turkey.
Bacon do . . .	7, 700	Italy, Austrian ports.
Bags and linen do . . .	2, 350, 700	India, Great Britain, Italy, Hamburg, Austrian ports, Turkey.
Balsam do . . .	1, 320	Hamburg, Great Britain.
Barks for tanning do . . .	109, 780	Austrian ports, Italy, Turkey, Great Britain, Hamburg, France.
Beef:		
Prepared do . . .	307, 560	Austrian ports, Great Britain, United States, Italy, Brazil.
In bags do . . .	142, 780	Italy, Austrian ports, Turkey.
Beer do . . .	3, 520	Austrian ports, Turkey, Great Britain.
Bells do . . .	18, 800	Italy, Austrian ports, Turkey.
Besom, etc. do . . .	182, 820	Do.
Books, printing, etc. do . . .	76, 340	Italy, Turkey, Russia, Greece, Austrian ports, Egypt, France, Great Britain.
Bones do . . .	1, 068, 100	Austrian ports, Greece, Turkey, Italy.
Cuttle do . . .	105, 820	Italy, Malta, Turkey, Austrian ports.
Borax do . . .	18, 800	Hamburg, Italy, Great Britain.
Brass do . . .	69, 540	Egypt, Austrian ports, Great Britain, Greece.
Manufactured do . . .	18, 480	Great Britain, Italy, Egypt.
Bread do . . .	81, 620	Austrian ports, France.
Bricks and tiles do . . .	43, 508, 520	Italy, Austrian ports, Great Britain.
Brimstone do . . .	24, 984, 520	Italy, France, Austrian ports.
Bronze do . . .	108, 680	Great Britain, Italy, Turkey.
Butter do . . .	232, 100	Italy, Austrian ports, Turkey, France.
Cacao do . . .	1, 351, 900	Germany, Italy, Great Britain, France, Netherlands, Brazil.
Camphor do . . .	2, 520	Hamburg, Japan, Netherlands.
Candles do . . .	150, 040	Italy, France, Belgium, Hamburg, Austrian ports, Turkey.
Canes do . . .	192, 280	China, Japan, Hamburg, Italy, Belgium, Austrian ports.
Caoutchouc do . . .	12, 100	Italy, Turkey, Bulgaria, Austrian ports, Great Britain.
Cement do . . .	1, 128, 620	Austrian ports, Italy, Great Britain.
Manufactured do . . .	95, 480	Austrian ports.
Chalk do . . .	563, 220	Italy, Great Britain, France.
Cheese do . . .	1, 145, 540	Italy, Turkey, Greece, Netherlands, France, Great Britain.
Chemical products do . . .	877, 800	Great Britain, Italy, Greece, Austrian ports, France, Turkey, Hamburg.
Chocolate do . . .	4, 840	Italy.
Chloride of lime do . . .	43, 340	Great Britain.
Cloths do . . .	31, 240	Turkey, Italy, Austrian ports, Greece, Belgium.
Coals, fossil, etc. pounds . . .	336, 656, 320	Great Britain, Austrian ports, Italy, France, Belgium.
Cochineal do . . .	17, 160	France, Italy.
Berry do . . .	94, 360	Turkey.
Coffee do . . .	101, 065, 240	Brazil, Hamburg, Egypt, Italy, France, Netherlands, India, Great Britain, Belgium, Austrian ports, Philippine Islands, Germany, Greece, United States, Massowah.
Substitutes do . . .	1, 760	Austrian ports.
Colocynth do . . .	3, 960	Egypt, Turkey.
Colors do . . .	24, 860	Great Britain, France, Italy, Hamburg, Turkey, Greece, Austrian ports, Egypt.

Imports at Trieste for the year ended December 31, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Whence imported.
Comestibles.....pounds..	2, 028, 180	Austrian ports, Italy, India, France, Great Britain, Turkey, Belgium, Greece.
Copper:		
Raw.....do....	2, 293, 060	Great Britain, United States, Japan, Hamburg, Turkey, Austrian ports, Greece, France.
Manufactured.....do....	36, 740	Great Britain, Turkey, Austrian ports, France, Hamburg.
Scraps.....do....	1, 947, 440	Italy, Turkey, Austrian ports, France.
Coral.....do....	3, 300	Italy, Massowah, Egypt.
Cotton:		
Raw.....do....	128, 347, 560	Egypt, India, Turkey, United States, Great Britain, Italy, China, Greece, Austrian ports.
Manufactured.....do....	744, 700	Great Britain, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Austrian ports, Netherlands.
Crockery.....do....	550, 660	Italy, Austrian ports, Great Britain, Turkey, France.
Crustacea.....do....	78, 100	Italy, Austrian ports.
Drugs:		
Aniseed.....do....	36, 960	China.
Cinnamon.....do....	1, 894, 640	China, India, Netherlands, Egypt, Germany, Italy, France, Great Britain.
Cloves.....do....	280, 060	Italy, Great Britain, France, India, Hamburg.
Nutmeg.....do....	78, 540	Netherlands, Italy.
Pepper.....do....	5, 473, 380	India, Great Britain, Turkey, Netherlands, Austrian ports, Italy.
Pimento.....do....	818, 180	Italy, United States, Great Britain, Jamaica, Hamburg.
Ginger.....do....	499, 840	India, Hamburg, Great Britain.
Divers.....do....	93, 940	Turkey, Netherlands, India, Great Britain, Italy, Austrian ports.
Earth:		
Coloring.....do....	576, 840	Italy, France, Great Britain, Austrian ports, Turkey.
Japan.....do....	317, 900	India, Great Britain.
Divers.....do....	2, 123, 880	United States, Italy, Great Britain, Belgium, France, Greece, Austrian ports.
Eggs.....do....	204, 380	Turkey, Austrian ports.
Emery.....do....	1, 090, 540	Greece, Turkey, Great Britain.
Essences, aromatical.....do....	259, 608	Italy, Great Britain, China, Austrian ports, France, Turkey.
Extracts:		
Tanning and dyeing.....do....	1, 453, 980	Austrian ports, Great Britain, Italy, Hamburg, France.
Divers.....do....	12, 320	Great Britain.
Felt.....do....	96, 360	Great Britain, Italy.
Fennel.....do....	687, 060	Turkey, Italy, France.
Fish:		
Pickled.....do....	119, 900	Italy, Austrian ports.
Herring.....do....	572, 220	Great Britain, Italy, Austrian ports.
Stock.....do....	3, 466, 880	Hamburg, Sweden-Norway, Italy, Netherlands, Austrian ports, Greece.
Sardels, salted.....do....	986, 040	Italy, Austrian ports, Portugal, Turkey.
Fresh.....do....	1, 049, 180	Italy, Austrian ports, Turkey, Greece.
Smoked, etc.....do....	365, 640	Italy, Turkey, Austrian ports, Great Britain, France.
Flax and hemp, manufactured, pounds.	181, 500	India, Italy, Great Britain, China, France, Austrian ports.
Flour.....pounds..	1, 927, 860	Austrian ports, Italy, France, Turkey, Russia.
Fowls, domestic.....do....	11, 660	Greece, Austrian ports, Turkey.
Fruits:		
Oranges and lemons.....do....	80, 355, 880	Italy, Turkey, Austrian ports, Egypt, Greece, France, Malta.
Capers.....do....	198, 660	Italy, Austrian ports, France.
St. John's bread.....do....	6, 699, 440	Italy, Austrian ports, Turkey.
Chestnuts.....do....	150, 260	Do.
Cedars, salted.....do....	1, 222, 760	Turkey, Greece.
Dates.....do....	1, 574, 320	Egypt, Great Britain, India, France, Tunis.
Figs, dried.....do....	47, 248, 960	Greece, Turkey, Italy, Austrian ports, Egypt.
Almonds.....do....	7, 949, 920	Italy, Austrian ports, France, Turkey, Great Britain.
Nuts.....do....	10, 699, 480	Italy, Turkey, Austrian ports, Great Britain, France.
Olives.....do....	232, 980	Greece, Turkey, France, Italy, Austrian ports.
Pistachio nuts.....do....	178, 420	Italy, France, Turkey, Russia.
Prunes, dried.....do....	755, 260	Austrian ports, Netherlands.
Dried grapes.....do....	36, 663, 000	Turkey, Greece, Italy, Cyprus, Austrian ports, France, Egypt.
Fresh.....do....	10, 484, 100	Italy, Austrian ports, Greece, Turkey.
Dried and prepared.....do....	668, 140	Austrian ports, Turkey, Italy, Greece, Egypt, France, Massowah.
Gall.....do....	251, 020	Turkey, China, Egypt, Austrian ports, Greece, India, Italy.
Game.....do....	3, 520	Greece, Austrian ports, Turkey,

Imports at Trieste for the year ended December 31, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Whence imported.
Glassware..... pounds..	611, 820	Austrian ports, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Turkey, Aden.
Scraps of..... do.....	130, 240	Turkey, Austrian ports, Italy.
Glycerin..... do.....	107, 800	Italy, Turkey, Austrian ports.
Glues..... do.....	41, 580	Italy, Japan, Belgium, France, Turkey, Germany, Austrian ports.
Gold:		
Scraps..... do.....	6, 820	Austrian ports, Turkey, Egypt, Italy.
Money..... do.....	1, 820	Malta, Greece.
Goods, ordinary domestic..... do.....	11, 660	Austrian ports, France, Turkey.
Grain:		
Wheat..... do.....	34, 132, 780	Russia, Italy, Turkey, Austrian ports, Greece.
Oats..... do.....	8, 404, 220	Turkey, Greece, Austrian ports, Cyprus.
Maize..... do.....	18, 566, 240	Turkey, Roumania, Russia, Austrian ports, Italy, Montenegro, Bulgaria.
Millet..... do.....	258, 720	Turkey, Italy, Austrian ports.
Barley..... do.....	.....	Russia, Roumania.
Graphite..... do.....	23, 540	India.
Greases:		
Divers..... do.....	159, 060	Great Britain, Belgium, Austrian ports, Malta, Greece.
For wheels..... do.....	33, 440	Austrian ports, Italy, Great Britain.
Gum:		
Tragacanth..... do.....	103, 620	Turkey, France, Italy.
Divers..... do.....	4, 278, 340	Egypt, India, Turkey, Aden, France, Great Britain, Italy, Massowah, Netherlands, Austrian ports.
Guts..... do.....	793, 980	Turkey, Russia, Egypt, India, Austrian ports, Italy, Great Britain, Greece, France.
Hair:		
Horse..... do.....	19, 580	Hamburg, Austrian ports, Turkey.
Vegetable..... do.....	8, 415, 440	Algiers.
Hats..... do.....	43, 120	Italy, Austrian ports, Great Britain, Turkey.
Hardware..... do.....	370, 260	Japan, Italy, Turkey, Egypt, India, Great Britain, France, Austrian ports.
Hay..... do.....	326, 260	Italy, Austrian ports, Turkey.
Hemp..... do.....	5, 965, 740	Italy, Turkey, Egypt, Austrian ports, Great Britain, Hamburg, Philippine Islands, China, Greece, France, India.
Hogs..... do.....	33, 440	France, Turkey, Italy.
Honey..... do.....	160, 160	Austrian ports, Italy, Turkey, Hamburg, Greece.
Hops..... do.....	440	Greece.
Horns, animal..... do.....	228, 580	Austrian ports, India, Bulgaria, Italy, Turkey, Greece.
Jet goods..... do.....	2, 813, 580	Italy, Egypt, Roumania.
Incense..... do.....	797, 940	Aden, India, Great Britain, Roumania, Austrian ports.
Indigo..... do.....	1, 648, 460	India, Egypt, Italy, Great Britain, France, Netherlands, Austrian ports.
Ink..... do.....	34, 980	France, Great Britain, Italy, Austrian ports, China, Turkey.
Instruments:		
Musical..... do.....	17, 160	Italy, Turkey, Austrian ports, Russia, Hamburg, Greece.
Scientific..... do.....	3, 300	Austrian ports, Great Britain, Greece, Italy.
Iron:		
Raw..... do.....	5, 661, 260	Great Britain, Austrian ports.
Scraps..... do.....	3, 973, 640	Greece, Egypt, Roumania, Malta, Austrian ports, Turkey, Italy.
Bars..... do.....	2, 995, 300	Great Britain, Hamburg, Belgium, Sweden-Norway, Austrian ports, Turkey, Italy, United States.
Steel..... do.....	3, 866, 720	Great Britain, Hamburg, Belgium, Sweden-Norway, Austrian ports, Turkey, United States.
Sheet..... do.....	303, 820	Great Britain, Austrian ports.
Tin, etc..... do.....	1, 479, 720	Great Britain, Austrian ports, France, United States, Italy.
Wire..... do.....	104, 940	Great Britain, Hamburg, Austrian ports, Turkey.
Needles..... do.....	440	Italy.
Anchors..... do.....	139, 920	Great Britain, Austrian ports.
Chains..... do.....	458, 700	Do.
Nails..... do.....	271, 920	Belgium, Netherlands, Great Britain, Italy, United States, Germany, Turkey, Austrian ports.
Sickles..... do.....	1, 760	Russia, Austrian ports.
Ropes..... do.....	37, 620	Great Britain.
Files, etc..... do.....	1, 320	Italy, Turkey.
Rails..... do.....	22, 440	Great Britain, Austrian ports.
Manufactured..... do.....	2, 179, 540	Great Britain, Austrian ports, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Turkey, France, Greece, United States, India.
Juice, lemon..... do.....	5, 020	Italy.
Juniper berry..... do.....	245, 960	Italy, Austrian ports.

Imports at Trieste for the year ended December 31, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Whence imported.
Jute:		
Raw.....pounds..	9,735,220	India, Italy, Austrian ports, France, Great Britain.
Manufactured.....do..	9,460	Great Britain, Italy.
Ivory.....do.....	2,640	Egypt.
Lard.....do.....	34,320	Italy, Austrian ports.
Laurel:		
Berries.....do.....	210,760	Austrian ports, Great Britain.
Leaves.....do.....	1,750,320	Austrian ports, Greece, Turkey, Montenegro, Italy.
Lead, white.....do.....	82,940	Belgium, Austrian ports.
Leather:		
Raw—		
Lamb, goat, sheep...do....	10,492,020	Turkey, Greece, Austrian ports, Bulgaria, Italy, Russia, Tunisia, Roumania, Cyprus, Egypt, Tripoli, Aden, Algiers, France, Montenegro, India.
Ox, buffalo, and cow...do....	16,213,560	India, Italy, Egypt, Hamburg, Great Britain, China, Aden, Austrian ports, Brazil, Belgium, Netherlands, United States, France, Turkey, Greece, Argentine Republic, Uruguay.
Rabbit, etc.....do....	26,400	Turkey, Greece, Austrian ports.
Veal.....do.....	5,720	Italy, Austrian ports, Russia.
Divers.....do.....	361,140	Italy, Turkey, Austrian ports, Algiers, Malta.
Pelts.....do.....	77,000	Turkey, Italy, Greece, Austrian ports, India, Aden.
Manufactured—		
Sole.....do.....	634,260	Great Britain, Italy, United States, Turkey, Austrian ports, Hamburg.
Divers.....do.....	438,480	Italy, Turkey, France, India, Greece, Great Britain, Austrian ports.
Scraps.....do.....	60,280	Great Britain, Austrian ports, Turkey.
Leeches.....do.....	2,200	Turkey, Austrian ports.
Lime.....do.....	2,375,340	Austrian ports, Italy, Greece.
Hydraulic.....do.....	3,800,280	Greece.
Liquors.....do.....	496,980	Austrian ports, Greece, France, Italy, Turkey, Great Britain.
Licorice paste.....do.....	125,400	Italy, Turkey, France, India.
Litharge.....do.....	2,860	Great Britain.
Lead.....do.....	917,840	Italy, Spain, Austrian ports, Great Britain, France, Turkey.
Macaroni.....do.....	761,640	Italy, Austrian ports, France, Turkey.
Machinery:		
Sewing.....do.....	18,700	Great Britain, Italy, Austrian ports, Turkey, Greece.
Divers.....do.....	1,178,980	Great Britain, Italy, Austrian ports, United States, Hamburg, France, Turkey.
Magnesia.....do.....	11,660	Italy, Great Britain.
Manna.....do.....	127,600	Italy, Austrian ports, Turkey.
Manure.....do.....	541,640	Italy, Great Britain, Austrian ports, Belgium.
Materials:		
Vegetable, for brushes...do....	436,700	India, Italy, Austrian ports, Hamburg, Great Britain, France.
Medicinal.....do.....	28,820	Italy, Hamburg, Turkey, India, Austrian ports.
Chemical.....do.....	277,860	Great Britain, Austrian ports, Italy, Egypt.
Explosive.....do.....	6,600	Austrian ports, Greece, Hamburg, Great Britain.
Mats.....do.....	307,560	Italy, China, India, Tripoli, Great Britain, Turkey, Japan.
Matches.....do.....	492,360	Italy, Austrian ports, Turkey.
Medicine, prepared.....do....	46,440	Italy, Great Britain, Egypt, France, Greece.
Melting pots.....do.....	13,420	Great Britain, Italy.
Meerscham.....do.....	478,948	Turkey.
Metals, manufactured.....do....	339,900	Italy, Austrian ports, Great Britain, United States, Turkey, Belgium, Russia.
Mineral water.....do.....	17,380	France, Italy, Austrian ports.
Minerals.....do.....	11,639,320	Algiers, Turkey, France, Greece, Italy, Great Britain, Netherlands, Austrian ports.
Minium.....do.....	38,720	Great Britain, Belgium.
Mirrors.....do.....	11,660	Italy, Austrian ports.
Mother of-pearl, shell.....do....	1,677,720	Massowah, Egypt, Aden, Italy, India, Japan, Philippine Islands, United States, Austrian ports.
Myrrh.....do.....	58,520	Aden.
Nutgall.....do.....	45,778,260	Turkey, Greece, India.
Oils:		
Drugs.....do.....	1,068,980	Italy, Austrian ports, Greece, France.
Oleine.....do.....	6,160	Austrian ports, Netherlands.
Anise.....do.....	220	Egypt.
Cotton seed.....do.....	12,805,760	United States, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Austrian ports, Egypt.
Laurel.....do.....	22,220	Austrian ports, Italy, Egypt.
Linseed.....do.....	745,580	Great Britain, Italy.
Almond.....do.....	14,960	Italy, France.
Olive.....do.....	38,045,040	Austrian ports, Turkey, Greece, Italy, France.
Palm, etc.....do.....	6,016,120	India, Italy, China, Hamburg, Great Britain, France, Austrian ports.

Imports at Trieste for the year ended December 31, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Whence imported.
Oils—Continued.		
Fish pounds..	1,382,700	Hamburg, Great Britain, Japan, Turkey.
Rape seed do...	5,060	India.
Castor do...	831,380	Italy, France, Turkey, Austrian ports.
Rosemary do...	20,240	Austrian ports.
Sesame, etc. do...	3,128,420	France, Belgium.
Turpentine do...	205,920	United States, Greece, France, Austrian ports.
Ethereal do...	10,260	China, Turkey, India, Russia.
Divers do...	245,520	Italy, Netherlands, Brazil, France, Austrian ports.
Lubricating do...	829,620	Russia, United States, Great Britain, Turkey.
Mineral petroleum. do...	78,318,680	Russia, Hamburg, Greece, France, United States.
Cake do...	353,540	Italy, India, Austrian ports.
Opium do...	18,480	Turkey.
Orpiment do...	660	Do.
Paper do...	2,955,700	Italy, Austrian ports, France, Turkey, Greece, Great Britain.
Paper, pasteboard. do...	26,620	Hamburg, Italy, Turkey, France, Austrian ports.
Paraffin do...	2,040,280	United States, Great Britain, Greece, Turkey, Austrian ports.
Pasteboard do...	21,560	Hamburg, Great Britain, Italy.
Peels, orange do...	265,760	Italy, Tripoli, Turkey, Austrian ports, France.
Pitch do...	201,740	Turkey, Italy, Hamburg, Austrian ports.
Plants:		
Living do...	116,820	Egypt, Italy, Austrian ports, France, Japan.
Dried, prepared. do...	2,025,100	Italy, India, Austrian ports, Turkey, Greece, France, Egypt, Belgium, Hamburg, Great Britain.
Insect flowers and powders, divers, pounds.	2,385,240	Austrian ports.
Plumes pounds..	11,440	Tripoli, India, China, Turkey.
Pollards do...	20,160,360	Greece, Turkey, Italy, Egypt, Russia, Bulgaria, Roumania, France, Austrian ports.
Porcelain do...	19,800	Great Britain, Turkey, Austrian ports, Italy, India.
Potash do...	12,760	Great Britain, Austria, ports, Belgium.
Potatoes do...	5,244,580	Malta, Greece, Italy, Austrian ports, Great Britain.
Pulse:		
Fresh do...	34,505,460	Egypt, Italy, Austrian ports, Greece, Turkey.
Dried do...	975,380	Russia, Italy, Austrian ports, Turkey, Greece.
Rags do...	578,600	Turkey, Austrian ports, France, Egypt.
Rosin do...	16,694,260	United States, France, Austrian ports, Italy, Greece.
Rice do...	68,794,000	India, Italy, Japan, Germany, Austrian ports, Netherlands, Turkey.
Roots do...	490,480	Italy, Austrian ports, Turkey.
Rum do...	124,960	Great Britain, Italy, Jamaica.
Sago do...	1,605,120	India, Great Britain, Hamburg, France.
Salts:		
Acetoselle do...	43,780	Great Britain, Hamburg, Belgium.
Ammoniac do...	80,520	Great Britain, Netherlands.
Cooking do...	12,833,480	Austrian ports.
Glauber do...	24,640	Great Britain.
Nitric do...	107,140	Great Britain, India, Italy.
Sand do...	4,903,800	Austrian ports, Italy.
Seeds:		
Line do...	6,638,280	India, Turkey, France, Greece, Roumania.
Rape do...	2,928,420	India.
Sesame do...	18,720,460	India, Turkey, France, Italy, Greece, Austrian ports.
Clover do...	190,960	United States, Italy, Egypt.
Divers do...	23,444,300	India, Africa, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Great Britain, Japan, United States, Austrian ports.
Anise do...	200,420	Italy, Greece, Turkey.
Mustard do...	437,360	Austrian ports, Italy, India, Turkey.
Coriander do...	220,880	Italy, India, Greece.
Senna leaves do...	418,000	Egypt, India, Great Britain, Italy.
Silk:		
Cocoon do...	424,600	Turkey, Greece, Austrian ports, China.
Scraps do...	910,140	Italy, China, France, Turkey, Japan.
Spinned do...	436,040	Italy, China, Egypt, Japan, Turkey, France, Greece, Austrian ports.
Manufactured do...	17,160	Italy, Turkey.
Silver do...	680	Italy, Great Britain.
Slates do...	4,620	Italy.
Soap do...	203,500	Italy, Turkey, Greece, Austrian Ports, France, Great Britain.
Soda do...	1,747,900	Great Britain, Italy, Austrian ports.
Sponges do...	656,480	Turkey, Greece, Tunisia, Austrian ports, Great Britain, Tripoli, United States.
Starch do...	694,760	Austrian ports, Great Britain, Hamburg.
Stearin do...	535,920	United States, France, Netherlands, Belgium, Great Britain, Austrian ports.
Stone:		
Marble do...	175,560	Italy, France, Greece, Turkey.
Pumice do...	1,430,880	Italy.

Imports at Trieste for the year ended December 31, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Whence imported.
Stone—Continued.		
Raw.....pounds..	19,081,920	Austrian ports, Italy, India, France.
Sharpen, etc.....do....	88,440	Italy, Turkey, Austrian ports, Great Britain, India.
Grinding.....do....	20,020	Great Britain.
Manufactured.....do....	50,400	Italy, Austrian ports, Great Britain.
Precious.....do....	968	India.
Straw.....do....	796,400	India, Italy, Hamburg, France.
Sugar.....do....	2,556,180	Russia, Austrian ports, Turkey.
Molasses.....do....	6,160	Hamburg, Austrian ports.
Sughera.....do....	505,120	France, Algiers, Italy, Austrian ports.
Sumac.....do....	7,092,360	Turkey, Austrian ports, Italy, France.
Tallow.....do....	1,928,060	Great Britain, Austrian ports, Italy, China, Egypt.
Tamarinds.....do....	107,260	India, Italy, Great Britain, Germany, Austrian ports.
Tar.....do....	88,000	Austrian ports, Turkey, Great Britain, France.
Tarpaulin.....do....	24,420	Great Britain.
Tea.....do....	2,510,200	Hamburg, Egypt, China, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, India.
Textiles.....do....	975,920	Great Britain, Turkey, Austrian ports, Italy.
Tin.....do....	2,385,460	India, Great Britain, Egypt, Austrian ports.
Tobacco:		
Leaves.....do....	10,693,760	Turkey, Austrian ports, Egypt, Greece.
Manufactured.....do....	115,280	Egypt, Turkey, Austrian ports, India, Greece.
Tortoise.....do....	12,980	Austrian ports.
Shell.....do....	4,180	Massowah, Egypt.
Tressed goods.....do....	8,140	Italy, France.
Turpentine.....do....	55,000	Italy, Great Britain.
Varnishes.....do....	171,160	Great Britain, Austrian ports, Italy, Netherlands, Greece.
Vehicles.....number..	6	Great Britain.
Verdigris.....pounds..	16,060	France.
Vinegar.....do....	56,760	Austrian ports, Italy.
Vitriol.....do....	1,924,120	Great Britain, Italy, Austrian ports, United States.
Wagons.....do....	1,100	Austrian ports.
Wax:		
Animal and vegetable.....do....	575,080	Egypt, Austrian ports, Great Britain, Italy, Turkey, France, Japan, United States.
Seal.....do....	1,540	Austrian ports.
Wine.....do....	128,587,140	Italy, Austrian ports, Greece, Turkey, Cyprus, France, Egypt, Belgium, Spain, Great Britain.
Wicks.....do....	179,740	Italy, France, Great Britain, Turkey, Austrian ports.
Wood:		
Fire.....cubic yards..	5,500	Austrian ports.
Hoops.....bundles..	575	Italy.
Staves.....number..	4,243,571	Austrian ports.
Stanchions.....do....	34,210	Do.
Flanks.....do....	828	Do.
Cars.....do....	7,160	Do.
Scantlings.....do....	15,010	Do.
Stanchions, beech.....do....	109,827	Do.
Boards.....do....	53,196	Do.
Scantlings, beech.....do....	14,390	Do.
Square timber.....do....	510	Do.
European growth cub. yards..	415	Austrian ports, Italy, Russia.
Foreign growth.....do....	44,513	United States, India, Siam, Great Britain, Netherlands, Italy, France, Russia, Greece.
Manufactured, ordinary.....lbs..	250,800	Italy, France, United States, Austrian ports.
Furniture.....do....	223,740	Italy, Austrian ports, Netherlands, Egypt, Turkey.
Dye.....do....	7,916,920	Jamaica, Turkey, Hamburg, Great Britain, France, Greece, India, Italy.
Wool.....do....	3,000,580	Turkey, Austrian ports, Italy, France, Greece, India, Montenegro, Egypt.
Manufactured.....do....	682,000	Turkey, Russia, Great Britain, Italy, Austrian ports, India.
Works:		
Fine art.....do....	7,260	Italy, Great Britain, Austrian ports, Egypt.
Shoemakers' gloves, etc. do....	876,920	Italy, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Turkey.
Basket.....do....	5,280	Italy, France, Austrian ports, Turkey.
Turners.....do....	3,520	Italy.
Brush.....do....	5,940	Turkey, Italy.
Engravers, etc.....do....	107,360	Italy, Turkey, Brazil.
Yarns:		
Cotton.....do....	111,980	Greece, Italy, Great Britain, Austrian ports.
Jute.....do....	8,360	Great Britain.
Wool.....do....	11,440	Do.
Flax.....do....	49,060	Italy.
Divers.....do....	859,320	Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Austrian ports.
Zinc.....do....	89,320	Austrian ports, Hamburg, Belgium.

EXPORTS.

Exports from Trieste for the year ended December 31, 1894.

Articles.	Quantity.	Whither exported.
Acid:		
Acetic.....pounds..	9,900	Turkey, Austrian ports, Russia, Bulgaria.
Phenic.....do.....	80,740	Turkey, Austrian ports, Greece, Bulgaria.
Muriatic.....do.....	11,880	Austrian ports, Greece, Turkey.
Nitric.....do.....	18,500	Turkey, Austrian ports, Montenegro, Greece.
Sulphuric.....do.....	225,500	Turkey, Austrian ports, Russia, Greece, Egypt, Tunisia.
Acorns.....do.....	78,320	Italy, France, Hamburg, Austrian ports, Egypt, Russia.
Albumen.....do.....	3,740	Austrian ports, Great Britain.
Alcohol.....do.....	17,145,700	Turkey, Austrian ports, Tunisia, Egypt, France, Greece, Bulgaria, Malta, Italy, Massowah, Great Britain, India, Montenegro, Morocco, Brazil, Japan, China.
Alisarin.....do.....	11,000	Austrian ports.
Aloes.....do.....	2,860	Russia, Italy, Greece.
Alum.....do.....	96,140	Austrian ports, Turkey, Greece.
Amber.....do.....	6,160	Turkey.
Animals:		
Oxen, bulls, and cows.....number..	15	Austrian ports, Greece.
Calves.....do.....	185	Austrian ports, Greece, Egypt.
Hogs.....do.....	1	Austrian ports.
Horses.....do.....	83	Egypt, India, Greece, Austrian ports.
Asses and mules.....do.....	8	Austrian ports.
Antimony.....pounds..	102,526	Italy, Turkey, Greece.
Argols.....do.....	774,180	United States, Turkey, Italy, Bulgaria, Austrian ports, Russia, Egypt, Greece, Hamburg.
Arms, parts of fire.....do.....	1,771,220	Italy, Turkey, Austrian ports, Hamburg, Egypt, Greece, India, Russia.
Arsenic.....do.....	75,680	Italy, Turkey, Greece.
Ashes of wood, etc.....do.....	3,300	Austrian ports, Italy.
Asphaltum.....do.....	25,526	Italy, Russia, Egypt, Austrian ports, United States.
Bacon.....do.....	70,400	Austrian ports, Turkey.
Bags, empty, and linen.....do.....	1,613,480	Turkey, Greece, Austrian ports, Italy, France.
Balsam.....do.....	220	Italy.
Barks for tanning.....do.....	118,800	Italy, Austrian ports, Great Britain, Turkey, United States.
Beef:		
Fresh.....do.....	6,380	Austrian ports, Greece, Italy.
Prepared.....do.....	276,100	Austrian ports, Italy, Egypt, Turkey, Brazil.
In bags.....do.....	124,960	Egypt, Austrian ports, Turkey, Greece.
Beer.....do.....	20,716,960	Egypt, Austrian ports, Turkey, Italy, Philippine Islands, Brazil, India, Greece, China, Massowah, Bulgaria, Russia.
Bells.....do.....	20,020	Austrian ports, Turkey, Greece, Italy.
Besom and brushes.....do.....	320,980	Austrian ports, Egypt, Turkey, Russia, Great Britain, Italy.
Blood, animal.....do.....	126,940	Italy.
Books, etc.....do.....	293,260	Turkey, Austrian ports, Greece, Egypt, Russia, Italy, Tunis, Japan, United States.
Bones:		
Whale.....do.....	1,960	Italy, Greece, Russia, Egypt.
Fish.....do.....	193,600	United States, Italy, Great Britain, Russia, Austrian ports.
Divers.....do.....	189,640	Italy.
Borax.....do.....	39,600	Austrian ports, Italy, Greece, Turkey.
Braes.....do.....	532,840	Turkey, Italy, Egypt, Russia, Greece, United States, Austrian ports, Tunis.
Scraps.....do.....	50,380	Italy, Austrian ports, Turkey.
Bread.....do.....	595,980	Austrian ports, Italy, Egypt, Brazil.
Bricks and tiles.....do.....	1,633,500	Austrian ports, Italy, Turkey.
Brimstone.....do.....	2,325,400	Austrian ports, Turkey, Greece.
Butter.....do.....	401,720	Austrian ports, Turkey, Greece, Egypt.
Candles.....do.....	687,940	Austrian ports, Turkey, Russia, Egypt, Greece, United States, Italy.
Canes.....do.....	34,760	Italy, Austrian ports, Egypt, Hamburg.
Caoutchouc, etc.....do.....	313,500	Turkey, Egypt, Greece, Austrian ports, Bulgaria.
Cards, playing.....do.....	296,780	India, Turkey, Egypt, Austrian ports, Japan.
Carriages.....do.....	23,760	Austrian ports, India, Egypt, Turkey.
Caviar.....do.....	8,800	Turkey.
Celtis corn.....do.....	99,440	France, Tripoli, Tunis, Egypt.
Cement.....do.....	1,371,820	Austrian ports, Turkey, India, Italy, Russia.
Chalk.....do.....	231,220	Austrian ports, Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria.
Cheese.....do.....	579,480	Austrian ports, Turkey, Egypt, Bulgaria, Italy, Russia, Greece, United States.
Chemical products.....do.....	917,840	Turkey, Austrian ports, Greece, United States, Russia, Great Britain, India, Egypt, Aden, Italy, Japan, Australia, China, Tunis.

Exports from Trieste for the year ended December 31, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Whither exported.
Chocolate, etc pounds..	129, 580	Italy, Austrian ports, Roumania, Turkey.
Chloride of lime do.....	77, 220	Italy, Austrian ports, Turkey.
Cloths do.....	3, 081, 100	Turkey, Egypt, Austrian ports, Greece, Bulgaria, Tunisia, Italy, Brazil, India, United States.
Coals:		
Wood do.....	597, 080	Italy, Austrian ports.
Fossil do.....	11, 547, 140	Italy, Austrian ports, Turkey.
Coccolle do.....	18, 920	Turkey, Austrian ports, Italy.
Coffee do.....	23, 397, 220	Austrian ports, Turkey, Italy, Greece, Roumania, Russia, Egypt, United States, Bulgaria.
Substitutes do.....	310, 860	Austrian ports, Turkey, Africa, Italy, Bulgaria.
Colors do.....	2, 529, 560	India, Turkey, Italy, Austrian ports, Russia, Greece, Egypt, Africa.
Comestibles do.....	2, 128, 720	Austrian ports, Egypt, Turkey, India, Russia, Australia, Greece, Italy, Massowah, Japan, Brazil, Great Britain, Montenegro.
Copper do.....	281, 160	Austrian ports, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Egypt.
Scraps do.....	162, 800	Italy, Austrian ports, Turkey.
Coral do.....	660	Italy, Austrian ports.
Cotton:		
Raw do.....	16, 807, 120	Italy, Greece, Austrian ports, Turkey, Hamburg.
Manufactured do.....	11, 944, 680	Turkey, India, Austrian ports, Egypt, Roumania, Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, Tunis, Tripoli, Philippine Islands, Brazil, Japan.
Crockery do.....	1, 590, 380	Turkey, Austrian ports, Egypt, Greece, Italy, Russia, India, United States.
Crustacea do.....	64, 680	Italy, Austrian ports, Greece.
Drugs:		
Aniseo star do.....	6, 820	Greece, Russia, Turkey, Austrian ports.
Cinnamon do.....	590, 480	Italy, Turkey, Greece, Austrian ports, Bulgaria, Russia, Tunis, Egypt, United States.
Cloves do.....	64, 240	Greece, Turkey, Russia, Austrian ports, Italy, Brazil.
Nutmeg do.....	7, 480	Hamburg, Greece, Italy, Russia, Austrian ports, Turkey.
Pepper do.....	1, 659, 460	Italy, Turkey, Austrian ports, Greece, Roumania, Brazil.
Pimento do.....	110, 889	Turkey, Italy, Greece, Austrian ports, Roumania, Russia, Bulgaria.
Ginger do.....	27, 720	Turkey, Russia, Great Britain, Greece, Austrian ports.
Divers do.....	1, 563, 240	Austrian ports, Great Britain, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Russia, United States, India, Italy.
Earth:		
Coloring do.....	1, 166, 600	Great Britain, Austrian ports, Turkey, Hamburg, United States, France, Greece, Italy.
Mineral do.....	2, 883, 540	Great Britain, United States, Austrian ports, India, Italy, Roumania, Russia, France.
Japanese do.....	9, 680	Italy, Turkey.
Eggs do.....	1, 540	France, Italy.
Emery do.....	199, 760	Italy, Hamburg, Russia, Turkey, Austrian ports
Essences:		
Aromatics and perfumeries, pounds.	143, 440	Turkey, Egypt, Brazil, Greece, Austrian ports, United States, Russia, India, Italy, Tunis.
For tanning pounds..	3, 270, 520	Great Britain, Hamburg, Italy, Russia, Austrian ports.
For dyeing do.....	993, 520	Great Britain, Hamburg, Italy, Turkey, Austrian ports.
Felt do.....	47, 080	Turkey, Egypt, Russia, Austrian ports, Greece.
Fennel do.....	144, 320	Great Britain, Hamburg, Austrian ports, Turkey, United States.
Fish:		
Pickled do.....	219, 780	Austrian ports, Russia, Turkey.
Herring do.....	213, 620	Austrian ports, Italy, Turkey.
Stock do.....	2, 215, 180	Austrian ports, Italy, Greece, Turkey.
Sardelle, salted do.....	608, 520	Austrian ports, Italy, Turkey, United States.
Fresh do.....	331, 320	Italy, Austrian ports.
Dried, smoked, etc do.....	134, 420	Italy, Greece, Austrian ports, Turkey.
Flax do.....	60, 030	Austrian ports, Italy, Turkey, Greece.
Manufactured do.....	345, 180	Austrian ports, Turkey, Greece, Italy.
Flour do.....	74, 063, 600	Austrian ports, Great Britain, Brazil, India, Turkey, Italy, Egypt, Zanzibar, Greece, France, Tunis, Mozambique, Montenegro.
Fowls do.....	10, 340	Egypt, Turkey, Austrian ports.
Fruits:		
Oranges and lemons do.....	2, 762, 760	Austrian ports, Turkey, Italy, United States.
St. John's bread do.....	957, 440	Great Britain, Italy, Hamburg, United States, Austrian ports, Turkey.
Chestnuts do.....	71, 060	Austrian ports, Turkey.

Exports from Trieste for the year ended December 31, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Whither exported.
Fruits—Continued.		
Cedars, pickled..... pounds..	705,980	Great Britain, Italy, Hamburg, United States.
Dates..... do.....	201,740	Italy, Austrian ports, Turkey.
Figs, dried..... do.....	933,460	Austrian ports, Italy, Great Britain, Egypt.
Almonds..... do.....	158,620	Italy, Austrian ports, Hamburg, Roumania, Turkey, United States.
Nuts..... do.....	1,342,220	Italy, Egypt, Great Britain, Austrian ports, Hamburg, France.
Olives..... do.....	125,620	Italy, Malta, Austrian ports, Egypt.
Pistachio..... do.....	14,300	Egypt, Austrian ports, Italy.
Prunes..... do.....	6,713,520	United States, Italy, Great Britain, Austrian ports, Egypt, Turkey.
Currants..... do.....	2,167,660	Italy, Hamburg, Austrian ports, Turkey, Great Britain, Brazil, United States.
Fresh..... do.....	2,590,060	Egypt, Austrian ports, India, Hamburg, Turkey, Italy.
Other, prepared..... do.....	1,352,560	Italy, Great Britain, United States, Hamburg, Austrian ports, India, Brazil, Russia, Egypt.
Game..... do.....	17,820	Egypt.
Glassware..... do.....	11,469,480	Turkey, Austrian ports, Egypt, Greece, India, Italy, Bulgaria, Africa, Russia, Brazil, United States.
Scraps..... do.....	554,400	Italy, Austrian ports.
Glycerin..... do.....	157,960	United States, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, Austrian ports, Bulgaria.
Glues..... do.....	340,120	Turkey, Russia, Austrian ports, Egypt, Great Britain, Greece, Italy.
Gold..... do.....	7	Turkey.
Scraps..... do.....	3,740	France.
Money..... do.....	1,705	Malta, Roumania, Turkey, Greece, Tunis.
Grain:		
Oats..... do.....	894,300	Austrian ports, Italy.
Wheat..... do.....	6,028,220	Italy, Austrian ports, Greece.
Malze..... do.....	2,832,940	Austrian ports, Italy.
Millet..... do.....	627,440	United States, Great Britain, Italy, France, Hamburg, Austrian ports.
Barley..... do.....	2,231,900	Italy, Austrian ports, Greece, Turkey, Brazil, Malta.
Rye..... do.....	58,520	Austrian ports, Italy, Egypt.
Graphite..... do.....	6,360	Austrian ports, Turkey, Italy, Greece.
Greases:		
Divers..... do.....	181,500	Italy, Turkey, Austrian ports, Egypt.
For wheels..... do.....	142,340	Austrian ports, Egypt, Turkey, Italy.
Gum:		
Tragacynth..... do.....	880	Italy.
Divers..... do.....	1,829,080	Great Britain, Italy, United States, Hamburg, Russia, France, Turkey, Austrian ports, Spain, Greece, Brazil.
Guts..... do.....	10,560	Italy, France, Austrian ports, Turkey.
Hair..... do.....	695,860	Italy, Austrian ports, Turkey.
Hats:		
Felt, etc..... do.....	223,300	India, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, Austrian ports, Bulgaria.
Straw..... do.....	23,160	Bulgaria, Austrian ports, Turkey.
Hardware..... do.....	4,694,800	Turkey, India, Egypt, Italy, Austrian ports, Greece, Bulgaria, Africa, Russia, Malta, China.
Hay..... do.....	546,480	Egypt, Austrian ports, France.
Hemp..... do.....	877,800	Austrian ports, Great Britain, Turkey, Italy, Greece, Roumania.
Hogs' bristles..... do.....	4,180	Greece, Italy, Austrian ports.
Honey..... do.....	4,400	Austrian ports, Italy, Hamburg, Turkey.
Hops..... do.....	168,300	India, Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Austrian ports.
Horns, animals..... do.....	129,360	Italy, France.
Ice..... do.....	1,191,740	Austrian ports, Greece.
Jet goods..... do.....	3,023,460	India, Zanzibar, Turkey, Italy, Egypt, Africa, Mozambique, Japan, Malta, Russia, Belgium, Greece, Austrian ports.
Incense..... do.....	762,960	Russia, Turkey, Italy, Greece, Roumania, Austrian ports.
Indigo..... do.....	145,200	Italy, Turkey, Austrian ports, Bulgaria, Greece, Great Britain, Africa, Spain.
Ink..... do.....	458,260	Turkey, Egypt, Russia, Austrian ports, Greece, Bulgaria, India, Italy.
Instruments:		
Musical..... do.....	829,180	Italy, Egypt, Russia, Turkey, India, Greece, Austrian ports, Bulgaria, China, Africa, Roumania.
Scientific..... do.....	79,200	Turkey, Greece, Russia, Egypt, Italy, Austrian ports, India.
Iron:		
Raw..... do.....	217,580	Austrian ports, Great Britain, Turkey.
Old and scrap..... do.....	185,920	Turkey, Great Britain, Italy, Austrian ports, Greece.
Steel..... do.....	5,192,880	Turkey, Italy, Brazil, Austrian ports, Russia, Greece, Spain, France, China, Great Britain, Bulgaria, Hamburg, Japan, Africa.

Exports from Trieste for the year ended December 31, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Whither exported.
Iron—Continued.		
Bars, etc. pounds..	3, 705, 240	Austrian ports, Italy, Turkey, Great Britain, Roumania, Greece.
Sheet.....do.....	419, 760	Austrian ports, Greece, Turkey.
Galvanized, etc. ....do....	285, 120	Austrian ports, Turkey, France, Italy.
Wire.....do.....	448, 000	Austrian ports, Turkey, Italy, Greece, Brazil.
Needles.....do.....	62, 920	Turkey, Egypt, Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, Austrian ports.
Anchors.....do.....	23, 540	Austrian ports, Great Britain.
Chains.....do.....	102, 960	Austrian ports, Italy.
Nails.....do.....	2, 456, 740	Austrian ports, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Brazil.
Sickles.....do.....	388, 720	Russia, Turkey, Austrian ports, Italy, United States.
Ropes.....do.....	11, 440	Austrian ports, Turkey.
Files.....do.....	23, 540	Turkey, Austrian ports, Russia, Italy.
Ralls.....do.....	188, 100	Austrian ports.
Manufactured.....do....	1, 467, 840	Austrian ports, Turkey, Russia, Italy, Greece, Egypt, Turkey.
Ivory.....do.....	6, 100	Austrian ports.
Juice.....do.....	1, 320	Italy, Great Britain, Greece.
Juniper berry.....do.....	2, 640	
Jute:		
Raw.....do.....	5, 239, 520	Austrian ports, Italy, Turkey.
Manufactured.....do....	48, 620	Turkey, Austrian ports, Egypt, Greece.
Lard.....do.....	403, 700	Austrian ports, Turkey.
Lead:		
White.....do.....	312, 180	Austrian ports, United States, Great Britain, Turkey, Greece, France, Spain.
Other.....do.....	553, 740	Austrian ports, Turkey, Roumania, Italy.
Wool:		
Raw—		
Sheep, goats.....do....	1, 186, 400	United States, France, Italy, Turkey, Austrian ports.
Oxen, cows.....do....	4, 306, 180	Italy, Austrian ports, Turkey, Great Britain, Greece, Russia, United States.
Veal.....do.....	21, 120	Italy, Turkey, Austrian ports.
Other.....do.....	3, 191, 760	Austrian ports, Italy, Turkey, United States, Russia, Roumania, Great Britain, Greece, France.
Peltries.....do.....	23, 960	Turkey, Austrian ports, Bulgaria, Greece, Italy.
Manufactured—		
Divers.....do.....	1, 398, 960	Austrian ports, Turkey, Italy, Egypt, Greece, Bulgaria, United States, India.
Scraps.....do.....	13, 200	Italy, Turkey, Austrian ports.
Leaven.....do.....	75, 460	Austrian ports, Egypt, Italy, Turkey, Greece.
Leaves, senna.....do.....	100, 320	United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, Austrian ports.
Lime.....do.....	84, 920	Austrian ports.
Hydraulics.....do.....	260, 260	Do.
Liquors.....do.....	2, 033, 460	Turkey, Bulgaria, Austrian ports, Great Britain, Egypt, Brazil, Italy, France, Russia, Greece, India, China, United States.
Licorice paste.....do.....	29, 920	Hamburg, Great Britain, Russia, Egypt, Greece.
Litharge.....do.....	388, 740	Italy, Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria, Austrian ports.
Macaroni, etc.....do.....	3, 151, 280	Austrian ports, Great Britain, Turkey, Egypt, United States, Roumania.
Machinery:		
Locomotive.....do.....	31, 900	Russia.
Sewing.....do.....	456, 000	Turkey, Egypt, Russia, Austrian ports, Greece, Bulgaria, Italy.
Divers.....do.....	2, 288, 220	Austrian ports, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, Russia, Bulgaria, Italy.
Magnesia.....do.....	13, 640	Turkey, Austrian ports, France, Russia.
Malt.....do.....	278, 300	Malta, Greece, Italy, Tripoli.
Manna.....do.....	10, 780	Greece, Italy, Austrian ports, Turkey, Russia, United States, Egypt.
Manure.....do.....	529, 960	Italy, Austrian ports.
Mastic.....do.....	80, 960	Austrian ports, Turkey, Egypt.
Materials:		
Vegetable, for brushes, etc., pounds.	108, 240	Austrian ports, Italy, Great Britain, Bulgaria.
Coloring.....pounds..	329, 120	Turkey, Egypt, Bulgaria, Italy, Austrian ports.
Chemicals, etc.....do....	52, 580	Hamburg, Egypt, Turkey, Russia, Austrian ports, Greece, Italy, Brazil, United States.
Explosive.....do.....	48, 840	Austrian ports, Turkey, Greece, India, Africa.
Capsule.....do.....	88, 000	Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Africa, Austrian ports.
Medicinal.....do.....	327, 580	Turkey, Greece, Austrian ports, Egypt, Italy, India, Russia, Africa, Great Britain.
Matches.....do.....	9, 248, 800	Turkey, Egypt, China, Austrian ports, Bulgaria, Greece, India, Italy, United States.
Mats.....do.....	16, 060	Austrian ports, Turkey, Greece, Egypt.
Medicine, prepared.....do....	131, 780	Austrian ports, Turkey, Italy, Egypt, Bulgaria, Russia, France.
Melting pots.....do.....	91, 960	Italy, Greece, Austrian ports, Egypt, Turkey, Bulgaria, Africa.
Mercury.....do.....	126, 280	China, India, Turkey, Egypt, Bulgaria, Russia, Italy,

Exports from Trieste for the year ended December 31, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Whither exported.
Metals:		
Manufactured.....pounds..	3, 839, 440	India, Turkey, Egypt, Austrian ports, Greece, Italy, Russia, Africa, China, Bulgaria, Aden, Great Britain, Japan, Brazil, United States.
Nickel.....do.....	274, 840	Italy, Russia, Turkey.
Milk.....do.....	220	Austrian ports.
Mineral water.....do.....	4, 177, 360	Italy, Turkey, Roumania, Egypt, Austrian ports, Greece, Russia, India, Tunis, Great Britain, Brazil, France, United States.
Minerals.....do.....	70, 840	Austrian ports, Italy, Greece.
Mirrors.....do.....	81, 620	Turkey, Austrian ports, Bulgaria, Greece, Egypt, United States.
Mother-of-pearl shells.....do.....	359, 040	Turkey, Italy, United States, Great Britain, Austrian ports, Hamburg.
Myrrh.....do.....	1, 080	Italy.
Mustard.....do.....	165, 660	Great Britain, United States, Austrian ports, Turkey.
Nutgall.....do.....	7, 596, 600	Italy, Austrian ports, Russia, Turkey, Hamburg.
Oils:		
Drugs.....do.....	40, 280	Austrian ports.
Olefin.....do.....	3, 740	Italy.
Anise.....do.....	4, 400	Turkey, Egypt, Austrian ports, France, Italy.
Cotton-seed.....do.....	252, 560	Roumania, Austrian ports, Malta, Italy.
Laurel.....do.....	12, 540	Great Britain, Turkey, Austrian ports, Russia.
Linseed.....do.....	151, 360	Austrian ports, Greece, Turkey.
Almond.....do.....	5, 940	Russia, Austrian ports, Roumania, Uruguay, Greece.
Walnut.....do.....	5, 280	Austrian ports.
Olive.....do.....	15, 812, 280	Italy, Austrian ports, Great Britain, Roumania, Russia, Hamburg, Turkey, France, United States, Egypt, India, Brazil.
Palm.....do.....	701, 420	Italy, Austrian ports, Russia, Turkey.
Fish.....do.....	360, 580	Italy, Turkey, Greece, Austrian ports.
Castor.....do.....	187, 000	Russia, Austrian ports, Great Britain, Roumania, Greece, Turkey.
Rosemary.....do.....	15, 620	Bulgaria, United States, France, Great Britain.
Sesame.....do.....	10, 340	Austrian ports, Bulgaria, France, Turkey.
Tupentine.....do.....	28, 600	Italy, Austrian ports, Turkey, Bulgaria, Egypt.
Ethereal.....do.....	22, 220	Turkey, Greece, Austrian ports, Russia, United States, Great Britain, Egypt, Italy.
Muddy.....do.....	383, 460	Italy, Austrian ports, Roumania, Aden, United States.
Lubricating.....do.....	3, 097, 160	Italy, Austrian ports, Turkey.
Mineral, petroleum.....do.....	5, 150, 200	Austrian ports, Turkey, Italy, Great Britain.
Cake.....do.....	11, 625, 460	Italy, France, Hamburg, Austrian ports.
Orpiment.....do.....	4, 620	Bulgaria.
Paper:		
Pulp.....do.....	4, 786, 320	Great Britain, Spain, Italy, United States, France, Greece, India, Austrian ports.
Divers.....do.....	40, 295, 640	Turkey, India, Egypt, Greece, Great Britain, Austrian ports, Bulgaria, Philippine Islands, Hamburg, Africa, Aden, Brazil, Roumania, Italy, Russia, Malta, United States, Australia, France.
Paraffin.....do.....	6, 039, 220	India, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Austrian ports, Greece, France, Egypt, Russia, United States.
Pasteboard.....do.....	7, 430, 720	Turkey, Italy, Egypt, Greece, Great Britain, Russia, Bulgaria, Austrian ports, Malta, Spain, Africa, Brazil.
Peels.....do.....	13, 860	Russia, Great Britain, Italy.
Pitch.....do.....	288, 420	Austrian ports, Italy, Turkey, Greece.
Plants:		
Living, etc.....do.....	1, 644, 080	United States, Turkey, Austrian ports, Italy, Great Britain, France, Hamburg, Roumania, Bulgaria, Africa, Greece.
Insect flowers and powder, lbs..	1, 045, 000	Great Britain, United States, Italy, France, Austrian ports, Russia, Turkey, Japan, Egypt, Uruguay.
Laurel leaves.....pounds..	654, 080	Great Britain, Hamburg, United States, Italy, Roumania.
Plumcs.....do.....	2, 640	Russia, Turkey, United States, Tunis.
Pollard.....do.....	5, 239, 520	Austrian ports, France, Italy.
Porcelain.....do.....	1, 648, 000	Turkey, Egypt, Austrian ports, Bulgaria, India, Italy, Greece, Russia, Tunis, United States.
Potash.....do.....	1, 130, 140	Turkey, Italy, Greece, Austrian ports.
Potatoes.....do.....	9, 754, 140	Turkey, Egypt, Austrian ports, Greece, Italy, India.
Pulse:		
Beans.....do.....	24, 419, 780	Italy, France, Austrian ports, United States, Brazil, Greece, Great Britain, Egypt, Spain, Hamburg, Turkey, Africa.
Pease, etc.....do.....	2, 156, 660	Italy, Austrian ports, Malta, Greece, Africa, Brazil, Turkey.
Fresh, etc.....do.....	1, 409, 100	Austrian ports, Italy, Egypt, Turkey.
Rags.....do.....	149, 820	Austrian ports, Turkey, Great Britain, Greece, Hamburg.

Exports from Trieste for the year ended December 31, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Whither exported.
Rosin pounds..	1,392,600	Italy, Austrian ports, Roumania, Egypt, Turkey, Greece.
Rice..... do....	18,551,500	Austrian ports, Greece, Turkey, Roumania, Egypt, Bulgaria.
Roots do....	70,840	Russia, Italy, Great Britain, Greece, United States, Austrian ports, Turkey.
Rum do....	2,372,040	Turkey, Bulgaria, Austrian ports, Roumania, Egypt, Greece, Italy.
Sago do....	1,749,440	Italy, Turkey, Austrian ports.
Salts:		
Acetosella do....	3,740	Greece, Egypt, Austrian ports.
Ammoniac do....	38,500	Turkey, Austrian ports, Italy, Greece.
Cooking do....	86,020	Austrian ports, Turkey, Italy, Russia.
Glauber do....	11,440	Austrian ports, Italy, Turkey, Greece.
Saturu do....	15,400	Turkey, Italy.
Nitric do....	336,380	Austrian ports, Italy, Greece, Turkey.
Sand do....	102,960	Austrian ports.
Seeds:		
Coriander do....	115,060	Austrian ports, United States, Hamburg, Italy.
Linseed do....	2,487,100	Italy.
Divers do....	13,280,860	Italy, Egypt, France, Great Britain, Africa, Greece, Turkey, United States, Austrian ports, Russia, Japan.
Silk:		
Cocoon do....	304,480	Italy, France.
Soraps do....	17,180	Italy, Turkey, Egypt, Great Britain.
Spinned do....	46,640	Turkey, Russia, Austrian ports, Africa, Italy.
Manufactured..... do....	106,480	Turkey, Egypt, Austrian ports, Greece, United States.
Silver do....	2,880	Egypt, Turkey, Great Britain.
Money do....	7,260	Egypt, Africa, Great Britain, Turkey.
Slates do....	18,640	Turkey, Austrian ports.
Smalt do....	3,740	Italy, Turkey.
Soap do....	3,503,500	Austrian ports, India, Turkey, China, Italy, United States, Egypt, Bulgaria, Greece.
Soda do....	786,500	Austrian ports, Greece, Italy, Turkey, Russia.
Sponges do....	24,200	Greece, United States, Italy, Austrian ports.
Starch do....	357,940	Great Britain, Turkey, Austrian ports, Italy, Greece.
Stearin do....	53,460	Austrian ports, Italy, Turkey.
Stones:		
Marble do....	112,680	Austrian ports, Italy, Egypt, Brazil, United States.
Pumice do....	75,900	Italy, France, Roumania.
Raw do....	3,399,880	Egypt, Italy, Austrian ports, United States, Roumania.
Grinding..... do....	30,140	Turkey, Austrian ports, Bulgaria, Egypt.
Manufactured..... do....	1,210,000	Egypt, Austrian ports, Greece, Turkey, Russia, India.
Precious do....	262	Turkey, Egypt.
Straw do....	1,179,860	Italy, Turkey, Austrian ports.
Sugar do....	192,399,460	Turkey, Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, Africa, Austrian ports, Egypt, Malta, Gibraltar, India.
Molasses do....	51,920	Austrian ports, Greece, Turkey.
Sughera, cork, etc. do....	64,020	Austrian ports, Turkey, Roumania.
Sumac do....	2,249,500	Austrian ports, Hamburg, Great Britain, France.
Tallow do....	60,940	Austrian ports.
Tamarinds do....	341,880	Italy, Turkey.
Tar do....	686,840	Italy, Turkey, Africa, Austrian ports, France, Greece.
Tarpanlin do....	24,640	Turkey, Austrian ports, Russia, Greece, Italy.
Tea do....	96,800	Hamburg, Austrian ports, Roumania, Italy, Turkey, Greece.
Textiles do....	7,125,800	Austrian ports, India, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, Italy, Bulgaria, Africa, Australia.
Tin..... do....	447,700	Italy, Austrian ports, Turkey, Bulgaria, Greece.
Tobacco do....	2,499,200	Austrian ports, Turkey, Africa, Egypt, Italy, Aden, Great Britain.
Tressed goods..... do....	87,780	Austrian ports, Italy, Greece, Turkey, France.
Tripoli do....	224,960	United States, Great Britain, Austrian ports, Italy, Russia.
Turpentine..... do....	59,843	United States, Russia, Austrian ports, France, Great Britain, Turkey.
Type do....	26,180	Turkey, Egypt, Austrian ports, Greece, Russia.
Ultramarine..... do....	451,440	Turkey, Egypt, Bulgaria, Greece, Austrian ports.
Varnishes do....	370,480	Austrian ports, Italy, Turkey, Great Britain, Egypt, Russia.
Vehicles number..	62	Austrian ports, Egypt, Turkey, India, Greece, Italy.
Vermillion pounds.	11,000	France, Turkey, Great Britain, Italy.
Vinegar do....	491,920	Austrian ports, Turkey, India, Egypt, Italy, Brazil, Bulgaria.
Vitriol do....	1,778,040	Austrian ports, Italy, Turkey, Greece.
Watches, parts of..... do....	379,500	Turkey, Italy, Egypt, Roumania, Great Britain.

Exports from Trieste for the year ended December 31, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Whither exported.
Wax pounds ..	107,300	Hamburg, Russia, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Austrian ports.
Seal do ..	54,560	Egypt, Turkey, Austrian ports, Greece.
Wicks do ..	230,220	Turkey, Egypt, Austrian ports, Greece, Italy, Spain.
Wine do ..	9,075,440	Austrian ports, Italy, France, Egypt, India, Hamburg, Turkey, Brazil, Russia, Australia, United States, China.
Wood:		
Fire cubic yards ..	31,020	Austrian ports, Italy.
Square number ..	1,430	Italy, Egypt, Turkey, Austrian ports.
Timbers do ..	818	Austrian ports, Italy, Africa.
Do do ..	3,124	Italy, Egypt, Greece.
Hoops bundles ..	3,199	Italy, Africa, Turkey, Greece, Austrian ports.
Staves number ..	6,250,396	Greece, France, Italy, Austrian ports, Turkey, Algiers, Spain, Great Britain, Malta, Portugal, India, Egypt.
Stanchions do ..	3,848,274	Italy, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Austrian ports, Africa.
Planks do ..	254,047	Italy, Greece, Austrian ports, Egypt, Turkey, Spain.
Oars do ..	6,439	Italy, Spain, Greece, Turkey, Egypt.
Scantlings do ..	1,589,007	Italy, Greece, Turkey, Austrian ports, Egypt, Africa.
Stanchions, beech do ..	103,587	Italy, Greece, Egypt, Africa, Spain, Turkey.
Boards do ..	4,552,347	Italy, Greece, Austrian ports, Turkey, Africa, India, Egypt, France.
Scantlings, beech do ..	3,571,840	Italy, Turkey, Greece, Tripoli.
Railroad bearers do ..	12,562	Austrian ports, Italy, Egypt.
Small timbers do ..	521,514	Italy, Egypt, Turkey, Austrian ports, Greece.
European growth, cubic yards ..	4,228	Austrian ports, Italy, Africa, France, Turkey, Greece, Great Britain.
Foreign growth pounds ..	58,960	Italy, Austrian ports, Egypt.
Manufactures—		
Ordinary do ..	2,985,180	Africa, Turkey, Italy, Austrian ports, Greece, India, United States, Russia, Hamburg.
Casks number ..	114,064	Austrian ports, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Russia.
Shooks, beech do ..	228,364	Italy, Greece.
Parquets pounds ..	359,040	Turkey, Great Britain, Austrian ports, Italy.
Furniture do ..	7,251,200	Turkey, Egypt, Austrian ports, Italy, Brazil, India, France, Greece, Spain, Russia, Africa, United States.
Dye do ..	2,196,920	Italy, Turkey, Great Britain, Egypt, Greece, Austrian ports, United States.
Wool do ..	1,538,900	Italy, Austrian ports, Turkey, Great Britain.
Manufactured do ..	7,596,280	Turkey, Egypt, Austrian ports, Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Africa, India, France.
Works:		
Fine arts do ..	7,700	Austrian ports, Turkey, Russia, Greece, United States.
Shoemakers' gloves, etc. do ..	556,160	Egypt, Turkey, Austrian ports, Italy, Bulgaria, Russia, Greece, Africa.
Rope do ..	1,428,240	Turkey, Africa, Greece, Austrian ports, Brazil, Russia, France.
Basket do ..	434,060	Turkey, Africa, Austrian ports, Greece, United States, Italy, Russia.
Brush, turners', etc. do ..	293,920	Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Austrian ports, United States, Bulgaria, Italy.
Yarns:		
Cotton do ..	3,441,900	Turkey, Austrian ports, Roumania, Greece, Africa.
Wool do ..	172,040	Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Austrian ports.
Flax do ..	208,340	Italy, Greece, Egypt, Turkey, Austrian ports.
Divers do ..	2,989,390	India, Austrian ports, Turkey, Africa, Philippine Islands, Italy, Australia, Siam, Roumania.
Zinc do ..	599,940	Austrian ports, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Roumania.

Imports from the United States into Trieste during the year ended December 31, 1894.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>
Beef, prepared.....	51, 040	Paraffin and ceresin.....	1, 036, 420
Coffee.....	40, 040	Resin.....	14, 529, 680
Copper.....	570, 060	Seed:	
Cotton.....	5, 437, 960	Clover.....	163, 020
Drugs.....	236, 290	Other.....	40, 200
Earth, mineral.....	894, 520	Skins, oxen, beef, and cow.....	246, 620
Iron, manufactured.....	22, 000	Stearin.....	281, 600
Leather, for soles.....	125, 400	Sponges.....	3, 080
Machines, and parts of.....	39, 380	Vitriol.....	93, 000
Metals.....	15, 400	Wax.....	3, 740
Mother-of-pearl shell.....	600	Wood.....	5, 785, 780
Oil:			
Cotton seed.....	4, 957, 490	Total.....	34, 953, 440
Lubricating.....	161, 480	Value.....	\$1, 355, 784. 63
Mineral.....	25, 740		
Turpentine.....	190, 740		

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Trieste to the United States during the year ended December 31, 1894.

Articles.	Quarter-ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Beans.....	\$8, 858. 31	\$7, 379. 24	\$5, 127. 98	\$2, 403. 85	\$23, 769. 38
Cedars.....			1, 943. 48		1, 943. 48
Citron, pickled.....		563. 85			563. 85
Coffee.....		23, 509. 58			23, 509. 58
Cuttlebone.....	2, 522. 76	1, 222. 98	2, 652. 61	5, 312. 56	11, 710. 83
Dental goods.....		196. 77			196. 77
Drugs and chemicals.....	66. 26	296. 84		1, 701. 80	2, 064. 90
Emery.....			668. 44		668. 44
Fruits, dried.....	9, 608. 76	23, 724. 49	45, 956. 41	23, 200. 00	102, 549. 66
Gums.....	18, 862. 18	19, 343. 13	17, 102. 63	35, 118. 88	90, 427. 02
Guts.....				408. 53	408. 53
Herbs, roots, and leaves.....	2, 179. 14	3, 196. 29	4, 455. 96	7, 010. 39	16, 841. 78
Insect powder and flowers.....	28, 501. 98	16, 784. 80	17, 945. 39	81, 386. 34	94, 618. 49
Iron, oxide.....	550. 90	88. 68			639. 58
Maccaroni.....			919. 39	668. 63	1, 588. 02
Mineral water.....				181. 12	181. 12
Mother-of-pearl shells.....			14, 566. 27	11, 467. 70	26, 033. 97
Oils.....	3, 578. 96	4, 877. 88	2, 490. 94	2, 305. 02	13, 242. 79
Polishing earth.....	970. 51		1, 980. 67	970. 12	3, 881. 30
Sardines.....				444. 76	444. 76
Seeds.....	2, 659. 35	3, 412. 41	8, 946. 41	2, 785. 03	17, 703. 20
Skins.....	66, 214. 52	42, 143. 41	13, 173. 62	135, 956. 35	256, 487. 90
Soap.....				2, 412. 89	2, 412. 89
Sponges.....	2, 997. 45	3, 128. 46	1, 741. 37	4, 840. 54	12, 707. 82
Stone, raw.....				1, 232. 32	1, 232. 32
Storax, liquid.....	188. 02	185. 49			373. 51
Sulphite.....	262. 48				262. 48
Tartar, raw.....		2, 306. 36	2, 446. 00	7, 519. 71	12, 332. 07
White lead.....	210. 39	4, 075. 18	1, 536. 86	1, 379. 31	7, 201. 74
Wine and liquors.....	628. 27	81. 19			709. 46
Wood, dyeing.....	211. 12	577. 31		389. 76	1, 178. 19
Miscellaneous.....	88. 02		307. 14		395. 16
Total.....	148, 109. 35	187, 154. 26	148, 811. 77	279, 155. 11	723, 230. 49
Total for preceding year.....	392, 674. 90	120, 713. 33	231, 235. 90	142, 479. 34	887, 103. 47
Increase.....		36, 440. 93		136, 675. 77	
Decrease.....	244, 565. 55		87, 424. 13		158, 972. 98

Navigation at the port of Trieste for the year ended December 31, 1894.

Flag, and from or to—	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austro-Hungarian:												
Austrian ports	1,749	35,683	2,526	276,534	4,275	312,217	1,768	35,486	2,521	274,796	4,289	310,282
Algiers	7	2,189	1	949	8	3,088	3	849			3	849
Belgium			4	5,137	4	5,137						
Brazil			16	24,296	16	24,296	1	568	16	24,308	17	24,876
Egypt	1	303	54	85,607	55	85,910	4	865	54	84,744	58	85,609
France	1	671	112	84,222	113	84,893	5	1,864	119	91,350	124	93,214
Great Britain	3	1,229	29	32,546	32	33,775			15	16,557	15	16,557
Greece	21	2,603			21	2,603	40	5,959	1	1,057	41	7,016
Jamaica	4	1,690			4	1,690						
Japan			12	31,043	12	31,043			12	31,044	12	31,044
India			21	40,802	21	40,802			13	28,732	13	28,732
Italy	11	1,077	317	133,259	328	134,336	4	1,396	307	125,574	311	126,970
Malta			26	13,338	26	13,338			26	13,338	26	13,338
Netherlands			1	1,401	1	1,401						
Portugal	1	94			1	94						
Roumania									2	1,126	2	1,126
Russia			1	1,065	1	1,065			14	18,305	14	18,305
Spain							1	85	2	1,708	3	1,793
Tunis	1	40			1	40						
Turkey	34	3,856	262	226,096	296	229,952	28	3,971	268	234,732	296	238,703
United States	4	2,176			4	2,176						
Total	1,837	51,561	3,382	956,295	5,219	1,007,856	1,854	50,843	3,370	947,372	5,224	998,215
Danish:												
United States	1	145			1	145						
Italy							1	145			1	145
German:												
France									1	814	1	814
Italy			2	1,885	2	1,885						
Germany			19	16,913	19	16,913			18	16,077	18	16,077
Great Britain			1	1,895	1	1,895						
Russia									1	1,071	1	1,071
Total			22	20,693	22	20,693			20	17,962	20	17,962
British:												
Austrian ports			1	1,335	1	1,335			7	10,347	7	10,347
Algiers			1	1,173	1	1,173						
Egypt			1	1,721	1	1,721			2	3,620	2	3,620
Gibraltar			1	3,275	1	3,275						
Greece									4	5,886	4	5,886
Great Britain			116	146,677	116	146,677			81	100,660	81	100,660
India			18	32,038	18	32,038						
Italy			6	13,067	6	13,067			7	11,554	7	11,554
Malta			7	2,448	7	2,448			2	1,628	2	1,628
Roumania									3	3,697	3	3,697
Russia			3	8,411	3	8,411			17	25,024	17	25,024
Tripoli									13	5,407	13	5,407
Tunis			8	4,810	8	4,810			1	539	1	539
Turkey									19	23,207	19	23,207
United States			9	15,722	9	15,722			17	37,168	17	37,168
Total			171	226,277	171	226,277			173	228,737	173	228,737
French:												
Austrian ports									1	1,534	1	1,534
Brazil			1	1,534	1	1,534						
France							1	196			1	196
Total			1	1,534	1	1,534	1	196	1	1,534	2	1,730
Greek:												
Austrian ports	4	595			4	595	4	908			4	908
Algiers	2	885			2	885						
Cyprus							1	186			1	186
Egypt							1	309			1	309
Greece	15	1,413	7	1,871	22	7,284	20	1,838	4	3,052	24	4,890
Great Britain	1	503	1	948	2	1,451						
Italy	1	123			1	123	1	123			1	123
Russia									1	948	1	948
Turkey	46	2,530	28	23,109	74	25,639	41	2,063	31	25,902	72	27,965
Total	69	6,049	36	29,028	105	35,077	68	5,427	36	29,902	104	35,329
Italian:												
Austrian ports	420	19,100	5	1,950	425	21,056	313	10,197	9	3,383	322	13,580
Algiers	11	3,363			11	3,363	5	861			5	861

Navigation at the port of Trieste for the year ended December 31, 1894—Continued.

Flag, and from or to—	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
Italian—Cont'd.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Brazil			4	3,354	4	3,354					2	670
Egypt							2	670			2	463
France	1	162	40	38,353	41	38,515	2	463			12	1,332
Greece	7	991			7	991	12	1,332				
Great Britain	1	586			1	586					1	316
Malta									1	316	1	316
Italy	989	48,190	253	128,441	1,242	176,631	1,132	61,552	286	168,445	1,418	229,997
Roumania			3	2,728	3	2,728						
Russia	1	266			1	266					1	270
Spain							1	270			1	80
Tripoli							1	80			5	1,070
Tunis									5	1,070	5	1,070
Turkey	26	2,222	43	47,424	69	49,646	3	345	47	50,052	50	50,397
United States	7	3,581	1	1,130	8	5,011	1	496			1	496
Total	1,463	78,761	349	223,386	1,812	302,147	1,472	76,266	348	223,266	1,820	299,532
Montenegrin:												
Austrian ports	1	33			1	33					1	179
Greece							1	179			2	72
Italy							2	72			4	112
Montenegro	2	45			2	45	4	112				
Malta	1	179			1	179					8	77
Turkey	6	183			6	183	3	77				
Total	10	440			10	440	10	440			10	440
Netherlands:												
Austrian ports			10	3,034	10	3,034			2	656	2	656
Egypt									2	756	2	756
France			1	423	1	423						
Great Britain			5	2,796	5	2,796						
Italy							1	453	9	2,801	10	3,254
Russia									1	1,341	1	1,341
Siam	1	453			1	453			11	4,065	11	4,065
Turkey			9	3,366	9	3,366						
Total	1	453	25	9,619	26	10,072	1	453	25	9,619	26	10,072
Russian:												
Austrian ports			2	712	2	712						
Russia			12	18,243	12	18,243			14	18,955	14	18,955
Total			14	18,955	14	18,955			14	18,955	14	18,955
Samiotte:												
Turkey	1	21			1	21			3	101	3	101
Turkish:												
Austrian ports	4	415			4	415	3	350			3	350
Greece	1	21			1	21	5	348			5	348
Italy	1	97			1	97	1	97			1	97
Montenegro	1	24			1	24	7	215			7	215
Turkey	41	1,650			41	1,650	31	1,252	2	85	33	1,337
Total	48	2,207			48	2,207	47	2,262	2	85	49	2,347

RECAPITULATION.

Austro-Hungarian	1,837	51,561	3,382	956,295	5,219	1,007,856	1,854	50,843	3,370	947,372	5,224	998,215
British			171	226,277	171	226,277			173	228,767	173	228,767
Danish	1	145			1	145	1	145			1	145
French			1	1,534	1	1,534	1	196	1	1,534	2	1,730
German			22	20,603	22	20,603			20	17,962	20	17,962
Greek	69	6,049	36	29,928	105	35,977	68	5,427	36	29,902	104	35,329
Italian	1,463	78,761	349	223,386	1,812	302,147	1,472	76,266	348	223,266	1,820	299,532
Montenegrin	10	440			10	440	10	440			10	440
Netherlands	1	453	25	9,619	26	10,072	1	453	25	9,619	26	10,072
Russian			14	18,955	14	18,955			14	18,955	14	18,955
Samioite	1	21			1	21	3	101			3	101
Turkish	48	2,207			48	2,207	47	2,262	2	85	49	2,347
Total	3,430	139,687	4,000	1,486,687	7,430	1,626,324	3,457	136,133	3,969	1,477,462	7,446	1,613,595

J. EDWARD NETTLES, Consul.

TRIESTE, December 1, 1895.

H. Doc. 186, pt. 2—3

BELGIUM.

COMMERCE IN 1894.

The general statement of commerce with foreign countries, lately issued by the Belgian minister of finance, gives official figures for the trade and commerce of Belgium during the year 1894.

The total value of all importations and exportations, including merchandise in transit, amounted to \$989,646,100, as against \$1,042,393,000 for the year 1893, being a decrease of \$52,746,900, or 5 per cent.

Of the above-mentioned figures, the importations were valued at \$521,698,300, as compared with \$542,465,100 for 1893, being a decrease of \$20,766,800, or 4 per cent; the exportations amounted to \$467,947,800, as against \$499,927,900 for 1893, a decrease of \$31,980,100, or 6 per cent.

The special commerce of Belgium, comprising the merchandise which has been received from abroad for home consumption and the exportation of articles raised or produced within its own territory, amounted to \$555,492,600, as compared with \$565,683,000, being a decrease of \$10,190,400, or 2 per cent.

The total value of foreign merchandise consumed was \$303,878,500 for 1893; the value was \$303,994,300 for 1894. There was, therefore, a decrease of \$115,800, or one-third per cent.

The value of Belgian products exported amounted to \$251,614,100, as against \$261,688,700 for 1893, being a decrease of \$10,074,600, or 4 per cent.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE.

Of the special commerce not including goods in transit, the trade with European nations amounted to \$439,615,400, of which \$215,426,600 were imports into Belgium and \$224,188,800 exports from Belgium. The trade with these same nations in 1893 amounted to \$450,211,100, being \$219,556,800 for imports and \$230,654,300 for exports. There was, therefore, in European trade a total decrease of \$10,595,700, or 2½ per cent. The imports from other European nations into Belgium decreased \$4,130,200, or 2 per cent, and the corresponding exports \$6,465,500, or 3 per cent.

The trade with the nations of America was to the value of \$79,882,700, being \$63,593,500 imports and \$16,289,200 exports. The figures for 1893 were, respectively: Total trade, \$80,847,100; imports, \$60,833,600; exports, \$20,014,100. The comparative results in 1894 were accordingly, in total trade, a decrease of \$965,000, or 1 per cent; in imports, an increase of \$2,759,900, or 4½ per cent, and in exports, a decrease of \$3,724,900, or 18½ per cent.

The trade with Asia amounted in 1894 to \$27,309,500, of which \$20,631,700 were imports into Belgium and \$6,677,800 exports from Belgium; this trade in 1893 amounted in the total to \$24,916,300, being \$18,991,200 for imports and \$5,925,100 for exports. There was, therefore, an increase of \$2,393,200 in the total, being for the imports an increase of \$1,640,500, or 9 per cent and likewise in exports \$752,700, or 1¼ per cent.

The trade with the nations of Africa was to the total value of \$8,685,000 in 1894; that is to say, imports, \$4,226,700, and exports, \$4,458,300; for 1893, the total trade was \$9,727,200, of which imports were \$4,612,700, and exports \$5,114,500. There was, therefore, in the

total trade a decrease of \$1,042,200; in the imports, a decrease of \$386,000, or 0.9 per cent, and in the exports a decrease of \$656,200, or 1½ per cent.

IMPORTS.

Considering the entire imports of Belgium, it is found that the chief articles brought into the country in 1894, as compared with 1893, were valued as follows:

Principal articles.	1894.	1893.	Principal articles.	1894.	1893.
Grain of every kind.....	\$49,837,425	\$49,075,268	Meats.....	\$5,217,755	\$3,213,836
Raw textile material....	27,128,273	33,938,085	Wines.....	5,051,389	4,288,074
Chemical products.....	17,168,701	14,014,309	Woolen textiles.....	4,765,170	4,690,286
Building wood.....	13,238,642	13,064,749	Fish.....	4,348,809	4,079,827
Resins and bitumens....	12,985,040	12,955,704	Live animals.....	4,167,449	7,223,411
Oil-seeds.....	10,696,639	12,406,619	Dyes and colors.....	4,137,534	3,506,061
Coffee.....	10,592,746	10,347,888	Coals.....	4,092,758	3,747,481
Raw skins.....	10,069,582	10,068,038	Cotton textiles.....	3,937,972	4,058,018
Raw mineral materials..	9,458,930	8,183,972	Flour.....	3,892,038	3,936,428
Fats.....	5,463,637	5,945,558			

EXPORTS.

Principal articles.	1894.	1893.	Principal articles.	1894.	1893.
Grain of every kind.....	\$14,222,907	\$17,089,571	Railway cars.....	\$6,928,893	\$7,691,822
Coals.....	13,448,626	13,840,364	Machinery and tools...	6,281,185	5,056,173
Raw textile material....	11,461,884	15,968,241	Unwrought zinc.....	5,801,966	6,292,958
Glassware.....	9,712,532	9,541,534	Raw sugar.....	5,264,242	12,316,232
Flax and other vegeta- ble threads.....	9,533,814	9,968,669	Oily seeds.....	5,061,030	5,452,443
Chemical products.....	9,387,062	8,379,288	Fertilizers.....	4,619,648	4,376,082
Meats.....	8,617,257	5,455,724	Horses.....	4,550,747	3,042,489
Wrought steel.....	8,404,057	5,285,305	Fats.....	4,415,261	4,279,968
Raw skins.....	7,775,391	7,101,821	Raw mineral materials	3,587,098	5,911,397
Woolen threads and yarns.....	7,438,027	9,702,110	Woolen textiles.....	3,312,652	4,205,377
Iron, wrought and in plates.....	6,797,267	6,522,049	Cotton textiles.....	3,758,866	4,097,583
			Refined sugars.....	2,314,263	3,757,324
			Resins and bitumens..	3,084,756	3,534,409

SPECIAL COMMERCE.

The next table indicates respectively the sum of imports and exports for 1893 and 1894 to all countries where the amount of either was more than \$200,000:

Countries.	Imports.		Percent- age of total for 1894.	Exports.		Percent- age of total for 1894.
	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.	
Algeria, Morocco, Tunis, and Zanzibar.....	\$1,328,033	\$876,799	0.3	\$498,133	\$441,391	0.2
Argentina.....	16,140,783	17,276,202	5.7	2,881,140	2,615,150	1
Australia.....	3,514,337	3,317,284	1.1	689,203	791,107	.3
Austria.....	1,078,870	1,225,357	.4	1,171,703	995,880	.4
Brazil.....	7,289,803	8,345,899	2.7	3,473,035	2,209,078	.9
Bulgaria.....	1,627,762	1,274,765	.4	164,822	65,427	-----
Canada.....	1,449,623	458,182	.2	1,196,507	717,709	.3
Chile.....	2,550,668	4,269,160	1.4	1,609,234	1,248,517	.5
China.....	681,097	864,833	.3	1,483,712	1,663,817	.7
Cuba and Puerto Rico..	62,725	181,034	-----	461,077	472,850	.2
Denmark.....	181,613	218,862	.1	1,116,891	1,241,955	.5
Egypt.....	845,147	702,900	.2	2,751,987	2,221,044	.9
England.....	38,211,298	34,296,486	11.3	46,689,016	45,442,236	18.1
France.....	53,735,630	54,427,737	17.9	59,879,408	55,097,833	21.9
Germany.....	\$4,774,547	35,044,591	11.7	58,087,403	48,095,793	22.6
Greece.....	1,023,829	1,410,444	.5	662,569	641,146	.3
Holland.....	38,715,993	33,650,129	11.1	34,183,002	29,821,974	11.8

SPECIAL COMMERCE—Continued.

Countries.	Imports.		Percent- age of total for 1894.	Exports.		Percent- age of total for 1894.
	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.	
Indies:						
British East	\$13,763,216	\$14,728,216	4.9	\$2,883,420	\$3,059,243	1.2
Dutch East	731,470	1,452,325	.5	381,754	530,557	.2
Italy	3,936,428	4,631,035	1.5	4,755,906	4,499,409	1.8
Japan	72,964	208,054	.1	336,978	492,150	.2
Kongo Free State	2,343,020	2,484,296	.8	1,714,226	1,672,152	.7
Mexico	65,041	49,601	.....	234,302	229,803	.1
Peru	5,098,867	6,299,520	2.1	138,381	210,177	.1
Portugal	626,092	599,072	.2	1,249,482	1,172,282	.5
Roumania	12,573,178	13,250,608	4.4	1,616,182	2,229,556	.9
Russia	18,844,906	20,342,779	6.7	3,306,476	4,170,344	1.7
Spain	2,619,975	3,121,389	.....	3,620,294	4,366,818	1.7
Sweden and Norway	9,677,406	9,102,459	.3	2,867,918	2,736,740	1.1
Switzerland	676,272	1,042,300	.3	5,521,707	5,355,364	2.1
Turkey	1,176,528	1,087,941	.4	5,641,197	9,480,932	3.8
United States	26,045,650	24,307,385	.8	9,716,392	8,154,636	3.2
Uruguay	1,972,653	11,375,000	.7	247,233	261,672	.1
Miscellaneous	566,384	2,824,000	.....	396,695	9,226,558	.....
Total	304,001,827	303,887,957	.....	261,697,385	251,611,398	.....

COMMERCE BY COUNTRIES.

From the preceding tables, it is apparent that of the total of imports into Belgium during 1894 France supplies the largest percentage; then rank Germany, England, Holland, the United States, and Russia, in the order named. The relative position for 1893 was France, Holland, England, Germany, United States, and Russia.

When we consider the matter of exports, we find that Germany leads, closely followed by France; then come England, Holland, and, at a long distance, the United States. If we include both import and export trade together, the positions are France, Germany, England, Holland, the United States. Generally speaking, there has been a decrease in the trade of Belgium with the other principal nations of the world.

Comparing the value of imports with 1893, we see that in France and Germany, there were slight gains, but in England, Holland, the United States, and Russia there were large losses. In the export trade, there was a material decrease with every one of the countries just mentioned.

The chief articles which France sold last year to Belgium were wines, coffee, raw wool, skins, chemical products, and flour. The merchandise sent from Belgium into France consisted chiefly of coal, hemp, flax and tow, grain, stone, fertilizers, and meats.

Germany furnished mostly coal, iron, and steel-filings, and chemical products; on the other hand, it bought chiefly grain, undressed skins, oil-seeds, horses, chemical products, meats, and woolen threads and yarns.

England exported to Belgium as its chief articles of merchandise, resins and bituminous products, chemical products, and cotton and woolen textiles; it received from Belgium in return woolen threads or yarns, glassware, flax threads or yarns, flax, fruits, and meats.

The chief articles imported from Holland were fish, raw mineral materials, fats, cattle, and butter; from Belgium it received raw sugar, wheat, and metals.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The chief importations of the United States into Belgium during 1894 were grains, meats, petroleum, cotton, and fats. The United States bought mostly raw sugars, window glass, rags, chemical products, and cement.

The following tables give the value of the chief articles of exchange in 1894 as compared with 1893:

Imports from the United States.

Articles.	1894.	1893.	Articles.	1894.	1893.
Grain of every kind.....	\$5,377,825	\$9,803,435	Copper and nickel.....	\$597,528	\$127,380
Meats.....	3,795,152	2,087,295	Unclassified vegetable substances.....	571,859	701,362
Petroleum, refined.....	2,880,525	2,954,830	Building woods.....	712,942	589,808
Cotton.....	2,096,752	1,820,955	Living animals.....	372,297	.....
Fats.....	1,755,142	1,531,841	Coffee.....	314,976	275,604
Unclassified resinous substances.....	1,537,438	1,152,596	Chemical products.....	310,537	388,316
Tin, unwrought.....	904,784	8,299	Raw textile material.....	262,094	300,115
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	820,250	974,071	Raw skins.....	229,284	192,035
Flours etc.....	699,072	811,372	Drugs.....	58,093	673,595
			Oil-seeds.....	11,580	387,351

Exports to the United States.

Raw sugar.....	\$1,036,608	\$2,587,744	Flax, hemp, and jute textiles.....	\$242,215	\$151,119
Window glass.....	722,399	831,058	Woolen goods.....	212,107	201,299
Rags and cuttings.....	592,317	514,538	Skins, tanned.....	210,563	212,686
Chemical products.....	555,261	423,828	Unclassified resinous substances.....	194,351	137,223
Cement.....	529,592	.....	Dyes and colors.....	193,579	167,524
Glass, other than for windows.....	419,196	480,763	Clothing.....	185,859	218,862
Skins, raw.....	335,434	131,240	Paper.....	68,901	131,240
Wood, carved.....	307,256	286,219	Mineral materials.....	60,795	1,076,940
Coal.....	284,289	234,495	Hemp, tow, and flax.....	51,338	146,487
Lead, unwrought.....	271,165	4,063			
Fats.....	218,669	257,269			

Of the articles imported into Belgium from the United States that which suffered the principal decrease was grain, its value being less than in 1893 to the amount of \$4,425,610. Taken in connection with the fact that in 1892 the imports of United States grain into Belgium were valued at \$17,061,174, the shrinkage is most regrettable; some other nation is obtaining the Belgian trade. Meats, on the other hand, show an increase of \$1,707,857, the total for 1894 being \$3,795,152; we have not yet, however, regained the trade of 1892, which amounted to \$5,729,977. Cotton importations from the United States into Belgium also show another increase of \$275,797.

Among the exports to the United States, raw sugars have suffered the most, to the sum of \$1,551,141. The only notable increase has been in cement, not mentioned in 1893, but exported to the United States in 1894 to the value of \$529,592.

Aside from the countries heretofore specially mentioned, the trade of Belgium has, as during the former year, increased the most with Russia. In the exportations to Russia there has been an increase on the preceding year of \$1,505,400, or 8 per cent; and in the importations from that country the gain has been \$868,000, or 26 per cent.

Trade with Sweden and Norway suffered the most, the imports from these countries decreasing by \$579,000, or 6 per cent, and the exports showing likewise an unfavorable difference of \$212,000, or 7 per cent.

HENRY C. MORRIS, *Consul*.

GHEENT, October, 19, 1895.

DECLARED EXPORTS, 1894.

Value of declared exports from Belgium to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1894.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
ANTWERP.					
Asphalt.....			\$3, 143. 24	\$1, 571. 61	\$4, 714. 85
Bagging.....				1, 147. 12	1, 147. 12
Beans.....	\$1, 765. 95	\$6, 087. 02	2, 895. 00	7, 996. 13	18, 744. 10
Bleaching powder.....	6, 592. 77	425. 95	13, 408. 93	24, 856. 79	45, 284. 44
Books.....	4, 330. 29	6, 081. 33	3, 820. 84	2, 143. 62	16, 376. 08
Cattle.....		2, 270. 40			2, 270. 40
Cement.....	54, 997. 10	41, 119. 48	24, 235. 32	108, 291. 18	228, 625. 06
Chicory.....		4, 154. 72	7, 892. 04	6, 250. 07	18, 296. 83
Chicory root.....				1, 175. 61	1, 175. 61
Church ornaments.....				634. 48	634. 48
Coffee.....		5, 651. 75	54, 035. 28	12, 299. 26	71, 986. 29
Diamonds.....	11, 993. 35	4, 121. 83	41, 797. 11	62, 544. 91	120, 457. 20
Feathers, bed.....	8, 812. 16	5, 372. 38	1, 472. 34		15, 656. 88
Flax.....		2, 576. 55	1, 025. 81	6, 687. 07	10, 289. 43
Furniture.....				1, 315. 17	1, 315. 17
Gin.....	369. 69	362. 26	299. 34	595. 01	1, 626. 30
Glycerin.....		4, 293. 28	652. 63	3, 654. 06	8, 599. 97
Grease.....				323. 77	323. 77
Hides.....		3, 607. 20			3, 607. 20
Horsehair.....		3, 035. 16	2, 435. 37	2, 708. 68	8, 179. 21
India rubber.....	10, 612. 68	42, 055. 29	17, 706. 71	1, 651. 72	72, 026. 40
Ivory.....	467. 59	3, 937. 16	720. 95	7, 126. 09	12, 251. 79
Linoleum.....	5, 166. 89			7, 831. 22	12, 998. 11
Matches.....		2, 588. 39	3, 694. 12	1, 085. 62	7, 368. 13
Ment extracts.....	46, 300. 51	69, 573. 84	64, 130. 07	36, 333. 13	216, 337. 55
Oil.....			741. 07	2, 278. 08	3, 019. 15
Old manila rope.....				727. 70	727. 70
Paper.....	20, 342. 54	9, 143. 53	6, 349. 93	9, 489. 10	45, 325. 10
Paving tiles.....	333. 50				333. 50
Pense.....	2, 920. 76	3, 078. 84	3, 965. 52	2, 748. 85	12, 713. 97
Personal effects.....	1, 582. 60			2, 305. 76	3, 888. 36
Pheasants.....				738. 08	738. 08
Phosphate.....	28, 259. 18	13, 713. 73	3, 080. 28	8, 397. 51	53, 450. 70
Potash.....	4, 288. 65	890. 23	3, 563. 59	6, 290. 04	15, 012. 51
Potatoes.....		5, 495. 00		390. 66	5, 875. 66
Rags.....			1, 835. 59		1, 835. 59
Sardines.....	4, 898. 72	2, 725. 65	3, 748. 04		11, 372. 41
Soda.....				1, 906. 19	1, 906. 19
Steel plates.....	1, 345. 87				1, 345. 87
Sugar, beet.....		1, 880, 854. 37	665, 329. 76	3, 570. 37	2, 529, 754. 50
Tar.....	1, 672. 15			880. 60	2, 552. 78
Tobacco.....				1, 694. 50	1, 694. 50
Willows.....				530. 72	530. 72
Wine.....		548. 38		909. 68	1, 458. 06
Wool grease.....	1, 230. 74	5, 358. 48	1, 801. 41		8, 390. 63
Sundries.....	3, 488. 13	4, 022. 26	6, 669. 03	3, 876. 81	18, 056. 23
Total.....	221, 751. 85	2, 113, 134. 46	940, 449. 32	344, 956. 97	3, 620, 292. 60
BRUSSELS.					
Aniline colors.....	2, 027. 14	1, 706. 44	2, 590. 31	2, 657. 17	8, 981. 06
Braids and button stock.....	2, 094. 95	4, 987. 38	3, 062. 45	1, 439. 69	11, 584. 47
Braids (hat beads) and jet on wire.....			5, 535. 35	5, 510. 96	11, 046. 31
Cement.....	78, 084. 43	50, 655. 57	58, 050. 07	143, 652. 99	330, 443. 06
Church regalia and ornaments.....	1, 620. 13	199. 58		370. 75	2, 190. 46
Coal.....				3, 977. 18	3, 977. 18
Corsets.....	50, 868. 28	32, 874. 19	34, 495. 23	65, 059. 12	183, 296. 82
Earthenware.....		1, 713. 04	563. 83	330. 68	2, 607. 55
Fur, refuse of.....			2, 328. 00	2, 625. 96	4, 953. 96
Furniture.....				176. 69	176. 69
Glass.....					
Plate.....	63, 605. 40	45, 660. 55	43, 317. 64	96, 082. 30	248, 665. 89
Window.....	16, 302. 26	10, 528. 89	20, 059. 38	16, 245. 54	63, 736. 07
Gloves.....	169, 747. 46	51, 563. 51	63, 730. 65	21, 183. 95	306, 225. 57
Glue and glue stock.....			848. 53	262. 59	1, 111. 12
Harness.....			208. 00	142. 41	350. 41
Hats.....	5, 582. 58		892. 55	472. 58	6, 947. 71
Hatters' fur.....	13, 113. 50	14, 913. 96	13, 222. 44	13, 712. 65	54, 962. 55
Lace goods.....	57, 003. 70	14, 213. 80	14, 985. 02	1, 932. 32	88, 194. 93
Leather.....	5, 765. 92	1, 820. 68	1, 624. 06	1, 692. 68	10, 803. 34
Linen goods.....	90, 858. 89	58, 114. 70	40, 851. 25	53, 809. 85	243, 634. 69
Machinery.....	220. 99			1, 485. 48	1, 706. 47

Value of declared exports from Belgium to the United States, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending--				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
BRUSSELS--continued.					
Marble.....	\$738. 51	\$5, 631. 22	\$9, 314. 02	\$2, 025. 93	\$17, 709. 68
Marble and granite (soda-water fountains).....			1, 564. 28	803. 75	2, 368. 03
Medicinal plants.....	2, 018. 01	3, 709. 85	699. 33	572. 25	6, 999. 44
Musical instruments.....	92. 93	889. 70	467. 45	317. 20	1, 767. 28
Naphthalene.....			2, 479. 32	1, 463. 30	3, 942. 68
Oil paintings, works of art.....		436. 08	1, 529. 08	68. 23	2, 033. 39
Paper and books.....	3, 818. 02	3, 368. 74	3, 188. 48	5, 615. 93	15, 991. 17
Phosphates.....			562. 51	3, 020. 37	3, 582. 88
Rags.....		9, 399. 49	5, 756. 61	2, 084. 59	17, 240. 69
Scales and weights.....			170. 00		170. 00
Skins, rabbit, sheep, and other.....	4, 679. 12	10, 444. 42	23, 636. 73	27, 133. 43	65, 893. 70
Soap and perfumery.....			308. 09		308. 09
Soda, prussiate of.....		6, 559. 16	6, 213. 96	9, 057. 64	21, 830. 76
Steel and iron.....		26. 73			26. 73
Stones, ground, flint.....		1, 066. 72			1, 066. 72
Stones, paving.....		4, 852. 48		2, 996. 66	7, 849. 14
Tiles, encaustic.....	685. 81	267. 38	97. 74	214. 94	1, 265. 87
Umbrella frames.....		257. 39			257. 39
Vegetable fibers.....	1, 421. 00	2, 436. 36	4, 912. 15	4, 515. 99	13, 285. 50
Vegetables, preserved.....		604. 61		212. 49	907. 10
Wines.....	145. 33	247. 95	633. 08	82. 22	1, 108. 58
Woolen goods.....	1, 445. 94		578. 86		2, 024. 80
Sundries.....	156, 294. 24	167, 519. 19	9, 899. 64	9, 064. 27	342, 777. 34
Total.....	728, 294. 63	506, 759. 76	378, 076. 09	502, 072. 79	2, 116, 103. 27
Total for preceding year.....	756, 815. 03	712, 427. 70	748, 171. 86	776, 473. 84	2, 993, 888. 49
Decrease.....	28, 520. 40	205, 668. 00	369, 195. 77	274, 401. 05	877, 785. 22
CHARLEROI.					
Bricks, fire.....				2, 920. 80	2, 920. 80
Cement.....	47, 018. 49	10, 364. 74	1, 916. 30	5, 904. 84	65, 104. 37
Coal bricks.....		1, 862. 35	2, 142. 80	4, 535. 88	8, 541. 03
Earthenware.....			296. 30	1, 044. 59	1, 340. 89
Glass.....					
Plate.....	17, 457. 31	11, 001. 23	5, 563. 44	21, 806. 24	55, 828. 22
Window.....	284, 058. 77	259, 802. 37	176, 938. 00	177, 544. 16	898, 343. 30
Other.....			801. 20	708. 15	1, 509. 35
Granite.....				98. 33	98. 33
Machinery.....		771. 47		48. 25	819. 72
Marble.....	15, 778. 33	3, 467. 78	1, 504. 55	2, 769. 83	23, 517. 49
Naphthalene.....		2, 012. 64	5, 207. 45	1, 704. 19	8, 924. 28
Steel.....		999. 02			999. 02
Sundries.....	2, 767. 44	307. 73	50. 58	203. 25	3, 389. 00
Total.....	367, 080. 34	290, 489. 33	194, 420. 62	219, 345. 51	1, 071, 335. 80
Total for preceding year.....	415, 030. 76	365, 118. 98	300, 483. 00	437, 695. 45	1, 518, 328. 19
Decrease.....	47, 950. 42	74, 629. 65	106, 062. 38	218, 349. 94	446, 992. 39
OHENT.					
Albumen.....				252. 73	252. 73
Baskets.....	847. 60				847. 60
Beet root.....			898. 12		898. 12
Braids, silk.....			223. 98		223. 98
Cement.....	1, 730. 61	3, 668. 93	5, 217. 48	12, 404. 84	23, 030. 86
Chicory.....					
Granulated.....	1, 081. 14	3, 092. 48	1, 709. 07	2, 859. 25	8, 741. 94
Root.....	14, 328. 71	51, 966. 62	30, 613. 32	43, 294. 10	140, 232. 75
Church regalia.....		90. 71			90. 71
Cordage and rope.....	542. 29		781. 16	448. 60	1, 772. 05
Flax.....	6, 717. 26	17, 523. 97	23, 976. 34	18, 047. 98	66, 265. 53
Glass, art, stained.....		821. 79			821. 79
Hair, human.....			563. 56		563. 56
Hair, wool.....	906. 69	2, 570. 92			3, 477. 61
Hatters' fur.....	8, 070. 56	19, 177. 50	4, 667. 16	8, 562. 55	40, 577. 77
Iron, scrap.....	365. 37				365. 37
Lace.....	9, 794. 06	5, 646. 25	13, 139. 79	5, 516. 51	34, 096. 61
Laces, silk, shoe.....			301. 72		301. 72
Manufactured goods.....	25, 831. 75	28, 199. 27	30, 161. 73	16, 030. 56	100, 223. 31
Marble.....			451. 91		451. 91
Oil.....				144. 26	144. 26
Paper stock.....	40, 205. 53	50, 252. 97	77, 716. 65	67, 204. 05	235, 379. 20

Value of declared exports from Belgium to the United States, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
GHENT—continued.					
Photographers' supplies.....			\$157. 87	\$90. 52	\$257. 39
Plants.....	\$76, 390. 89	\$24, 858. 35	6, 517. 88	17, 024. 16	84, 791. 28
Powder, smokeless.....	521. 10				521. 10
Rabbit fur, waste.....		102. 34			102. 34
Rabbit skins.....	15, 818. 15	29, 790. 44	16, 717. 44	30, 470. 74	92, 796. 77
Skins, pieces of.....		272. 72			272. 72
Threads, sewing.....	289. 50				289. 50
Tow.....	7, 532. 22	3, 355. 25		3, 971. 96	14, 859. 43
Wines.....		806. 31			806. 31
Yarns:					
Crochet, cotton.....	2, 876. 52	1, 193. 85	2, 272. 77	1, 457. 46	7, 800. 60
Flax.....	91. 75				91. 75
Total.....	174, 050. 70	243, 420. 67	216, 087. 95	227, 789. 27	861, 348. 59
Total for preceding year.....	303, 546. 07	481, 088. 89	543, 667. 22	232, 563. 29	1, 560, 865. 47
Decrease.....	129, 495. 37	237, 668. 22	327, 579. 27	4, 774. 02	699, 516. 88
VERVIERE AND LIEGE.					
Car wheels.....		6, 018. 77		28. 95	6, 047. 72
Fancy goods.....	1, 900. 68	1, 208. 32	1, 055. 42	300. 48	4, 464. 90
Firearms.....	229, 872. 78	87, 570. 08	29, 978. 53	64, 788. 59	412, 209. 98
Galvanic batteries.....		144. 75			144. 75
Glassware.....	40, 818. 97	30, 541. 44	24, 864. 06	25, 424. 90	121, 649. 37
Indigo.....	676. 40	1, 028. 00	2, 602. 48	3, 750. 42	8, 057. 30
Lamp burners.....	978. 66	1, 352. 26	891. 25	356. 28	3, 578. 45
Arsenic.....		3, 325. 78		3, 326. 55	6, 652. 33
Machinery.....		985. 94			985. 94
Earthenware.....	115. 51	392. 76	650. 41		1, 158. 68
Chemicals.....	1, 018. 72				1, 018. 72
Card clothing.....			1, 434. 38	125. 64	1, 560. 02
Paper.....	1, 002. 08	1, 669. 31	2, 185. 94	2, 483. 35	7, 340. 68
Paint.....	493. 80				493. 80
Potters' clay.....		69. 70		123. 94	193. 64
Paper tubes.....	117. 04		129. 33		246. 37
Electric lamp carbons.....		111. 22			111. 22
Razor hones.....	1, 558. 69	3, 505. 74	2, 827. 77	1, 726. 00	9, 618. 20
Salted sheepskins.....	43, 067. 31				43, 067. 31
Shoe soles.....	63. 98				63. 98
Straw goods.....	1, 602. 33	1, 897. 86	1, 480. 36	732. 82	5, 713. 37
Superphosphate.....	993. 28		6, 396. 84		7, 390. 10
Potatoes.....		3, 887. 02	1, 408. 90	7, 185. 40	12, 481. 32
Household goods.....				1, 061. 50	1, 061. 50
Woolen goods.....	74, 786. 76	111, 870. 98	63, 696. 68	55, 978. 42	306, 332. 84
Zinc.....	2, 245. 79	3, 034. 47	10, 091. 63	10, 386. 22	25, 758. 11
Miscellaneous.....	1, 328. 76	428. 66	369. 74	832. 67	2, 959. 83
Total.....	402, 641. 52	259, 043. 06	150, 063. 72	178, 612. 13	990, 360. 43
Total for preceding year.....	465, 525. 28	468, 019. 12	327, 180. 70	478, 122. 41	1, 738, 847. 51
Decrease.....	62, 883. 76	208, 976. 06	177, 016. 98	299, 510. 27	748, 487. 08

DECLARED EXPORTS, 1895.

Declared exports from Belgium to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
ANTWERP.					
Bagging.....	\$2, 738. 21	\$1, 620. 91	-----	-----	\$4, 359. 12
Bleaching powder.....	13, 101. 63	10, 618. 75	-----	\$7, 277. 48	30, 997. 86
Books.....	8, 553. 32	5, 542. 98	\$4, 954. 17	5, 038. 00	24, 088. 47
Cattle.....	-----	-----	3, 860. 00	-----	3, 860. 00
Cement.....	37, 749. 69	26, 041. 27	35, 661. 62	131, 618. 02	231, 070. 60
Chicory.....	5, 096. 93	16, 493. 00	5, 174. 55	20, 776. 34	47, 540. 82
Coffee.....	8, 681. 20	22, 721. 54	22, 199. 93	5, 876. 28	59, 478. 95
Diamonds.....	56, 204. 91	4, 373. 08	176, 512. 76	400, 525. 17	637, 615. 92
Feathers, bed.....	2, 776. 57	3, 726. 17	-----	2, 958. 11	9, 460. 85

Declared exports from Belgium to the United States, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
ANTWERP—continued.					
Flax.....	\$1,923.21	\$1,119.09	\$9,388.40	\$18,730.46	\$31,161.16
Furniture.....	4,222.87	3,602.57	1,902.18	2,732.72	12,460.32
Gin.....	523.62	587.40	424.69	424.69	2,260.40
Glass.....	1,908.77	17,870.79	12,444.87	12,479.23	44,703.46
Glycerine.....		25,494.28	14,104.25	6,235.69	45,834.22
Hair, animal.....	15,666.36	16,857.76	16,052.81	20,602.04	69,778.97
Hides.....	120,877.14	70,150.30	81,184.77	358,984.11	631,196.32
India rubber.....	46,950.23	7,068.07	6,468.60	4,892.06	65,408.96
Ivory.....	6,977.69	16,780.90		22,714.35	46,472.94
Lead.....	82,469.82	144,525.35	184,419.34	92,470.34	503,884.85
Linens.....	4,000.54				4,000.54
Linoleum.....	4,627.15	11,217.93	10,470.19		26,315.27
Matches.....	8,568.34	4,573.80			13,142.14
Meat extract.....	50,063.22	69,653.66	68,254.91	26,657.03	214,618.82
Oil.....	9,031.44		2,267.93	548.74	11,868.11
Ore.....				11,580.00	11,580.00
Paintings.....	1,573.91	9,275.20	385.00	2,448.01	13,682.12
Paper.....	11,564.00	15,849.34	13,396.76	13,716.53	54,526.63
Pease.....		1,716.68			1,716.68
Phosphate.....	8,451.44	25,539.05	4,153.74	3,860.26	42,004.49
Potash.....	8,378.83	10,393.79	11,754.04	12,825.84	43,347.50
Potatoes.....					
Rags.....	5,460.64	12,582.87	20,421.79	5,078.43	43,553.72
Rails.....			6,496.76		6,496.76
Sardines.....	12,527.56	4,960.38		11,330.73	28,818.67
Soda.....	13,832.94	3,862.26	8,312.61	6,889.81	32,897.62
Sugar, beet.....	16,633.57	247,865.49	206,676.71		471,175.77
Sulphur.....		3,942.46	929.10		4,871.56
Tar.....	561.80		1,357.46		1,919.26
Tobacco.....	392.11				392.11
Wine.....		1,795.15		725.46	2,520.61
Wool.....	87,723.40	112,990.05	125,340.31	124,372.94	450,426.70
Wool grease.....	1,168.42	5,192.78	4,006.91	4,851.59	15,219.70
Sundries.....	5,565.23	11,354.63	32,528.32	13,529.29	62,977.47
Total.....	666,841.71	947,999.73	1,092,125.26	1,352,739.74	4,059,706.44
BRUSSELS.					
Albumen.....		498.75		561.63	1,048.38
Aniline colors.....	2,331.72	2,936.01	1,826.80	2,912.98	10,007.51
Bagging.....	926.59	450.96	866.45	102.56	2,346.56
Barrels, iron.....	434.25				434.25
Braids and button stock.....	1,696.47	2,211.43	77.01	6,657.22	10,542.13
Braids (hat beads) and jet on wire.....	7,608.98	9,530.24	10,067.65	2,461.68	29,658.55
Bronze, ornaments, etc.....	79.09	850.02		195.12	624.23
Cement.....	164,185.91	114,888.30	129,443.78	143,838.54	552,306.53
Church regalia and ornaments.....	268.37	351.26	761.39		1,381.02
Coke.....				2,132.05	2,132.05
Combs.....			68.18	210.42	278.60
Corsets.....	60,680.08	52,666.83	38,725.26	51,616.87	203,688.54
Earthenware.....	471.33	827.18	328.41	162.85	1,789.77
Fur, refuse.....	951.43	1,315.58	2,069.48	1,839.29	6,166.78
Furniture.....		3,381.36			3,381.36
Glass.....					
Plate.....	121,636.75	157,171.45	97,046.87	117,230.59	493,085.16
Window.....	12,980.32	16,960.02	7,551.59	11,826.94	49,318.87
Gloves.....	166,215.31	108,682.40	147,457.68	49,444.55	471,799.94
Glue and glue stock.....		4,607.54	646.66	1,642.39	6,896.59
Hair.....					
Animal.....				1,385.66	1,385.66
Cloth.....	639.52				639.52
Harness.....	184.86				184.86
Hats.....		378.88	2,699.22	1,117.39	4,194.99
Hatters' fur.....	24,518.78	48,773.92	4,300.47	32,118.53	109,706.70
Horn strips.....	1,070.20	704.37	693.60	655.46	3,123.63
Household goods and personal effects.....	2,571.72		1,015.85		3,587.57
Lace goods.....	45,690.82	49,473.89	44,046.40	16,530.20	155,741.31
Leather.....	3,715.05	4,338.49	2,879.06	3,305.18	14,235.78
Linen goods.....	75,963.82	74,732.67	91,600.36	84,830.71	327,147.56
Machinery.....	772.00			1,833.50	2,605.50
Marble.....	845.08	2,174.87	2,691.06	1,702.49	7,413.00
Marble and granite (soda-water fountains).....		818.93		142.72	461.65
Medicinal plants.....	3,329.66	1,520.26	1,042.88	149.67	6,042.47
Musical instruments.....	1,064.97	950.64	1,110.79	380.40	3,536.80

Declared exports from Belgium to the United States, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
BRUSSELS—continued.					
Naphthalene	\$401.76	\$223.78	\$2,303.37	\$1,071.81	\$4,700.72
Oil, colza			550.07		550.07
Oil paintings	70.45	1,335.66	1,219.18		2,625.29
Paper and books	2,889.25	2,014.92	4,155.87	3,298.21	12,358.25
Phosphates	7,577.61	5,682.18	10,580.45	9,392.09	33,232.33
Plants				99.10	99.10
Rags and paper stock	8,615.00	5,967.24	7,996.17	7,353.54	29,931.95
Rattans	1,006.50		660.08		1,666.58
Scales and weights			121.30		121.30
Skins, rabbit, sheep, and other	45,634.55	27,061.48	43,519.07	67,710.61	183,925.71
Soap and perfumery	135.83	999.06			1,134.89
Soda, prussiate of	8,646.50	3,445.57	10,153.15	6,006.60	28,261.82
Stones, ground flint	214.91		533.36	533.36	1,281.63
Stones, paving	1,420.52	468.02		2,265.62	4,154.16
Thread, linen				2,811.06	2,811.06
Tiles, encaustic	544.02	227.00			771.02
Vegetable fibers, flax, hemp, and tow	6,132.21	3,402.09	11,625.24	7,472.78	28,632.32
Vegetables, preserved	27,088.39	2,776.46	1,087.94		30,952.79
Wines	314.98	368.63		431.93	1,115.54
Woolen goods	883.16	397.77	1,794.69	3,123.05	6,198.67
Sundries	5,217.52	2,372.22	43,461.61	44,298.07	95,349.48
Total	817,626.24	717,633.39	728,757.93	693,899.92	2,957,917.48
Total for preceding year	728,294.63	506,759.76	378,976.09	502,072.79	2,116,103.27
Increase	89,331.61	210,873.63	349,781.84	191,827.13	841,814.21
CHARLEROI.					
Brass		134.07	200.63	149.18	483.88
Cement	9,233.50	5,365.40	6,841.14	19,351.82	40,791.86
Coal, bricks		1,030.14			1,030.14
Diamonds, glaziers'		114.64			114.64
Earthenware	934.56	919.84	71.04	810.58	2,735.97
Enamel			1,637.21	3,410.33	5,047.54
Fire bricks				827.43	827.43
Glass	38,614.84	30,579.57	20,406.84	39,843.49	129,485.74
Plate					
Window	215,187.59	209,455.39	63,831.87	111,025.34	599,500.19
Other	319.56	2,624.70	1,330.47	3,402.81	7,677.54
Granite		70.38	194.26	142.39	407.03
Machinery	5,578.60	456.45			6,035.05
Marble	2,147.23	2,207.04	4,020.21	5,353.31	13,727.79
Naphthalene	38.39		1,349.94	1,115.79	2,504.12
Phosphate		1,670.55			1,670.55
Rattan				96.50	96.50
Tar, coal				191.56	191.56
Wine			185.53	50.60	242.13
Wool, washed				1,022.90	1,022.90
Zinc		35.90			35.90
Sundries			1,374.40	188.16	1,562.56
Total	272,054.27	254,655.07	101,443.54	187,038.14	815,191.02
Total for preceding year	367,080.34	290,489.33	194,420.62	219,345.51	1,071,335.80
Decrease	95,026.07	35,834.26	92,977.08	32,307.37	256,144.78
GHENT.					
Braids, silk		115.72	955.74	557.84	1,629.30
Cement	13,843.93	8,472.70	8,004.48	16,001.52	46,322.63
Chicory, granulated	1,100.14			1,078.57	2,178.71
Chicory root	26,153.75	58,725.72	16,869.28	32,767.01	134,015.76
Cordage and rope	2,947.50	739.18	530.63	553.83	4,771.14
Flax	30,681.11	41,175.23	52,734.61	38,147.73	162,738.68
Glass, art stained			323.85	921.49	1,245.34
Hatters' furs	33,562.80	26,036.67	19,041.81	8,521.44	87,162.22
Jet trimmings	124.78	821.46	782.57	895.99	2,124.80
Lace goods	10,693.18	15,689.59	15,254.19	10,502.90	52,139.86
Laces, silk, shoe	1,230.21	421.71	1,604.77	1,450.82	4,707.51
Linen goods	22,882.12	31,757.85	65,144.53	31,288.79	151,073.29
Matches		1,091.02	311.45	311.18	1,713.65
Oil		511.38	525.07	1,814.17	2,850.62
Paper stock	78,443.66	102,780.06	79,790.01	94,224.07	355,237.80
Plants	42,041.11	30,090.81	4,219.43	36,429.91	112,780.76
Powder, smokeless		1,129.05			1,129.05
Skins, rabbit	37,986.15	13,091.76	23,490.23	59,370.36	133,937.50

Declared exports from Belgium to the United States, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
GHENT—continued.					
Sugar, beet.....			\$78,592.53		\$78,592.53
Thread.....		\$368.48	649.07	\$192.73	1,510.28
Tow.....	\$7,107.49	25,108.13	17,282.65	27,693.50	77,191.77
Yarns, crochet, cotton.....	712.52	600.12	430.73	205.97	1,949.34
Miscellaneous.....	677.74	1,195.29	388.65	1,767.34	4,429.02
Total.....	310,187.19	359,421.43	386,425.78	364,997.16	1,421,031.56
Total for preceding year.....	174,050.70	243,420.67	216,087.95	227,789.27	861,348.59
Increase.....	136,136.49	116,000.76	170,337.83	137,207.89	559,682.97
LIRGE.					
Arsenic.....	372.68		7,029.63	3,491.95	10,894.26
Cartridge shells.....	133.99	119.14			253.13
Car wheels.....		392.72			392.72
Fancy goods.....	3,126.56	1,585.08	506.24	148.64	5,367.12
Firearms.....	204,022.19	118,474.96	65,968.69	171,816.82	560,282.66
Glassware.....	48,104.18	30,648.07	32,336.22	30,985.13	142,073.60
Houses.....	1,302.27	4,652.31	1,613.49	793.64	8,361.71
Indigo.....	6,429.80	7,420.49	5,843.63	595.09	20,289.01
Lamp fixtures.....	741.85	595.65	1,000.86		2,938.36
Lead, pigs.....	72,655.81				72,655.81
Machinery.....				2,316.76	2,316.76
Paper.....	1,397.76	989.45	2,451.43	1,533.75	6,372.39
Potash.....		661.05	1,832.20		2,493.25
Salted sheepskins.....	32,464.92	40,513.85		47,755.98	120,734.75
Straw goods.....	4,550.84	5,590.84	9,647.55	5,082.80	24,872.03
Superphosphate.....	1,964.98	17,185.58	10,767.24	7,216.69	36,734.49
Wool.....	4,192.42	28,924.23	88,227.37	182,121.16	303,465.18
Woolen goods.....	43,325.89	107,954.23	166,426.37	155,248.50	472,954.99
Woolen yarn.....			1,196.57	8,083.43	9,280.00
Woolen rags.....			450.75	340.09	790.84
Zinc and zinc paint.....	6,826.29	6,572.64	2,946.23	5,783.48	22,128.64
Miscellaneous.....	474.21	308.84	947.90	236.70	1,967.65
Total.....	432,086.64	372,589.73	399,401.37	623,550.61	1,827,628.35
Total for preceding year.....	402,641.52	259,043.06	150,063.72	178,612.13	990,360.43
Increase.....	29,445.12	113,546.67	249,337.65	444,938.48	937,267.92

COMMERCE OF BELGIUM IN 1893.

GENERAL COMMERCE.

The general statement of commerce with foreign countries lately issued by the Belgian minister of finance gives official figures for the trade and commerce of Belgium during the year 1893. The total value of all importations and exportations, including merchandise in transit, amounted to \$1,042,393,000, as against \$1,054,166,000 for the year 1892, being a decrease of \$11,773,000. The importations were valued at \$542,465,100, as compared with \$543,816,100 for 1892, being a decrease of \$1,351,000; the exportations amounted to \$499,927,900, as against \$510,349,900 for 1892, a decrease of \$10,422,000, or 2 per cent.

The special commerce of Belgium, comprising the merchandise which has been received from abroad for home consumption, and the exportation of articles raised or produced within its own territory, amounted to \$565,683,000, as compared with \$560,838,700, an increase of \$4,844,300, or 1 per cent.

The total value of foreign merchandise consumed in 1893 was \$304,001,827, against \$296,544,500 in 1892, an increase of \$7,457,327, or 3 per cent. The value of Belgian products exported amounted to \$261,688,700, as against \$264,294,200 for 1892, a decrease of \$2,605,500, or 1 per cent.

TRADE BY COUNTRIES.

Of the special commerce, not including goods in transit, the trade with European nations amounted to \$450,211,100, of which \$219,556,800 were imports into Belgium and \$230,654,300 exports from Belgium. The trade with nations of America amounted to \$80,847,700—imports, \$60,833,600; exports, \$20,014,100; with Africa, \$24,916,300, of which \$18,991,200 were imports and \$5,925,100 exports; with Asia, \$9,727,200, of which \$4,612,700 were imports and \$5,114,500 exports.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The chief articles (general commerce) imported and exported in 1893 were valued as follows:

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Grain of every kind.....	\$49,075,268	Live animals	\$7,223,411
Raw textile materials	33,938,085	Fats	5,945,558
Chemical products	14,014,309	Woolen textiles.....	4,680,286
Building wood	13,064,749	Wines	4,288,074
Resins and bitumens	12,965,704	Fish	4,079,827
Oil-seeds.....	12,406,618	Cotton textiles	4,058,013
Coffee	10,347,888	Flour, etc.....	3,936,428
Raw skins	10,068,038	Coal	3,747,481
Raw mineral materials	8,183,972	Dyes and colors	3,566,061

EXPORTS.

Grain of every kind.....	\$17,089,571	Machinery and tools.....	\$5,956,178
Raw textile material	15,968,241	Raw mineral materials	5,911,397
Coal	13,840,364	Meats	5,455,724
Raw sugars	12,316,232	Oil-seeds	5,452,443
Flax and other vegetable threads.....	9,868,696	Wrought steel	5,285,805
Woolen threads and yarns	9,702,110	Fertilizers	4,376,082
Glassware	9,541,534	Fats	4,279,968
Chemical products	8,379,288	Woolen textiles.....	4,205,277
Railway cars	7,691,822	Cotton textiles	4,097,583
Raw skins	7,101,821	Refined sugars	3,757,324
Iron:		Horses	3,642,489
Wrought or in plates	6,522,049	Resins and bitumens	3,534,409
Unwrought.....	6,292,958		

Imports and exports by countries.

Countries.	Imports.		Percent- age of total for 1893.	Exports.		Percent- age of total for 1893.
	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.	
Algeria, Morocco, Tunis, and Zanzibar	\$1,026,953	\$1,328,033	.4	\$362,261	\$498,133	.2
Argentine Republic.....	13,095,436	16,140,783	5.3	2,704,123	2,881,140	1.1
Australia	2,918,091	3,614,337	1.2	1,043,744	689,203	.3
Austria	1,155,298	1,078,870	.4	1,179,423	1,171,703	.4
Brazil	6,815,795	7,289,803	2.4	3,674,720	3,473,085	1.3
Bulgaria	1,027,339	1,627,762	.5	272,330	164,822	.1
Canada	750,770	1,449,623	.5	622,039	1,196,507	.5
Chile	2,688,657	2,550,688	.9	2,305,385	1,609,234	.6
China.....	454,322	681,097	.2	1,414,690	1,463,712	.6
Congo State	1,550,369	2,843,020	.8	1,413,839	1,714,226	.7
Cuba and Puerto Rico..	86,371	62,725	.....	590,580	461,077	.2

Imports and exports by countries—Continued.

Countries.	Imports.		Percent- age of total for 1893.	Exports.		Percent- age of total for 1893.
	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.	
Denmark	\$223, 634	\$181, 612	.1	\$2, 364, 636	\$1, 116, 891	.4
Egypt	1, 410, 830	845, 147	.3	1, 386, 512	2, 751, 967	1
England	35, 245, 081	38, 211, 298	12.6	45, 268, 150	46, 669, 016	17.8
France	57, 811, 992	53, 735, 639	17.7	59, 957, 573	59, 679, 408	22.9
Germany	32, 339, 829	34, 774, 547	11.4	60, 389, 789	58, 087, 403	22.2
Greece	750, 364	1, 023, 829	.3	891, 853	662, 569	.8
Holland	34, 490, 258	38, 715, 993	12.7	36, 651, 086	34, 183, 002	13.1
Indies:						
British East	11, 760, 262	13, 763, 216	4.5	2, 483, 344	2, 883, 420	1.1
Dutch, East	746, 524	731, 470	.8	95, 728	381, 754	.1
Japan	178, 718	72, 954	.....	239, 320	336, 978	.1
Mexico	42, 460	65, 041	.....	540, 786	234, 302	.1
Peru	5, 056, 214	5, 098, 867	1.7	185, 280	138, 381	.1
Portugal	484, 852	626, 092	.2	1, 331, 898	1, 249, 482	.5
Roumania	11, 959, 438	12, 573, 178	4.1	1, 464, 484	1, 616, 182	.6
Russia	14, 233, 750	18, 844, 906	6.2	1, 129, 629	3, 306, 476	1.3
Spain	2, 693, 501	2, 619, 975	.9	5, 469, 041	3, 620, 294	1.4
Sweden and Norway	8, 217, 554	9, 677, 406	3.2	3, 068, 000	2, 957, 918	1.1
Switzerland	587, 492	676, 272	.2	6, 226, 180	5, 521, 707	2.1
Turkey	687, 080	1, 176, 528	.4	4, 204, 312	5, 641, 197	2.2
United States	39, 861, 255	26, 045, 650	8.6	10, 256, 199	9, 716, 392	3.7
Uruguay	1, 737, 000	1, 972, 653	.7	190, 298	247, 233	.1
Miscellaneous	4, 388, 183	4, 502, 812	.....	4, 991, 193	5, 152, 601	.....
Total	296, 535, 622	304, 001, 827	.....	264, 301, 920	261, 697, 385	.....

From the preceding table, it is apparent that the countries with which Belgium has the principal trade are France, Germany, England, Holland, and the United States. In 1892, as well as in 1891, the United States was only second to France in the merchandise which it sent to Belgium. In 1893, this enviable position was lost and only fifth place was reached. In imports from Belgium, the United States did not reach as high a figure as during any one of the preceding three years. Trade relations with the other leading commercial nations have remained approximately the same as during 1892; England only has been able to show an increase in both imports and exports.

The chief articles which France sells to Belgium are wines, coffee, and raw wool, although none of these are in great excess of several other lines of merchandise such as skins, chemical products, and fertilizers. The merchandise which Belgium sends to France consists of coal, hemp, flax, and tow, stone, grain, fertilizers, and zinc.

Germany furnishes as its chief articles of merchandise coal, iron and steel filings, and chemical products. On the other hand, it buys chiefly grains, oil seeds, undressed skins, woolen threads or yarns, horses, and chemical products.

England exports to Belgium, for the most part, resins and bituminous products, raw wool, and raw silk, and receives from Belgium in return woolen threads or yarns, flax threads, raw sugars, and glassware.

The articles imported from Holland are cattle, fats, and fish; and that country receives in return from Belgium raw sugar, wheat, and stone.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The chief importations from the United States are grains, followed by refined petroleum, meats, cotton, and fats. The United States buys mostly raw sugars, mineral substances, window glass, rags, and chem-

ical products. The following tables give the value of the chief articles of exchange:

Imports from the United States.

Articles.	1892.	1893.	Articles.	1892.	1893.
Grains of every kind.....	\$17,061,174	\$9,803,435	Flours, and manufac- tures of flour.....	\$1,238,869	\$811,372
Petroleum refined.....	2,641,784	2,954,830	Unclassified vegetable substances.....	1,369,934	701,362
Meats.....	5,729,977	2,087,295	Building woods.....	510,292	589,808
Cotton.....	1,146,420	1,820,955	Oil-seeds.....	1,409,116	573,596
Fats.....	2,122,614	1,531,841	Chemical products.....	284,868	388,316
Unclassified resinous substances.....	820,129	1,152,566	Drugs.....	1,251,798	387,351
Tobacco, unmanufac- tured.....	1,184,441	974,071	Coffee.....	661,218	275,604

Exports to the United States.

Raw sugars.....	\$1,441,710	\$2,587,744	Coal.....	\$212,493	\$234,495
Mineral material.....	1,210,882	1,070,940	Clothing.....	282,359	218,862
Window glass.....	1,182,618	831,058	Skins, tanned.....	96,866	212,686
Rags and cuttings.....	1,284,187	514,538	Woolen goods.....	319,606	201,299
Glass, other than window	420,933	480,763	Flax, hemp, and jute textiles.....	282,166	151,119
Chemical products.....	493,887	423,828	Hemp, tow, and flax.....	344,405	146,487
Carved wood.....	275,218	286,219	Paper.....	388,298	131,240
Fats.....	250,900	257,269			

Of the articles imported into Belgium from the United States, the principal decrease occurred in meats, their value being \$3,642,682 less than in 1892. Cotton, on the other hand, shows an increase of \$674,535. Among the exports to the United States, rags suffered to the amount of \$770,649, while the chief increase was in raw sugars, which show a value of \$1,146,034 in excess of the amount shipped in 1892.

Aside from the countries heretofore specially mentioned, the trade of Belgium has increased the most with Russia. In the exportations to Russia, there was an increase over the preceding year of \$4,612,700, or 32 per cent; and in the importations from that country the gain was \$2,180,900, or 193 per cent.

Trade with Denmark comparatively suffered the most. The imports from that country were \$38,600, or 17 per cent less than for 1892, and the exports thereto show a decrease of \$1,254,500, or 53 per cent.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Imports and exports of Belgium in 1893.

QUANTITIES.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.	Increase.	
			Imports.	Exports.
Alcoholic liquors..... gallons..	\$423,200	\$5,178,280		\$4,755,080
Alimentary conserves..... pounds..	19,231,964	2,504,108	\$16,727,856	
Bark for tanning..... do.....	49,087,585	35,316,061	13,771,524	
Beer..... gallons..	1,822,746	112,325	1,710,421	
Beets..... pounds..	349,614,405	29,427,224	320,187,241	
Bread, macaroni, etc..... do.....	4,351,791	4,197,987	153,804	
Butter..... do.....	12,944,593	5,853,766	7,090,827	
Cacao, prepared..... do.....	787,357	79,153	688,204	
Cattle..... head.....	320,464	15,689	304,675	
Chicory and vegetables..... pounds..	44,709,761	13,217,427	31,492,334	
Coal..... tons.....	2,853,160	11,770,806		8,917,446
Coke..... do.....	633,799	2,075,990		1,442,191
Colors and dyes..... pounds..	88,141,143	89,209,593		1,684
Cordage..... do.....	887,770	6,369,688		5,601,898
Eggs..... number..	61,042,795	42,713,608	18,329,187	
Filings, iron, steel, etc..... pounds..	3,706,873,702	380,526,423	3,326,347,279	

Imports and exports of Belgium in 1893—Continued.

QUANTITIES—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.	Increase.	
			Imports.	Exports.
Fish of all kinds	pounds.. \$62, 379, 641	\$15, 934, 766	\$76, 444, 935	.....
Flour, bran, etc.	do... 189, 427, 231	186, 651, 927	2, 775, 304	.....
Grain of all kinds	do... 3, 752, 626, 552	1, 309, 782, 577	2, 442, 843, 975	.....
Grain, oleaginous	do... 506, 753, 130	22, 231, 273	484, 521, 857	.....
Grease	do... 90, 177, 960	70, 984, 973	19, 192, 987	.....
Hay and fodder	do... 150, 236, 437	202, 811, 310	.....	\$52, 574, 873
Hops	do... 2, 503, 690	6, 075, 893	.....	4, 172, 203
Horses	head.. 22, 349	17, 587	4, 762	.....
Iron:				
Cast	pounds.. 349, 052, 818	40, 877, 573	308, 175, 245	.....
Manufactures of	do... 1, 667, 690	100, 741, 430	.....	98, 073, 746
Old scrap	do... 6, 581, 930	20, 758, 646	.....	14, 176, 716
Sheet	do... 45, 816, 855	597, 835, 374	.....	452, 018, 519
Lead, rough	do... 83, 662, 506	65, 883, 750	17, 778, 756	.....
Lime	do... 64, 812, 209	888, 885, 347	.....	824, 073, 138
Manures	do... 233, 676, 997	332, 545, 094	.....	98, 868, 097
Meats	do... 28, 495, 784	27, 090, 892	1, 304, 892	.....
Nickel and copper:				
Rough	do... 14, 128, 453	7, 639, 951	6, 488, 502	.....
Sheets	do... 2, 220, 794	4, 415, 389	.....	2, 194, 595
Oil cake	do... 98, 494, 612	58, 098, 823	40, 395, 789	.....
Oil, vegetable:				
Alimentary	do... 6, 507, 756	1, 251, 956	5, 255, 800	.....
Not alimentary	do... 23, 094, 783	32, 994, 920	.....	9, 300, 137
Paper of all kinds	do... 17, 055, 628	57, 717, 015	.....	40, 061, 387
Potatoes	do... 110, 728, 163	18, 351, 705	92, 376, 458	.....
Rags	do... 54, 731, 384	6, 933, 749	47, 797, 635	.....
Rosin, bitumen	do... 408, 024, 096	128, 582, 881	279, 441, 815	.....
Salt, raw and refined	do... 272, 987, 818	1, 550, 714	271, 437, 104	.....
Sirup and molasses	do... 5, 277, 534	9, 973, 911	.....	46, 696, 377
Skins and hides:				
Raw	do... 114, 765, 827	80, 954, 482	33, 810, 345	.....
Tanned	do... 3, 773, 061	6, 444, 997	.....	2, 672, 036
Slate	number.. 37, 326, 248	13, 982, 108	23, 444, 140	.....
Soap	pounds.. 8, 241, 731	455, 887	3, 316, 674	.....
Starch	do... 9, 299, 763	14, 316, 416	.....	5, 016, 653
Steel:				
Bars, rolled, etc.	do... 61, 750, 993	203, 769, 290	.....	142, 018, 287
Manufactures of	do... 3, 850, 119	48, 197, 103	.....	44, 346, 864
Stone	do... 109, 226, 060	3, 447, 000, 754	.....	2, 337, 774, 694
Sugar:				
Raw	do... 24, 134, 183	374, 147, 103	.....	350, 012, 920
Refined	do... 1, 827, 903	73, 977, 670	.....	71, 149, 767
Thread:				
Cotton	do... 2, 618, 235	4, 175, 844	.....	1, 557, 609
Linen	do... 12, 961, 258	37, 113, 195	.....	24, 151, 937
Silk	do... 161, 874	89, 459	72, 415	.....
Woolen	do... 1, 602, 865	24, 173, 818	.....	22, 570, 953
Tin, rough	do... 6, 819, 245	543, 220	6, 276, 025	.....
Tobacco of all kinds	do... 19, 144, 829	873, 984	18, 770, 845	.....
Vegetable substances	do... 41, 173, 431	26, 308, 559	14, 864, 872	.....
Wax	do... 867, 811	333, 019	634, 192	.....
Wine	gallons.. 5, 560, 922	17, 594	5, 543, 328	.....
Wood, for building	cubic feet.. 2, 481, 107	70, 747	2, 390, 360	.....
Wood pulp	pounds.. 85, 474, 066	32, 656, 099	52, 917, 967	.....
Zinc, rough	do... 12, 832, 463	166, 821, 171	.....	153, 988, 708

VALUES.

Animal matter	\$1, 342, 701	\$1, 658, 449	.....	\$315, 748
Animals, other than horses and cattle.	287, 570	186, 438	\$101, 132	.....
Arms	167, 438	2, 550, 881	.....	2, 383, 443
Art, objects of	1, 316, 646	659, 867	656, 779	.....
Boats and vessels	108, 466	48, 250	60, 219	.....
Candles	95, 535	1, 060, 992	.....	974, 357
Cars	239, 513	7, 091, 822	.....	7, 452, 309
Chemical products	14, 014, 309	8, 379, 288	5, 635, 021	.....
Clothes	1, 648, 413	1, 154, 140	494, 278	.....
Cotton goods	4, 058, 018	8, 997, 583	60, 435	.....
Earthenware of all kinds	635, 935	2, 088, 260	.....	1, 452, 325
Drugs	3, 147, 444	2, 107, 174	1, 040, 270	.....
Fruits of all kinds	1, 375, 125	2, 175, 110	.....	799, 985
Furniture	419, 003	673, 570	.....	254, 567
Glassware	464, 744	9, 541, 241	.....	9, 076, 597

Imports and exports of Belgium in 1893—Continued.

VALUES—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.	Increase.	
			Imports.	Exports.
Hardware and mercery	\$2, 938, 811	\$2, 524, 440	\$414, 371	.....
Instruments and scientific apparatus	137, 609	21, 087	116, 572	.....
Jewelry (gold and platina)	843, 989	78, 358	765, 631	.....
Linen goods	482, 886	2, 737, 705	.....	\$2, 254, 819
Machinery and tools	2, 959, 076	3, 466, 173	.....	507, 097
Mineral ore	8, 183, 972	5, 911, 397	2, 272, 575	.....
Musical instruments	262, 480	38, 214	224, 266	.....
Plants and flowers	150, 926	582, 281	.....	431, 355
Products for industries	173, 803	106, 150	67, 743	.....
Silk goods	2, 477, 734	159, 418	2, 318, 316	.....
Skins, manufactures of	843, 603	1, 362, 773	.....	719, 170
Textile fibers, raw	27, 105, 885	15, 968, 048	11, 137, 837	.....
Tissues	296, 571	808, 670	.....	510, 099
Typographical products	1, 211, 461	561, 823	649, 638	.....
Vegetable substances	608, 915	550, 629	58, 286	.....
Watches and works	386, 183	4, 632	381, 561	.....
Wood of all kinds	1, 494, 399	275, 990	1, 218, 409	.....
Wood, manufactures of	245, 110	1, 008, 655	.....	1, 363, 545
Woolen goods	4, 695, 286	4, 577, 277	118, 009	.....
Yeast	1, 852, 968	10, 036	1, 842, 957	.....

*BELGIAN-AMERICAN TRADE, 1892 TO 1894.**Imports and exports from and to the United States in 1892 and 1893.*

Articles.	General imports from the United States.		General exports to the United States.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Alimentary conserves	\$19, 107	\$28, 757	\$452, 778	\$403, 370
Animals:				
Cattle	97, 658	.....	.....	.....
Horses	2, 895	.....	.....	.....
Animal matter	84, 727	73, 568	161, 155	141, 855
Arms	25, 376	12, 981	139, 153	130, 275
Art objects	.....	.....	27, 792	11, 966
Cacao, raw	30, 687	1, 594	.....	.....
Chemical products	288, 628	388, 409	748, 647	702, 713
Clothes	.....	.....	566, 648	549, 857
Coal and coke	.....	.....	212, 879	236, 618
Coffee	829, 128	367, 279	.....	.....
Colors and dyes	50, 759	86, 271	312, 590	335, 048
Cotton goods	.....	.....	2, 429, 098	2, 577, 708
Cotton, raw	3, 908, 636	4, 400, 593	.....	.....
Drugs	1, 266, 080	396, 229	601, 002	554, 489
Earthenware	.....	.....	1, 004, 565	315, 941
Flour, bran, bread, etc.	1, 239, 060	811, 758	.....	.....
Fruits of all kinds	130, 082	50, 373	.....	.....
Glass:				
Window	.....	.....	1, 188, 687	836, 848
Other	.....	.....	1, 559, 054	1, 143, 525
Grain of all kinds	17, 161, 174	9, 828, 402	.....	.....
Grease and lard	2, 126, 860	1, 532, 227	272, 516	264, 796
Hardware	57, 128	53, 461	1, 049, 148	801, 915
Hemp and flax fibers	66, 190	52, 496	377, 122	151, 698
Hides and skins:				
Raw	158, 839	192, 351	412, 248	158, 452
Tanned	880, 466	1, 059, 061	241, 057	480, 681
Manufactured	.....	.....	581, 316	614, 705
Honey	138, 574	101, 711	.....	.....
Iron:				
Bars and rolled	.....	.....	248, 584	223, 890
Cast, rough	.....	.....	108, 641	53, 847
Manufactured	.....	.....	114, 809	204, 194
Old scrap	.....	.....	5, 562	.....
Lead	93, 505	113, 009	57, 128	6, 948
Linen goods	.....	.....	446, 602	384, 070
Linen thread	.....	.....	138, 186	143, 785
Machinery and tools	126, 008	166, 559	285, 640	252, 830
Meat	5, 762, 584	2, 110, 069	176, 596	150, 347
Mineral ore	162, 892	184, 508	1, 261, 605	1, 110, 329

Imports and exports from and to the United States in 1892 and 1893—Continued.

Articles.	General imports from the United States.		General exports to the United States.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Nickel and copper.....	\$120, 432	\$129, 503	.....	.....
Oil, vegetable.....	158, 260	26, 634	.....	.....
Oleaginous grain.....	1, 400, 116	573, 982	.....	.....
Paper of all kinds.....	.....	.....	\$110, 782	\$123, 713
Petroleum, refined.....	2, 641, 784	2, 957, 532	.....	.....
Printed matter.....	.....	.....	.....	52, 303
Products for industries.....	.....	.....	47, 864	14, 861
Rags.....	.....	.....	1, 372, 423	538, 277
Rosin and bitumen.....	840, 129	1, 152, 596	162, 120	150, 733
Rubber, crude.....	19, 800	32, 038	.....	.....
Silk goods.....	.....	.....	11, 829, 549	14, 205, 958
Silk thread.....	.....	.....	623, 969	722, 978
Sirup and molasses.....	91, 096	34, 740	.....	.....
Spirits and liquors.....	.....	.....	124, 009	137, 995
Starch.....	50, 759	8, 685	.....	.....
Steel:	.....	.....	.....	.....
In bars, etc.....	.....	.....	423, 720	256, 111
Manufactures of.....	.....	.....	13, 896	87, 236
Straw braids.....	.....	.....	373, 648	283, 903
Sugar, raw.....	.....	.....	1, 462, 747	2, 632, 327
Textile fibers.....	664, 885	610, 652	2, 333, 949	1, 223, 813
Tin foil and tin.....	65, 427	8, 299	.....	.....
Tobacco:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leaf.....	1, 489, 188	1, 466, 908	.....	.....
Manufactured.....	204, 773	237, 969	.....	.....
Vegetable substances.....	1, 557, 124	895, 871	662, 569	448, 532
Wax, raw.....	1, 680	54, 812	.....	.....
Wines.....	.....	.....	1, 323, 208	1, 095, 661
Wood:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Building.....	719, 504	544, 915	.....	.....
Furniture.....	105, 571	25, 862	.....	.....
Manufactures of.....	.....	.....	430, 969	380, 408
Wool.....	54, 426	52, 669	.....	.....
Woollen goods.....	.....	.....	4, 196, 206	3, 056, 927
Yarn, wool.....	.....	.....	197, 246	101, 904
Zinc.....	3, 860	5, 404	32, 610	28, 371
Miscellaneous goods.....	268, 487	911, 774	1, 357, 187	1, 148, 736
Total.....	45, 237, 463	31, 771, 081	42, 245, 770	39, 613, 443

Imports and exports from and to the United States in 1893 and 1894.

QUANTITIES.

Articles.	General imports from the United States.		General exports to the United States.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Alcoholic liquors.....	gallons.....	.....	6, 631	6, 763
Barley.....	pounds.....	223, 065	1, 381, 307	.....
Beer.....	gallons.....	.....	51, 656	33, 867
Books.....	pounds.....	.....	37, 781	94, 305
Bottles and other glassware.....	do.....	.....	333, 412	3, 185
Chicory.....	do.....	46, 948	4, 227, 082	3, 896, 503
Coal, bricks.....	tons.....	.....	55, 045	69, 532
Cocoonant.....	pounds.....	22, 326	2, 772	.....
Coffee.....	do.....	1, 461, 992	1, 560, 693	.....
Cotton goods.....	do.....	.....	449, 132	266, 911
Flax.....	do.....	.....	1, 134, 822	407, 576
Fish.....	do.....	.....	189, 328	277, 380
Flour, wheat, spelt, and mealin.....	do.....	43, 725, 182	33, 003, 515	.....
Glass:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Window.....	do.....	.....	61, 153, 055	60, 792, 969
Other.....	do.....	.....	1, 058, 005	983, 415
Grease and lard.....	do.....	26, 793, 809	29, 886, 298	4, 153, 723
Hides and skins:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw.....	do.....	2, 189, 856	2, 614, 190	1, 497, 773
Tanned and prepared.....	do.....	101, 983	111, 991	227, 660
Hops.....	do.....	113, 315	130, 134	.....
Iron:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beams.....	do.....	.....	1, 858, 373	390, 896
Cast, manufactures of.....	do.....	14, 689	177, 628	.....
Manufactures of.....	do.....	.....	1, 348, 514	61, 565
Rails.....	do.....	.....	1, 108, 009	.....

Imports and exports from and to the United States in 1893 and 1894—Continued.

QUANTITIES—Continued.

Articles.	General imports from the United States.		General exports to the United States.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Iron—Continued.				
Sheet.....pounds			635, 107	484, 370
Wire.....do			6, 919	
Lead.....do	9, 482, 554	5, 501, 589	9, 988	12, 878, 175
Linen goods (plain and twilled).....do			261, 921	479, 730
Machinery and tools.....do			705, 318	209, 704
Meal, oat, corn, and buckwheat.....do	291, 443	91, 069		
Meat.....do	18, 813, 065	34, 008, 233		
Nails.....do		330		
Nickel and copper.....do	1, 192, 316	6, 361, 150		
Oats, corn, and buckwheat.....do	148, 368, 345	90, 978, 804		
Oil, vegetable.....do	1, 192, 316	1, 955, 419	107, 723	147, 169
Oleaginous grains.....do	23, 349, 379	385, 599		256, 080
Oleomargarine.....do	132, 312	18, 700		
Paper of all kinds.....do			1, 606, 823	1, 726, 393
Petroleum.....do	241, 176, 960	252, 571, 543		
Potatoes.....do			15, 525, 822	812, 797
Rags.....do			16, 747, 909	19, 291, 653
Rice.....do	3, 628	1, 197	83, 395	350, 063
Rosin and bitumen.....do	52, 337, 527	70, 101, 391	6, 250, 345	8, 865, 199
Rye.....do	148, 368, 345			
Salts of soda.....do			847, 297	1, 807, 535
Seed, pease, beans, etc.....do	2, 150, 852	4, 019, 015		
Silk, raw.....do	27, 491	10, 360		
Sirup and molasses.....do	255, 380	709, 144		
Starch.....do	261, 721	548, 728	4, 246	12, 962
Steel:				
In bars, etc.....do			128, 220	668, 095
Manufactures of.....do			49, 432	20, 968
Rails.....do			708, 899	223, 409
Rough.....do			80, 008	
Stone and marble, rough and cut.....do	117, 445	17, 019	2, 694, 063	1, 951, 158
Sugar:				
Raw.....do			81, 812, 916	40, 632, 220
Refined.....do	79	3, 628	32, 450	140, 798
Tobacco:				
Raw.....do	9, 335, 690	9, 394, 356		
Manufactured.....do	183, 143	156, 638		
Tow.....do			36, 036	91, 872
Wheat, spelt, and mealin.....do	561, 985, 868	340, 977, 435		
Wood for building:				
Oak and walnut.....cubic feet	15, 455	23, 426		
Other.....do	95, 028	102, 060		
Wood pulp.....pounds	10, 360	1, 102, 911	4, 708, 193	3, 005, 930
Wool, raw (foreign origin).....do			819, 177	2, 311, 187
Woolen goods.....do			227, 491	249, 363
Zinc.....do			366, 417	192, 368

VALUES.

Arms.....	\$10, 611. 33	\$11, 050. 34	\$129, 907. 91	\$78, 315. 54
Chemical products.....	388, 238. 80	310, 445. 32	377, 826. 45	511, 700. 90
Clothes.....			218, 779. 01	184, 563. 00
Fruits of all kinds:				
Dried.....	26, 339. 17	22, 727. 52		
Fresh.....	453. 55	1, 814. 78		
Glass, plate.....		48. 25	358, 129. 48	354, 565. 90
Hardware and mercery.....			28, 046. 33	33, 588. 75
Musical instruments.....			425. 56	945. 70
Laces:				
Cotton.....		579. 00	2, 595. 85	2, 910. 44
Linen.....				193. 00
Silk.....			48. 25	
Linen goods, other than plain and twilled.....			1, 303. 12	11, 197. 86
Tissues, silk.....			2, 537. 63	2, 015. 50

NAVIGATION RETURNS.

Maritime movement of Belgium for the years 1893 and 1894.

Ports.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Vessels.		Tonnage.		Vessels.		Tonnage.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Antwerp	4,336	4,592	4,596,424	4,978,891	4,378	4,063	4,594,037	5,049,582
Bruges	74	62	22,955	20,537	72	92	22,012	21,105
Brussels	137	122	23,335	22,767	126	123	22,211	22,854
Ghent	915	883	478,720	501,561	864	831	423,480	464,191
Louvain	4	5	562	798	4	4	562	661
Nieuwpoort	37	35	10,161	10,210	36	28	9,732	7,965
Ostend	1,467	1,503	861,152	973,240	1,451	1,494	852,093	971,373
Saïzaete	48	40	6,021	5,546	45	39	5,848	5,224
Termonde	4	2	469	248	1	1	123	115
Total	7,022	7,274	5,999,799	6,513,798	6,977	7,275	5,940,098	6,542,070

HENRY O. MORRIS, *Consul.*GHENT, *October 19, 1895.*

INDUSTRIES OF BELGIUM IN 1893.

MINES AND MINING.

Coal.—The coal mines of Belgium produced in 1893 19,410,519 tons of coal, with a total value of \$35,011,358. The quantity of coal extracted was less than that of 1892 by 172,654 tons. The decreased value of the product was \$3,837,226. The average selling price per ton was \$1.80, a decrease of 18 cents per ton as compared with 1892.

There were 116,861 laborers employed in the mines in 1893, a decrease of 1,717 as compared with 1892. They were subdivided as follows:

Description.	In the mines.	On the surface.
Men	77,730	20,441
Women	2,172	5,143
Boys, under 16 years	6,369	2,619
Girls, under 16 years	44	2,353
Total	86,305	30,556

The total amount of wages paid the laborers was \$20,004,257, or an average annual salary per laborer of \$161, a decrease of \$23.70 as compared with 1892.

The working expenses of the mines were: Wages, \$20,004,257; other expenses, \$13,772,866; total, \$33,777,123.

The total value of coal extracted in 1893 was \$35,011,358, which leaves a net profit of \$1,234,235, a decrease of \$1,035,831 as compared with 1892.

The mines were divided as follows: 66 profitable mines, with a profit of \$2,139,598; 59 losing mines, with a loss of \$905,363; net profit, \$1,234,235.

Statistics of Belgian coal mines for eleven years.

Year.	Production.	Profitable mines.		Losing mines.	
		Number.	Profit.	Number.	Loss.
	<i>Tons.</i>				
1883.....	18,177,754	80	\$2,176,461	73	\$1,296,767
1884.....	18,051,499	78	1,985,777	71	777,790
1885.....	17,437,603	81	2,025,728	69	686,587
1886.....	17,285,543	77	1,688,557	67	694,414
1887.....	18,378,626	90	2,089,997	50	529,013
1888.....	19,218,481	91	2,924,143	42	506,625
1889.....	19,869,980	104	4,669,599	28	427,698
1890.....	20,365,960	122	11,651,989	12	311,309
1891.....	19,676,644	105	7,340,562	28	409,389
1892.....	19,583,173	82	3,140,689	42	870,623
1893.....	19,410,519	66	2,139,596	59	905,363

Year.	General profit.	Laborers.		Selling price per ton of coal.	Extraordinary expenses.
		Number.	Average annual wages.		
1883.....	\$879,694	106,252	\$194.16	\$1.96	\$3,300,493
1884.....	1,207,987	105,582	176.40	1.84	2,691,578
1885.....	1,338,841	108,095	156.71	1.71	2,259,857
1886.....	994,143	100,282	151.12	1.59	1,924,596
1887.....	1,560,984	100,739	157.30	1.55	1,844,584
1888.....	2,417,518	103,477	167.72	1.63	11,499,519
1889.....	4,241,911	108,882	179.88	1.82	12,509,874
1890.....	11,340,680	116,779	215.58	2.54	15,310,690
1891.....	6,981,173	118,983	209.60	2.43	15,882,778
1892.....	2,270,066	118,578	184.70	1.96	14,671,281
1893.....	1,234,235	116,861	161.00	1.80	13,772,966

Zinc, lead, and iron.—The zinc, lead, and iron mines of Belgium in 1893 produced 273,281 tons of mineral, of a total value of \$400,398, as follows:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>	
Zinc ore.....	11,310	\$122,709
Lead ore.....	87	1,467
Pyrites of iron.....	6,801	9,457
Iron ore.....	255,603	266,765
Total.....	273,281	400,398

The quantity of mineral extracted in 1893 was superior to that of 1892 by 31,673 tons, and the value of the product was a decrease of \$5,961 as compared with 1892.

There were 1,804 laborers employed in these mines in 1893, an increase of 357 as compared with 1892.

Statistics of zinc, lead, and iron mines.

Year.	Zinc ore.		Lead ore.		Pyrites of iron.		Iron ore.		Total value.	Number of laborers employed.
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.		
1883....	20,738	\$144,750	1,749	\$60,023	1,623	\$3,474	216,490	\$288,921	\$497,168	2,100
1884....	27,606	195,702	1,796	49,601	2,243	6,755	176,755	247,040	499,098	1,926
1885....	18,185	131,240	1,299	36,091	4,533	12,545	187,118	253,023	432,899	1,788
1886....	19,042	147,066	1,292	37,442	3,209	5,983	153,378	194,315	374,806	1,498
1887....	20,879	173,121	548	17,756	3,490	6,176	185,186	228,319	425,372	1,537
1888....	24,537	224,073	414	8,492	3,916	7,913	213,329	270,586	511,064	1,682
1889....	21,184	250,128	184	4,860	5,051	8,299	202,431	263,059	526,346	1,601
1890....	15,410	231,600	150	3,072	2,980	5,404	186,546	242,987	483,063	1,427
1891....	14,280	203,229	70	1,679	1,090	3,686	220,702	375,469	484,063	1,527
1892....	12,280	170,148	60	1,583	2,570	5,288	226,718	329,340	406,359	1,447
1893....	11,310	122,709	67	1,467	6,801	9,457	255,603	266,765	400,398	1,804

QUARRIES.

Number of quarries, laborers, and value of production from 1883 to 1893.

Year.	Number of quarries.	Number of laborers.	Value of production.	Year.	Number of quarries.	Number of laborers.	Value of production.
1883.....	1,556	27,333	\$8,316,017	1889.....	1,812	30,292	\$7,051,641
1884.....	1,589	26,496	5,129,227	1890.....	1,701	31,681	7,581,040
1885.....	1,605	24,246	6,319,978	1891.....	1,666	25,717	7,298,874
1886.....	1,675	23,312	6,235,251	1892.....	1,631	29,012	7,419,306
1887.....	1,617	25,088	6,410,109	1893.....	1,559	29,191	7,896,569
1888.....	1,780	29,451	6,442,147				

SMELTING FURNACES.

The number of establishments in the Kingdom in 1893 was: Working, 17; shut down, 3. Number of laborers employed, 2,881; average daily wages per laborer, 57 cents.

The production was as follows:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>	
Fine cast iron.....	428,480	\$3,720,461
Cast for molders.....	74,630	686,887
Cast steel.....	242,154	2,530,688
Total.....	745,264	6,938,036

STEEL WORKS.

The number of steel works in 1893 was: Working, 10; shut down, 1. Number of furnaces working, 5; shut down, 3. Number of converters working, 13; shutdown, 10. Number of laborers employed, 3,403; average daily wages per laborer, 66 cents.

The production was as follows:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>	
Ingot steel, cast.....	273,113	\$4,415,297
Finished steel.....	224,922	5,371,524
Total.....	498,035	9,786,821

IRON WORKS.

The number of iron works in 1893 was: Working, 62; shut down, 3. Number of casting furnaces working, 431; shut down, 111. Number of laborers employed, 16,199; average daily wages per laborer, 61 cents.

The production was as follows:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>	
Rough iron.....	446,608	.....
Finished iron.....	485,021	\$12,043,489
Total.....	931,629	12,043,489

ZINC WORKS.

The number of zinc works in 1893, all working, 12. Number of furnaces working, 345; shut down, 65. Number of laborers employed, 4,112; average daily wages per laborer, 67 cents.

The production (in ingots) was 95,655 tons, valued at \$7,643,186.

LEAD AND SILVER WORKS.

The number of lead and silver works, all working, was 4. Number of furnaces for reduction, working, 19; shut down, 13. Number of furnaces for refining, 4, all working. Number of laborers employed, 545; average daily wages per laborer, 55 cents. Production of rough lead, 12,006 tons, valued at \$593,668; production of silver, 58,777 pounds, valued at \$666,815.

GLASS WORKS.

The number of glass manufactories in 1893 was: Working, 50; shut down, 4. Number of furnaces for fusion, working, 95; shut down, 45. Number of laborers employed, 20,934. Value of the product, \$9,957,230.

SUGAR.

Number of sugar manufactories and refineries working and quantity produced from 1887 to 1893.

Year.	Manufactories.		Refineries.	
	Number.	Production.	Number.	Production.
		Tons.		Tons.
1887.....	111	105,197	31	23,331
1888.....	114	93,214	30	37,049
1889.....	116	180,796	32	38,248
1890.....	119	163,512	30	39,961
1891.....	120	150,044	30	41,224
1892.....	122	141,372	36	47,119
1893.....	121	180,312	35	49,348

GLUCOSE.

Number of manufactories working and quantity produced from 1887 to 1893.

Year.	Number.	Production.	Year.	Number.	Production.
		Tons.			Tons.
1887.....	7	4,721	1891.....	6	5,808
1888.....	7	5,704	1892.....	6	5,847
1889.....	7	5,381	1893.....	6	5,873
1890.....	7	6,245			

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.

Number and quantity of production from 1887 to 1893.

Year.	Breweries.		Distilleries.	
	Number.	Production.	Number.	Production.
		Gallons.		Gallons.
1887.....	2,702	268,331,110	297	14,821,874
1888.....	2,759	268,473,027	288	14,306,042
1889.....	2,788	280,765,238	279	13,979,028
1890.....	2,786	284,253,130	277	14,953,342
1891.....	2,832	284,239,133	264	15,672,513
1892.....	2,840	288,651,993	243	15,521,226
1893.....	2,875	296,713,692	250	15,418,202

GEORGE W. ROOSEVELT, *Consul.*

BRUSSELS, *January 1, 1895.*

INDUSTRIES OF BELGIUM IN 1892.

MINES AND MINING.

Coal.—The coal mines of Belgium in 1892 produced 19,583,173 tons of coal with a total value of \$38,848,584.

The quantity of coal extracted in 1892 was less than for 1891 by 92,471 tons, and the value of the product \$8,910,038 less than in 1891. The average selling price per ton was \$1.98, a decrease of 45 cents per ton as compared with 1891.

There were 118,578 laborers employed in the mines, a decrease of 405 as compared with 1891. They were subdivided as follows:

Description.	In the mines.	On the surface.
Men	78,955	19,736
Women	2,676	5,096
Boys under 16 years	6,956	2,501
Girls under 16 years	219	2,439
Total	88,806	29,772

The total wages paid the laborers was \$21,907,237, or an average annual wage per laborer of \$184.70, a decrease of \$24.90 as compared with 1891.

The working expenses of the mines were: Wages, \$21,907,237; other expenses, \$14,671,281; total, \$36,578,518.

The total value of coal extracted was \$38,848,584, which leaves a net profit of \$2,270,066, a decrease of \$4,661,107, as compared with 1891. The mines were divided as follows: 82 profitable mines, with a profit of \$3,140,689; 42 losing mines, with a loss of \$870,623; net profit, \$2,270,066.

Coal mine statistics of Belgium from 1882 to 1892.

Year.	Production.	Profitable mines.		Losing mines.		General profit.	Laborers.		Selling price per ton.	Extraordinary expenses.
		Num-ber.	Profit.	Num-ber.	Loss.		Num-ber.	Average annual wages.		
	<i>Tons.</i>									
1882....	17,590,980	85	\$2,116,245	73	\$1,194,477	\$921,768	108,701	\$178.72	\$1.93	\$3,265,946
1883....	18,177,754	80	2,170,461	73	1,296,767	879,694	106,252	194.16	1.96	3,300,493
1884....	18,051,490	78	1,986,777	71	777,790	1,207,987	105,582	176.40	1.84	2,691,578
1885....	17,437,603	81	2,025,728	69	686,887	1,338,841	103,095	156.71	1.71	2,259,837
1886....	17,285,543	77	1,688,557	67	694,414	994,143	100,282	151.12	1.59	1,924,596
1887....	18,378,624	90	2,089,997	50	529,013	1,560,584	100,739	157.30	1.55	1,844,594
1888....	19,218,481	91	2,924,143	42	506,625	2,417,518	103,477	167.72	1.63	11,469,519
1889....	19,869,080	104	4,669,509	28	427,688	4,241,911	108,382	179.88	1.82	12,509,874
1890....	20,365,960	122	11,651,989	12	311,309	11,340,690	116,779	215.58	2.54	15,310,690
1891....	19,675,644	105	7,340,562	28	409,389	6,931,173	118,983	209.60	2.43	15,882,778
1892....	19,583,173	82	3,140,689	42	870,623	2,270,066	118,578	184.70	1.98	14,671,281

Zinc, lead, and iron.—The zinc, lead, and iron mines of Belgium in 1892 produced 241,608 tons of mineral, of a total value of \$406,359, as follows:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>	
Zinc ore	12,280	\$170,148
Lead ore	60	1,533
Pyrites of iron	2,570	5,288
Iron ore	226,718	229,340
Total	241,608	406,359

The quantity of mineral extracted was greater by 4,566 tons than in 1891, but the value of the product was \$77,704 less than that of 1891. There were 1,447 laborers employed, a decrease of 80, as compared with 1891.

Production and value of the zinc, lead, and iron mines of Belgium from 1881 to 1892.

Year.	Zinc ore.		Lead ore.		Pyrites of iron.		Iron ore.		Total value.	Number of laborers employed.
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.		
1881....	23,553	\$230,635	3,741	\$126,801	2,965	\$9,457	224,882	\$350,681	\$717,574	2,750
1882....	20,443	136,451	2,918	93,798	2,555	4,053	209,212	317,449	541,751	2,312
1883....	20,738	144,750	1,749	60,023	1,623	3,474	216,490	288,921	497,168	2,100
1884....	27,606	195,702	1,796	49,601	2,243	6,755	176,755	247,040	499,098	1,926
1885....	18,185	131,240	1,299	36,091	4,533	12,545	187,118	253,023	432,899	1,788
1886....	19,042	147,066	1,292	37,442	3,209	5,983	153,378	184,315	374,806	1,498
1887....	20,879	173,121	548	17,756	3,490	6,176	185,186	228,319	425,372	1,537
1888....	24,537	224,073	414	8,492	3,916	7,913	213,329	270,586	511,064	1,682
1889....	21,184	250,128	194	4,860	5,051	8,299	202,431	263,059	526,346	1,601
1890....	15,410	231,600	150	3,072	2,980	5,404	186,546	242,987	483,063	1,427
1891....	14,280	203,229	70	1,679	1,990	3,696	220,702	275,469	484,063	1,527
1892....	12,260	170,148	50	1,583	2,570	5,288	226,718	229,340	406,359	1,467

QUARRIES.

Number of quarries, laborers, and value of production from 1883 to 1892.

Year.	Number of quarries.	Number of laborers.	Value of production.
1883.....	1,556	27,333	\$8,316,017
1884.....	1,589	26,496	5,129,227
1885.....	1,605	24,246	6,319,978
1886.....	1,675	23,312	6,235,251
1887.....	1,617	25,088	6,410,109
1888.....	1,780	29,451	6,442,147
1889.....	1,812	30,292	7,051,641
1890.....	1,701	31,681	7,581,040
1891.....	1,666	25,717	7,298,874
1892.....	1,631	29,012	7,419,306

SMELTING FURNACES.

The number of smelting establishments in the Kingdom in 1892 was as follows: Working, 18; shut down, 4. Number of furnaces working, 27; shut down, 16. Number of laborers employed, 2,726; average daily wages per laborer, 57 cents.

Production.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>	
Fine cast iron.....	442,009	\$3,904,200
Cast for molders.....	67,236	624,930
Cast steel.....	244,023	2,943,080
Total.....	753,268	7,472,190

STEEL WORKS.

The number of steel works in 1892 was as follows: Working, 9; shut down, 1. Number of furnaces working, 5; shut down, 3. Number of

converters working, 11; shut down, 9. Number of laborers employed, 3,130; average daily wages per laborer, 66 cents.

Production.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>	
Ingot steel, cast	289, 037	\$4, 492, 461
Finished steel	208, 281	5, 326, 993
Total	468, 318	9, 819, 454

IRON WORKS.

Number of iron works in operation in 1892, 63; shut down, 5. Number of casting furnaces working, 444; shut down, 153. Number of laborers employed, 15,453; average daily wages per laborer, 61 cents.

Production.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>	
Rough iron	455, 329	
Finished iron	479, 008	\$12, 521, 647
Total	934, 337	12, 521, 647

ZINC WORKS.

Number of zinc works in operation in 1892, 11; number of furnaces working, 339; shut down, 55. Number of laborers employed, 4,088; average daily wages per laborer, 67 cents. Production (in ingots), 91,546 tons, valued at \$9,587,624.

LEAD AND SILVER WORKS.

Number of lead and silver works in operation in 1892, 3; number of furnaces for reduction working, 18; shut down, 13; number of furnaces for refining (working), 4. Number of laborers employed, 510; average daily wages per laborer, 67 cents.

Production.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Rough lead	10, 146 tons..	\$519, 170
Silver	66, 687 pounds..	848, 340
Total		1, 367, 510

GLASS WORKS.

Number of glass manufactories working in 1892, 53; shut down, 4; number of furnaces for fusion working, 95; shut down, 51. Number of laborers employed, 20,711. Value of product, \$10,292,497.

SUGAR.

Number and production of sugar manufactories and refineries from 1887 to 1892.

Year.	Manufactories.		Refineries.	
	Number.	Production.	Number.	Production.
		<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>
1887.....	111	105, 197	31	23, 331
1888.....	114	93, 214	30	37, 049
1889.....	116	180, 796	32	38, 248
1890.....	119	163, 512	30	39, 961
1891.....	120	150, 044	30	41, 224
1892.....	122	141, 372	36	47, 119

GLUCOSE.

Number and production of manufactories from 1887 to 1892.

Year.	Num- ber.	Production.	Year.	Num- ber.	Production.
		<i>Tons.</i>			<i>Tons.</i>
1887.....	7	4, 721	1890.....	7	6, 245
1888.....	7	5, 704	1891.....	6	5, 808
1889.....	7	5, 381	1892.....	6	5, 847

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.

Number and production from 1887 to 1892.

Year.	Breweries.		Distilleries.	
	Number.	Production.	Number.	Production.
		<i>Gallons.</i>		<i>Gallons.</i>
1887.....	2, 702	268, 331, 110	297	14, 831, 874
1888.....	2, 759	268, 473, 027	288	14, 306, 042
1889.....	2, 788	280, 765, 238	279	13, 979, 028
1890.....	2, 786	284, 253, 130	277	14, 953, 342
1891.....	2, 832	284, 239, 133	264	15, 572, 513
1892.....	2, 840	288, 051, 993	243	15, 524, 226

GEO. W. ROOSEVELT, *Consul.*

BRUSSELS, *January 1, 1894.*

GHENT.

TRADE OF GHENT IN 1893.

MARITIME COMMERCE.

The decrease noted in the movement of shipping at the port of Ghent, for the first time in seven years, was due to numerous causes. For the first two months of the year, the Baltic was frozen and all communication with Russian ports was interrupted; the strike of English miners also greatly affected the transportation of coal from Hull and Goole.

The following table gives the details of imports and exports for the year 1893:

Imports and exports at Ghent, by the Terneuzen Canal, in 1893.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.	Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>		<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
Arms.....	4,734	139	Food products—Cont'd.		
Beer.....	31,728		Fish—Continued.		
Candles.....	113,300		Smoked.....	19,294	
Chemical products—			Salted.....	419,964	23,320
Acetates.....		479	Dry.....	136,600	
Acids—			Salt—		
Acetic.....		44,002	Raw.....	6,341,410	
Other.....	18,647	131,310	Refined.....	3,081,816	
Bichromates.....	110,999		Other.....	48,126	21,171
Carbonate of soda.....	19,012	12,575	Fruits:		
Chlorides.....	1,074,100		Citrons and oranges.....	644,023	390
Nitrates.....	3,290,000		Apples, green.....	1,297	29,377,996
Paraffin.....	29,927		Other.....	3,473	9,087,708
Phosphates.....	678,888	49,937,130	Currants, dry.....	394,178	
Soda, caustic.....	798,827		Other.....	172,410	
Sulphates—			Furniture.....	20,962	
Ammoniac.....	9,890,288		Glass:		
Baryta.....		1,926,119	Plate.....		89
Soda.....	4,691,477	1,972,910	Window.....	4,720	1,462,923
Other.....	1,789,418	733,094	Other.....	46,841	191,926
Clocks and watches.....		39,747	Groceries:		
Clothing.....	19,140	30,689	Cinnamon.....	10,714	
Coal.....	111,812,054	4,990,000	Cloves.....	9,920	
Cacao:			Nutmegs.....	4,639	
Beans.....	80,933		Pepper and spice.....	88,762	
Butter of cacao.....	673		Other.....	419	
Chocolate.....	78		Gnano.....	1,139,448	
Coffee.....	320,341	20	Haberdashery.....	191,827	999,024
Cordage.....	28,969	196,198	Honey.....	20,962	
Drugs:			Liquids, alcoholic.....	41,811	4,226
Glue.....	140,326	1,940	Liquors.....	3,712	
Gums.....	63,943	116	Machinery.....	9,179,469	227,863
Isinglass.....	64,393		Matches.....		1,492,009
Lemonade and mineral waters.....	9,722	314	Materials, raw:		
Other.....	19,964	31,814	Animal.....		
Dyes and colors:			Wax.....	10,107	
Dye-wood.....	29,917		Horn.....		925
White lead.....		703,933	Hair, horse.....	3,479	2,420
Extracts—			Fat.....		
Brown catechu.....	63,644		Liver oil.....	94,143	
Gambler.....	71,828		Other.....	9,803	12,900
Other.....	9,220		Skins.....		
Indigo.....	8,922		Rabbit.....	3,400	89,924
Bone black.....	9,772		Other.....	719	94,983
Dye nuts.....	69,286		Blood.....	10,000	
Varnish.....	81,271		Bristles.....	6,080	4,749
Other.....	340,690	794,034	Other.....	27,769	49,980
Fibers:			Mineral.....		
Cocoe fiber.....	34,743		Cement.....	99,876	9,898,919
Pissava.....	6,730		Chalk.....		160,000
Fodder:			Ore.....	19,000,900	269,179
Straw.....		73,318	Plaster.....		2,129,720
Other.....		11,900	Plumbago.....	82,183	
Food products:			Washed sand.....		7,440,330
Butter.....	216	7,602	Dross.....		10,397,667
Flour and foculas.....	349,037		Porcelain clay.....	2,773,000	
Grain—			Fertilizing earth.....		1,300
Oats.....	29,836,810	390	Other.....	407,782	22,673
Horse beans and peas.....	240,944		Textile fabrics—		
Broad beans and tares.....	1,636,710	80,370	Hemp—		
Wheat.....	299,679		Raw.....	1,602,047	88,220
Groats.....	768,693		Waste.....		29,789
Malt.....	19,215		Cotton—		
Barley.....	3,298,879		Raw.....	9,377,426	76,675
Rye.....		690,000	Waste.....	1,622,098	965,693
Vegetables—			Tow.....	2,994,908	340,786
Onions.....	273,798	3,266,190	Jute, raw.....	9,942,470	165,065
Potatoes.....	107,000	16,766,780	Wool—		
Chicory root.....	5,200	2,890,280	Artificial.....	190	169,032
Other.....		38,729	Raw.....	11,492,609	39,437
Bread, tea blacnita, etc.....	19,268		Combed.....	14,028	22,340
Rice.....	393,173	499	Waste.....	611,890	72,550
Bean and pea skins.....	16,000	1,531,449	Silk—		
Fish—			Raw.....	10,289	2,068
Fresh.....	9,064		Waste.....	129,679	102,420
			Flax—		
			Raw.....	29,039,674	10,912,616
			Waste.....	299,346	9,276,737
			Meat.....	129,639	93,492

Imports and exports at Ghent, by the Terneuzen Canal, in 1893—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.	Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Metals:			Stones—Continued.	Kilograms.	Kilograms.
Copper—	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	Paving		8,734,000
Unworked, and old	6,689	40	Polished and marble	11,793	1,001,328
Drawn, and man-			Sugars:		
ufactured	41,956	1,973	Raw—		
Pewter, unworked	31,228		Beet	50,000	40,458,900
Iron and steel—			Cane	734,337	35,565
Beaten and drawn	1,246,216	7,155,461	Vergeoise	151,039	
Manufactures—			Refined		35
Nails		903,745	Sirups and molasses	536,666	290
Other	419,892	69,521	Teas	26,365	
Tin—			Tobacco:		
In sheets	254,695		Cigars	23,739	522
Manufactured	24,461	4,260	Other manufactures	10,820	
Iron—			Leaf	175,813	1,560
Drawn, and old			Tissues:		
pipes	221,117		Cotton	672,128	950,645
Cast, and un-			Jute	26,881	121,042
worked	2,332,689	15,436,070	Wool	696,149	173,665
Lead—			Flax	339,028	364,170
Raw, and old	162,040		Flax, hemp, and bag-		895,147
Manufactured	2,594		ging		
Zinc—			Straw and wood	296,092	
In ingots	951	503,341	Silk	514	97,942
Drawn, and man-			Other	287,538	21,376
ufactured	21	20,610	Vegetable products:		
Oils:			Tan bark	490	1,117,955
Vegetable—			Seeds—		
Colza	83,648	3,435,440	Colza	245,520	
Flax	111,541		Flax	6,071,890	245,125
Other	816,376	457,260	Other	575,885	197,062
Other	282,391		Hops	20,686	917,833
Paper:			Plants, living	71,372	583,920
Pasteboard		611,914	Oil cakes	2,213,846	
Stationery	72,301		Other	546,328	1,170,477
Old paper and paper			Vinegar	111,723	56,509
waste	534,073	42,500	Wine	272,998	101,318
Other	59,111	1,564,792	Woods:		
Perfumery	3,526	18,638	Oak—		
Pottery:			Log	10,181,892	
Bricks, crucibles, and			Other	2,944,317	2,290
fireproof earth	127,725		Pitch pine—		
faience and porcelain	89,875	6,207	Beams	290,175	
Clay pipes	412	558	Joists and planks	4,961,562	
Burnt clay	31,034	116,184	Pine—		
Printers' products	9,069	7,107	Rollers and logs	228,203	
Reserves:			Beams	8,131,622	
Cheese	323,037	18,451	Joists and planks	79,990,298	
Spanish licorice	17,909		Other trees, trunks, etc.	40,146,226	870
Sugared—			Sorbs, dogwood, etc.,		
Blacuits and bon			canes		72,325
bons	377,728	511	Rough hewn for butt		
Condensed milk		497	ends of muskets		96,630
Vinegar, pickles, etc.	7,784		Manufactured—		
Other	11,688	5,498	Basket work	75	3,350
Pasteboard objects		133,321	Other	23,677	59,923
Rags	622,756	13,027,626	Yarns:		
Resins and bitumens:			Hemp		722,767
Pitch	8,890,296		Cotton	2,454,708	445,881
Gum	360		Tow	12,595	2,394,854
Naphtha	7,676		Jute	383,559	80,350
Petroleum	184,453		Wool	499,969	8,555
Turpentine	5,054	55	Flax	1,447,827	5,015,682
Other	1,061,040	57,890	Hair	76,841	
Rubber:			Silk	3,929	3,912
Raw	81,923	1,635	Other		1,473
Manufactured	11,529	30,186	Total kilograms	457,248,674	299,066,844
Skins:			Animals, living:	No.	No.
Unmanufactured	781,734	384,117	Horses	72	98
Manufactured	2,313	281,495	Other	13	17
Tanned and curried	166,147	154,675	Carriages	23	98
Leavings and waste	115,100	74,960	Eggs	1,439,443	44,843,970
Soaps	58,032	2,803	Pianos and organs	16	185
Starch	72,811	213,135	Pottery, tiles, and tilings	9,900	490,267
Stones:			Vessels	2	
Rough	6,633	23,087,670	Velocipedes and bicycles	904	17
Lithographic	30	182,732			
Mill	138,200				

TRADE BY THE TERNEUZEN CANAL.

The total trade by the Terneuzen Canal for 1893, as compared with that of 1892, was practically the same. A slight decrease in the amount of imports and a similar increase in the exports are to be noted, viz: Imports in 1892, 511,386 tons; in 1893, 503,888 tons. Exports in 1892, 321,506 tons; in 1893, 329,592 tons. The principal decrease in imports occurred in the English coal trade, due to the strikes in England and the low prices of the native product.

The following table indicates the direct importation of coal for three years:

Year.	Steam- ers.	Tons.
1891.....	116	56,813
1892.....	79	40,348
1893.....	28	20,485

Cotton and nitrate are the only other articles whose direct importation has been less than in former years. Every other item has increased.

Two British steamers laden with cotton and 5 sailing vessels (Norwegian, Swedish, German, and Russian) laden with wood arrived from the United States during the year 1893. In addition to these, one three-masted bark arrived in ballast to load for New York.

DOCK IMPROVEMENT.

The main dock at Ghent has been lengthened to 1,333.33 feet, and a new quay wall is now being constructed. The dry docks established in 1892 have rendered good service during the past year.

Dredging of the Terneuzen Canal has been commenced and will probably be finished in 1894. A uniform depth of 21.32 feet is to be established.

GHENT-TERNEUZEN TELEPHONE.

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Ghent has during the year been promoting several projects of great importance to the progress of this city. Since the year 1885, endeavors have been made to secure the establishment of a telephone line from this city to Terneuzen, situated at the outer end of the canal connecting Ghent with the sea. The great importance of easy and rapid communication between these two places is apparent. The difficulty to be overcome has been considerable, owing to the proposed line being located for an almost equal distance on Belgian and Dutch territory. Terneuzen is under the dominion of Holland. No satisfactory arrangement was reached during the year, although the prospect is growing better for the early establishment of telephonic communication.

TERNEUZEN LOCK.

It is also proposed to obtain the construction of a new lock at Terneuzen. This lock, it is said, should be 410.11 feet long, 47.57 feet wide, and should have an anchorage of 23.79 feet above the sea level at neap tides. With this improvement, 95 per cent of the steamers

given in Lloyd's list for 1893 would be able to enter it and arrive at Ghent. Only the largest ocean liners would be unable to pass through it. It is further proposed to abolish all intermediate locks and establish the same water level throughout the length of the canal. The city of Ghent would undoubtedly pay the necessary expense to accomplish this important public improvement, but here, again, the double proprietorship of Belgium and Holland causes great delay. A solution of the difficulty is, however, probable before the close of 1894. Such a lock, with its accessory improvements, would require four years for its completion; hence, the evident necessity of haste. By reason of the present insufficiency of the canal, 13 vessels bound for Ghent during 1893 have been obliged to discharge at Terneuzen, and 16 in entering have been delayed by shallow water.

REDUCTION OF CANAL DUES.

The Government has been requested to abolish the canal dues levied for the support of the light-houses and signals, and to reduce the pilotage fees.

LIGHTING AND BUOYING CANAL.

A matter of importance to the shipping community is the increase of the lights and buoys at the approach of the Terneuzen Canal. This subject has been seriously brought to the attention of the Government during the year, and it is hoped that great improvement may be made at an early date.

MERCHANDISE DECLARED UNDER TRUE VALUE.

A matter of national interest discussed by the chamber of commerce during the year has been the proposition to modify the law relating to the preemption of merchandise undervalued at the custom-house, pending for some time before the Belgian Chamber of Deputies.

The two texts are translated as follows:

Present law.

Preemption is the right of the custom-house, when it judges the declared value insufficient, to retain the merchandise upon paying to the importer the price declared by him increased by 5 per cent.

The importer can demand an appraisal; the same right belongs to the custom-house.

The experts are named, one by the party making the declaration, the other by the local chief of the custom-house; the experts can require a third arbiter in case of disagreement; the latter is appointed by the president of the tribunal of commerce.

Proposed legislation.

Preemption is the right of the custom-house, when it judges the declared value insufficient, to retain the merchandise upon paying to the importer the price declared by him increased by 5 per cent.

The importer can appeal to the commission of arbitration; the custom-house has the same right.

There is established, for judging disputes, etc., a commission of arbitration, composed of five members, one to be appointed by each of the tribunals of commerce of Brussels, Ghent, and Liege, one by the minister of finance, and one by the minister of agriculture. Before entering upon the performance of their duties, the members of this commission shall be sworn upon oath.

The commission can itself order an appraisal; in this case the experts shall be chosen from a list prepared each year by the minister of agriculture upon nominations of the tribunal of commerce of the country.

Present law.

First. If the appraisement of the experts does not exceed by more than 5 per cent the declared value, the custom-house shall collect duty on the amount of the declaration.

Second. If the valuation of the experts exceed by more than 5 per cent the declared value, the custom-house may in its discretion exercise its right of preemption or collect the duty on the value determined by the experts.

Third. If the valuation of the experts exceeds by more than 10 per cent the fixed value, this duty shall be increased by 50 per cent in the nature of a fine.

After full consideration, the Ghent Chamber of Commerce decided to petition the continuation of the status quo.

Proposed legislation.

First. If the appraisement of the commission of arbitration or the experts does not exceed by more than 5 per cent the declared value, the custom-house shall collect duty on the amount of the assessment.

Second. If the valuation of the commission of arbitration or of experts exceeds by more than 5 per cent the declared value, the custom-house may in its discretion exercise its right of preemption or collect the duty on the value determined by the commission.

In the latter case the party making the declaration shall be subject to a fine, to be fixed by the provincial director of taxes, duties, and excises, and which may amount to ten times the evaded duties.

IMPROVED RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.

As one of the four great commercial centers of this country, in the midst of a dense population, the perfection of railway communication becomes highly important. The chamber of commerce and industry is continually studying this problem and offering its suggestions to the authorities. During 1893, several beneficial changes in the schedule of trains have been effected. It is still, however, desirable that modifications of the time-tables be adopted, whereby two hours might be saved in the journey to London and three hours to Paris.

DIRECT FREIGHT RATES TO FOREIGN PORTS.

The minister of railways, posts, and telegraphs has been considering the establishment of fixed freight rates from interior Belgian stations direct to foreign ports of destination. In this matter, the cooperation of the shipping interests is necessarily required. The promoters of Ghent interests are actively engaged in securing the adoption of a definite schedule; by it this port would be greatly benefited, as much trade would be diverted from Antwerp. Owing to the factor of lower dock and transfer charges at Ghent, the totals of most through rates would be greatly in favor of this city.

INCONVENIENT SURPLUS OF FOREIGN COINS.

Another reform vigorously advocated by the commercial interests of Ghent is the abolition of the use of foreign copper coins in the country. Until recently, all the gold, silver, and copper pieces coined by any one of the nations members of the Latin Union have passed current in all the others. Those most generally employed have been the 5 and 10 centime coppers. Owing to their size and weight, any quantity of them becomes burdensome. Belgium is now emitting 5 and 10 centime nickels of much more convenient size. Their number also is limited. For

certain reasons, however, Belgium has recently suffered from an overflowing of French coppers; especially are they the plague of bakers. There are business houses in this city which have 30,000 to 40,000 francs in these coppers stored away; they can not put them again into circulation without considerable loss; in fact, copper in large quantities is at a discount of 3 to 5 per cent. The banks utterly refuse it. The chamber of commerce of this city has organized a movement in many towns to unite in a petition for the enactment of a regulation prohibiting the currency of this foreign copper coin and the redemption of the quantities now outstanding by the State. A partial result has already been obtained. After July, this kind of Italian money will not be received at any of the public offices. Until that time, it may be exchanged for its Belgian equivalent.

GAS AT REDUCED RATES.

In the month of April, a petition was addressed by many of the manufacturers to the gas company soliciting a reduction of the rate for gas used for supplying motor power in the factories. By the mediation of the city authorities, the company was induced to consider the feasibility of the proposition. The result was favorable. The price, fixed at \$2.67 per 1,000 cubic feet for lighting purposes, was reduced to \$1.79½ per 1,000 feet for all other purposes. Incidentally, the company has opened an active advertising campaign to introduce gas heating and cooking stoves into private dwelling houses. The reduction makes gas almost as cheap as coal, and will probably increase the revenue of the company.

PURIFICATION OF THE ESPIERRE.

The most dangerous menace to the health of this city is the impure water which is introduced into the river Escaut from French territory through the river Espierre. The cities of Roubaix and Tourcoing, situated just beyond the frontier, throw into the Espierre all their impurities. Owing to peculiar industries, these pollutions are especially noxious to public health. Shortly afterwards, the Espierre empties into the Escaut and all its volume of water passes through Ghent. For forty years, negotiations have been pending toward the adoption of some joint regulation by the French and Belgian Governments. In the meantime, several epidemics have been aided by this pest. On February 22, 1889, the French Government issued a decree compelling the cities of Roubaix and Tourcoing to purify the waters of the Espierre. For this purpose, an establishment was erected at Grimonpont within French territory. Chalk has been used as a purifier. The Belgian Government agent at the frontier daily takes several samples of the water after treatment; these are transmitted to the State laboratory at Ghent and are there tested.

The results of the process have been unsatisfactory to the authorities of Ghent and to the Belgian Government. During last year, active negotiations with the French Government were undertaken tending to an amelioration of the evil. A method employing ferric sulphate has been proposed and has met with approval by the Belgian Government, although not by the Ghent local authorities. The French Government is willing to try it if the cities of Roubaix and Tourcoing will bear the expense. That is practically impossible, as the estimated cost would approximate \$125,000 annually. It is true that there would be a certain amount of animal matter recovered, which could be sold; but its value would be comparatively small.

Thus the matter rests at the close of 1893, while the people of Ghent and the surrounding country through which this polluted stream flows are exposed to its pestilence breeding waters.

SEACOAST AND RESORTS.

The entire seacoast line of Belgium is within the province of West Flanders. Its total length is 41.60 miles. Along this coast, there are situated a number of well-known summer resorts, such as Ostend, Blankenbergh, and Nieuwport. All these towns attract a regular quota of Americans during the season. Ostend reports that 828 Americans were resident there during the preceding summer.

RIVALRY BETWEEN OSTEND AND BRUGES.

During the past year, the rivalry between Ostend and Bruges has become intense. The citizens of the latter town have finally secured the inauguration of work on the enlargement of the canal, which enters the sea at Heyst. When this canal shall be completed, it is claimed that Bruges will be the finest and most available port in all Belgium. Of course, such an assertion has aroused in the people of Ostend the most bitter antagonism. Whatever the result of the proposed improvement may be, it would seem only fair to all parties that we suspend our judgment of its effect until after its accomplishment.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AT BRUGES.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.	
Flax.....tons*	61	Coal.....tons*	25,355
Chicory.....do.	230	Paper pulp.....do.	660
Woolen rags.....do.	185	Chemical fertilizers.....do.	427
Barks.....do.	257	Herrings.....do.	754
Chemical fertilizers.....do.	1,498	China clay.....do.	140
Macadam.....do.	4,720	Salt.....do.	1,000
Potatoes.....do.	11	Miscellaneous.....do.	40
Coal.....do.	300	Total.....	28,436
Coke.....do.	200	Wood.....cubic meters..	9,059,364
Tiles.....do.	250		
Total.....	7,692		

* One ton equals 1,000 kilos = 2,204.6 pounds.

NAVIGATION AT BRUGES.

Flag.	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Laden.		In ballast.		Laden.		In ballast.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
German.....	1	200			1	200		
English.....	51	17,339	2	150	24	6,636	28	10,781
French.....	9	694					9	694
Dutch.....	1	166			1	166		
Norwegian.....	19	4,412	1	380	6	1,618	14	3,174
Russian.....	1	211			1	211		
Swedish.....	1	187			1	187		
Total.....	83	23,209	3	530	34	9,018	51	14,649

There was an entire interruption of navigation on account of ice from January 1 to 26.

By reason of the miners' strike in England, the importation of coal was suspended during four months, and this had a great effect on the total annual amount of commerce of the port.

INDUSTRIES IN THE CONSULAR DISTRICT.

The following list indicates the number of manufacturers of or large dealers in the various articles mentioned:

Articles, etc.	Manufacturers or dealers.			
	Ghent.	East Flanders.	West Flanders.	Total.
Arrows.....		3	3	6
Brewers.....	114	452	462	1,028
Brushes.....	9	38	53	100
Cabinetmakers.....	5			5
Candles.....	1	59	72	132
Carpets.....			6	6
Carriages.....	14			14
Carbon.....	2	2	10	14
Cement.....	5	8		13
Cement tiles.....	4			4
Chemical products.....	17	32	21	70
Chicory.....	25	109	486	620
Chocolate.....	4	4	25	33
Church regalia.....	5	3	13	21
Colors.....	3	6	19	28
Corks.....	6			6
Cotton and wool spinners.....	27	41		68
Cotton-spinning mills.....	8			8
Cotton-weaving mills.....	40			40
Cylinders.....	2			2
Distillers.....	19	124	29	164
Drills.....		4	27	31
Embroideries.....	6		6	12
Feathers and flowers.....	4	3	10	17
Fertilizers.....	7	382	926	919
Flax.....	39	226	642	903
Flax, tow, jute, and hemp spinning.....	44	48	96	188
Flax thread.....	7			7
Flax tissues.....		6		6
Flour.....	6			6
Fringes.....			2	2
Gingerbread.....	27			27
Gloves.....	6	25	13	42
Glue.....	1	3	5	9
Grain.....	38	386	449	873
Gunpowder.....		2	6	8
Hops.....	7	20	24	51
Horses.....	4	23	49	76
Incense.....			3	3
Iron.....	9	3	14	26
Ivory.....			4	4
Lace.....	23	194	170	387
Leather.....	5	29	47	81
Linens.....		145	172	317
Linens and cotton sacks.....		10		10
Matches.....	1	8		9
Millers.....	17	567	752	1,336
Mineral waters.....	2			2
Musical instruments.....	4			4
Mustard.....	3	1	6	10
Nurserymen.....	325	113	160	598
Oil.....	82	191	234	457
Osier.....		36	6	42
Paper.....	10	1	1	12
Passengereries.....		5	9	14
Photographers' supplies.....	6		2	8
Pins.....		2		2
Rags.....	62	62	121	245
Ribbons.....	2	13	5	20
Rope and cordage.....	22	75	98	195
Rubber.....	8	1	4	13
Sailcloth.....		18	9	27
Sewing machines.....	21	2		23
Sewing thread.....		28	8	36
Shawls.....		14		14
Shoe blacking.....	1			1
Shoe laces.....		1		1
Silk tissues.....		6		6

INDUSTRIES IN THE CONSULAR DISTRICT.—Continued.

Articles, etc.	Manufacturers or dealers.			
	Ghent.	East Flanders.	West Flanders.	Total.
Skins	12	6	.....	18
Soda waters	1	.....	.....	1
Spindles and volants	10	.....	.....	10
Starch	5	10	6	21
Steam boilers	3	.....	.....	3
Steam engines	5	.....	8	8
Stockings .....	.....	20	.....	20
Straw hats	3	.....	9	12
Sugar	15	8	4	27
Surgical instruments	3	.....	.....	3
Sirups .....	.....	2	.....	2
Table linen	17	86	127	230
Tanners .....	.....	65	78	143
Tobacco	10	223	814	546
Varnish	2	.....	.....	2
Wax .....	.....	27	38	60
Weaving combs .....	.....	.....	11	11
Wicker goods	10	68	70	148
Window glass	2	.....	.....	4
Wood	35	4	.....	39
Woolen goods	9	.....	.....	9
Wool and cotton tissues	43	149	87	289
Woolen yarns .....	.....	.....	7	7

NAVIGATION IN 1892.

The following table gives the statistics of the movement of vessels at the various ports in this district:

Description.	Arrivals.		Departures.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
BRUGES.				
Sailing vessels	38	5,858	42	6,552
Steamers	50	16,074	53	16,320
Total	88	21,932	95	22,872
GHENT.				
Sailing vessels	130	38,095	132	39,362
Steamers	842	461,757	845	464,069
Total	972	499,852	977	503,431
NIEUWPOORT.				
Sailing vessels	15	1,729	15	1,729
Steamers	46	16,767	46	16,767
Total	61	18,496	61	18,496
OSTEND.				
Sailing vessels	129	32,871	129	33,145
Steamers	1,384	742,636	1,375	740,983
Total	1,513	775,007	1,504	774,128
TERMONDE.				
Sailing vessels	2	252	2	252
Steamers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2	252	2	252
ZELZATE.				
Sailing vessels	16	2,915	14	2,797
Steamers	28	1,928	30	2,465
Total	44	4,843	44	5,262

PORT OF GHENT.

able gives the statistics of the maritime movement of
Ghent for 1893:

Flag.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
English	42	8,742	641	345,002	683	358,744
German	5	2,149	56	36,549	61	38,698
Danish	2	269	45	33,272	47	38,532
Norwegian	37	11,483	4	3,231	41	14,694
Russian	15	4,877	8	7,226	23	12,103
Belgian			21	9,295	21	9,295
Dutch			15	8,446	15	8,446
Swedish	5	1,958	8	3,080	13	5,038
French	24	2,286			24	2,286
Austrian			1	1,083	1	1,083
Portuguese			1	471	1	471
Total	180	31,785	800	452,655	980	484,290

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Ghent to the United States during
the year ended December 31, 1894.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Albumen		\$252.73		\$243.37	\$496.10
Beet roots	\$898.12				898.12
Braids	223.98			115.72	339.70
Carpets			\$376.76		376.76
Cement	5,217.48	12,404.84	13,843.93	8,472.70	39,938.95
Chicory:					
Granulated	1,709.07	2,859.25	1,100.14		5,668.46
Root	80,613.32	43,294.10	26,153.75	58,725.73	158,786.89
Cordage and rope	781.16	448.60	2,947.50	739.18	4,916.44
Earthenware				9.65	9.65
Firearms, old				19.30	19.30
Flax	23,973.34	18,047.98	30,681.11	41,175.23	113,880.66
Hair, human	563.56		124.78	321.46	563.56
Hatters' furs	4,667.16	8,562.55	33,562.80	26,086.67	72,829.18
Jet trimmings					446.24
Lace	13,139.79	5,516.51	10,693.18	15,689.59	45,039.07
Laces, silk shoe	301.72		1,230.21	421.71	1,953.64
Linen goods	80,161.73	16,030.56	22,882.12	31,757.85	100,832.26
Machinery			139.93		139.93
Marble	451.91				451.91
Matches				1,091.02	1,091.02
Oil		144.26		511.38	655.64
Paintings			86.85		86.85
Paper stock	77,716.65	67,204.05	78,443.66	102,790.06	326,144.42
Photographers' supplies	157.87	99.52	74.20		331.59
Plants	6,517.88	17,024.16	42,041.11	30,090.31	95,673.46
Potatoes				626.67	626.67
Powder, smokeless				1,129.05	1,129.05
Rabbit skins	16,717.44	30,407.74	37,985.15	13,091.76	98,205.09
Stationery				296.30	296.30
Thread				368.48	368.48
Tow		3,971.96	7,107.49	25,108.13	36,187.58
Yarns, crochet cotton	2,272.77	1,457.46	712.52	600.12	5,042.87
Total	216,087.95	237,789.27	310,187.19	359,421.43	1,113,485.84
Total for preceding year	543,667.22	232,563.29	174,050.70	243,420.67	1,193,701.88
Decrease	327,579.27	4,774.02			80,216.04
Increase			136,136.49	116,000.73	

TRADE OF GHENT IN 1894.**PRELIMINARY REMARKS.**

The year 1894 will without doubt be remembered by the business community as a period of severe commercial depression. It was not unexpected; all signs of 1893 pointed toward a further decline in trade activity. The prognostications of stagnation were numerous and unfailing. Indeed, now that the crisis is past, many are surprised that it did not last longer. There was also another ameliorating feature. The recoil was not sudden; the relapse may be said to have commenced in May, 1893, and to have been rather acute until the end of that year; then, when everybody realized the existing conditions, many were able to prepare themselves for the further fall which occurred. The depression continued in gradually but certainly increasing severity until October, 1894. The worst stage had then been reached. A revival almost immediately began, and before the end of 1894, the prospect had visibly brightened.

The commercial situation of this district may be thus in general briefly described. The conditions of the year were for the most part unfavorable. Even the renewed activity at its close was not entirely a source of rejoicing. Stocks at the opening of January, 1894, had been large, and there was a tendency to increase them. The prices asked were good, but sales were few. As soon as manufacturers realized the situation, they stopped production, endeavoring nevertheless to maintain quotations, in the hope that consumption would gradually cause a demand. They waited in vain; purchasers did not come. The break did not begin until midsummer. Prices then commenced to fall. Even the decline, however, did not attract buyers. Then the harvest resulted favorably. There was a large surplus of agricultural products. The prices of grain and provisions went down to the lowest known for many years. Profits were very small, but luckily, owing to the large crops, the farmers netted almost as much as in a good year. Then, in the fall, when prices of manufactured products seemed to have become ruinous, commercial transactions began to increase. Quotations, however, did not advance. The end of the year was reached with everything selling at figures mostly unknown until that time; still, manufacturers seemed to be satisfied that they were at last able to dispose of their stocks at any price. It is not possible that there should be any considerable or general advance for the present. Purchasers, however, at reduced prices do exist, and this fact may be regarded as an improvement.

AMERICAN TRADE.

Trade with the United States naturally suffered during the year. The crisis, however, came earlier, and the gradual revival of exports toward America certainly helped local trade to rally. The fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, may be taken as the measure of depression in our relations. During that period, the declared exports from this consulate to the United States amounted to only \$861,348.59, as compared with \$1,560,865.47 for the preceding corresponding period, a decrease of \$699,516.88.

The month of February, 1894, marked the lowest ebb of our international relations. For that month, the number of invoices and the declared value of goods passing this consulate were comparatively insignificant. After March 1, a decided improvement occurred, contin-

uing throughout the summer. Considerable interest was manifested in the prospects of the Wilson tariff bill, and there was a general impression of relief after its adoption. Nevertheless, disappointment existed at the provisions applicable to certain industries of the two Flanders. The paragraphs relative to plants were the most regretted, as the duty of 10 per cent is likely to have injurious effects upon the horticultural trade of this district. Exportations of all kinds of merchandise, however, largely increased after the 1st of September; and that date is destined to be long mentioned as the commencement of a prolonged development of exportation from this consular district.

The improvement of the last four months of the year was so great as to almost offset the stagnation of the first quarter. The total of declared exports for 1894 amounted to \$1,113,485.84 as against \$1,193,701.88 for 1893 (calendar years). The following tabulated statement of the principal articles exported from this consulate shows the variations of trade during the past twenty years. In my preceding annual report, such a statement was included for 1889-1893, but as errors in the figures therein adopted exist by reason of miscalculation of exchange it seems best to now again present a comprehensive summary which can be guaranteed as absolutely correct.

Exports to the United States from 1875 to 1894.

Articles.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Rags and paperstock		\$315, 229. 85	\$402, 116. 89	\$150, 197. 85	\$297, 933. 59	\$448, 377. 02	\$51, 825. 43
Rabbit skins and hatters' fur	\$29, 026. 36	93, 146. 97	134, 396. 70	145, 821. 82	171, 034. 50	132, 333. 00	243, 535. 60
Chicory, root and granulated	831. 98						
Flax and tow	6, 832. 41	20, 585. 76	18, 018. 39	12, 015. 27	8, 702. 85	7, 184. 23	4, 817. 19
Linen goods						4, 166. 98	13, 519. 23
Plants	6, 198. 34	1, 880. 91	1, 140. 05	2, 095. 59	2, 267. 34	11, 840. 15	3, 964. 15
Laces	3, 128. 53				4, 304. 55	2, 576. 12	14, 360. 33
Human hair		1, 281. 05		5, 253. 07	7, 475. 54	4, 462. 21	2, 041. 33
Machinery		6, 796. 86	2, 039. 04	1, 233. 87			
Oil	719. 72						
Roans	15, 435. 21		20, 871. 43	13, 047. 90	7, 203. 92		
Bluing and colors	10, 936. 39	5, 791. 59	12, 921. 46	3, 471. 92	1, 467. 37	1, 814. 79	921. 22
Wool	73, 130. 43	24, 330. 16	47, 844. 24				
Bristles				2, 610. 33	6, 440. 83	9, 124. 48	8, 541. 28
Miscellaneous	4, 160. 75	5, 963. 17	2, 724. 54	4, 675. 69	741. 40	2, 775. 48	2, 028. 14
Total	160, 400. 12	474, 996. 32	641, 662. 74	340, 422. 31	507, 572. 09	661, 104. 46	345, 453. 90

Articles.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Rags and paperstock	\$173, 396. 70	\$131, 524. 96	\$358, 404. 59	\$441, 757. 80	\$529, 537. 49	\$547, 416. 05	\$748, 629. 22
Rabbit skins and hatters' fur	388, 857. 74	405, 920. 71	304, 829. 75	208, 524. 16	165, 551. 42	193, 633. 26	195, 090. 10
Chicory, root and granulated	9, 116. 11	5, 145. 42			167. 79	2, 724. 07	3, 164. 17
Flax and tow	12, 100. 56	11, 758. 61	16, 362. 46	21, 986. 55	13, 160. 55	166, 574. 42	175, 314. 21
Linen goods	11, 303. 26	13, 233. 64	17, 629. 75	24, 547. 92	69, 268. 79	48, 533. 76	71, 559. 23
Plants	8, 850. 74	1, 866. 20	3, 782. 48	4, 288. 06	17, 781. 39	10, 889. 38	16, 221. 36
Laces			974. 44		14, 025. 48	85, 473. 76	54, 139. 16
Threads and yarns				678. 51	3, 540. 97		1, 795. 32
Horses						1, 351. 00	17, 968. 30
Human hair	1, 214. 69	3, 048. 58	1, 050. 40	1, 367. 16			969. 68
Machinery							
Oil			4, 508. 91	2, 347. 67		431. 51	
Bluing and colors	1, 363. 40	636. 90	318. 45		313. 33		
Petroleum barrels						8, 718. 53	18, 804. 23
Sugar						14, 047. 72	
Bristles	10, 049. 42	2, 538. 76					
Miscellaneous	993. 37	1, 709. 17	8, 337. 86	4, 933. 98	4, 175. 88	8, 910. 37	3, 560. 07
Total	617, 245. 99	877, 872. 96	716, 199. 19	710, 481. 81	817, 523. 04	1, 084, 708. 83	1, 306, 215. 06

Exports to the United States from 1875 to 1894—Continued.

Articles.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Rags and paper stock..	\$689,754.26	\$526,414.50	\$551,882.79	\$690,741.99	\$494,703.72	\$326,144.42
Rabbit skins and hat- ters' fur.....	132,933.76	143,490.44	149,013.33	161,392.04	170,715.24	171,094.27
Chicoory root and gran- ulated.....	11,257.81	38,059.65	77,372.32	75,555.61	127,140.35	164,455.35
Flax and tow.....	113,201.65	94,073.86	99,195.85	195,222.12	105,837.73	150,068.24
Linen goods.....	91,498.22	141,925.40	154,416.00	190,206.88	129,076.78	100,832.28
Plants.....	19,987.89	39,565.69	53,303.84	69,957.48	80,522.85	95,873.46
Laces.....	77,489.11	86,756.52	65,373.82	45,650.00	53,528.48	45,039.06
Cement.....	.....	.....	.....	6,153.66	12,622.55	39,938.85
Threads and yarns.....	7,460.96	5,770.13	19,723.94	13,027.38	9,380.46	5,411.35
Horses.....	30,978.50	27,819.15	22,658.20	256.69	2,798.50	.....
Human hair.....	2,866.72	2,839.16	7,517.94	10,412.97	.....	563.56
Machinery.....	.....	487.95	7,906.89	557.77	.....	139.93
Oil.....	.....	.....	.....	161.89	2,530.79	955.64
Miscellaneous.....	2,994.38	1,714.74	8,963.90	6,610.28	14,124.48	13,469.35
Total.....	1,180,421.24	1,107,916.19	1,216,127.43	1,465,906.76	1,193,701.88	1,113,485.84

The result shown by the foregoing statistics for 1894 was indeed very satisfactory, and from the prospects of the first portion of the year, a happy disappointment. The decrease, as compared with the valuation for 1893, was only \$80,216.04. There were also some decidedly favorable symptoms. The small decrease in the amount of trade was due almost entirely to a loss in one line of merchandise. The rags and paper stock shipped to the United States during the year were valued at \$326,144.42, as compared with \$494,703.72 for 1893, there being a decrease of \$168,559.30, or much more than enough to account for the total difference of exports. As a matter of fact, aside from this one item, there was an increase of \$88,343.26 in the total exports of other goods, which amounted to \$787,341.42, or more than for any other previous year in the history of this consulate. We must also consider the question of prices. While the declared value of exports was \$80,000 less than for the preceding year, the total tonnage of merchandise shipped from this district to the United States may be reasonably fixed at 36 per cent in excess of the quantity sent during 1893. It should also be mentioned that the number of invoices was 12 per cent in increase upon the previous year. It may be interesting to here note the general tendency to make small shipments. The average value of invoices last year reached the lowest figure on record at this consulate for twenty-five years. An invoice for more than \$5,000 is rare, while the great majority more nearly approximate \$2,000. The following figures tell their own story:

Year.	Number of in- voices.	Total value of declared exports.	Average value per invoice.	Year.	Number of in- voices.	Total value of declared exports.	Average value per invoice.
1862.....	8	\$23,050.95	\$2,881.37	1879.....	170	\$507,572.09	\$2,986.15
1863.....	38	39,378.19	1,036.25	1880.....	310	661,104.46	3,148.11
1864.....	42	39,923.48	950.56	1881.....	163	345,453.90	2,119.35
1865.....	42	38,791.97	923.62	1882.....	317	617,245.99	1,947.14
1866.....	66	61,067.62	925.26	1883.....	337	577,372.95	1,713.27
1867.....	47	33,762.12	718.34	1884.....	468	716,199.19	1,530.34
1868.....	72	32,180.75	446.95	1885.....	478	710,431.81	1,484.16
1869.....	51	55,913.62	1,096.34	1886.....	639	817,523.04	1,279.37
1870.....	103	148,790.67	1,444.57	1887.....	712	1,063,703.83	1,522.05
1871.....	81	127,591.33	1,598.66	1888.....	796	1,295,215.05	1,647.85
1872.....	100	246,875.67	2,468.76	1889.....	832	1,180,421.24	1,418.77
1873.....	98	139,423.69	1,430.90	1890.....	974	1,107,916.19	1,137.49
1874.....	83	126,291.36	1,521.58	1891.....	1,049	1,216,127.42	1,159.31
1875.....	122	160,400.12	1,314.75	1892.....	1,167	1,465,906.76	1,256.13
1876.....	236	474,996.32	2,012.65	1893.....	881	1,193,701.88	1,354.94
1877.....	182	641,662.74	3,525.62	1894.....	989	1,113,485.84	1,125.87
1878.....	189	340,422.31	2,449.08				

The tendency is evidently toward a larger distribution of trade. The books of this consulate show a larger number of Belgian shippers and a correspondingly increased number of American purchasers. These latter are also distributed over a larger area. Two or three years ago, 90 per cent of all invoices were for New York, 9 per cent for Boston, and 1 per cent for all other ports. There has been a change; New York at present counts not to exceed 70 per cent of the total, Boston perhaps 5 per cent, and other ports 25 per cent. New York, Boston, and Philadelphia were five years ago the only names appearing on the books. Now, Chicago, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, New Orleans, and San Francisco are frequent, while there are many others.

RAW COTTON.

As is well known, the year 1894 was marked by a further decrease in the price of cotton. The harvest of 1893-94, although having been only moderate (7,527,000 bales), had not answered any more than that of the preceding year to the hopes of the bulls. The stock of 2,500,000 bales which had weighed so heavily on the market for three years was not impaired at the end of the previous season. When, indeed, the United States Agricultural Department in the spring hinted at an increased acreage and the excellent condition of the plant, the price of cotton, already very low, weakened. The feebleness of quotations continued throughout the entire summer. In the month of September, with the certainty of a crop of 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 bales, quotations settled to prices until then unknown; \$6.13 per 100 pounds was quoted. Since then, the situation has scarcely varied, and there is not any reason evident for an improvement in price. Indian cottons have necessarily followed the fall of American cottons; Egyptian cottons alone have succeeded in maintaining a relative firmness.

COTTON SPINNING.

The price of threads, as was to be expected, has felt the effects of the extraordinary decline in the raw material. Competition by the English spinners has been especially sharp; by reason of the bad condition of affairs at Manchester, these latter were seeking by all possible means to find markets on the Continent. The creation and increase in the number of weaving establishments contributed a little activity to purchases of threads; in general, the cotton-spinning situation of last year may be termed satisfactory as compared with that of other Ghent textile industries. When the works on the Terneuzen Canal shall have been completed, Ghent seems destined to become a very important port for the importation of raw cotton. In spite of the difficulties now existing, 7 steamers and 2 sailing vessels discharged during the year direct from the United States 43,264 bales of cotton. The cotton-spinning establishments at Ghent number 20. They operate 521,800 spinning spindles and 80,900 twisting spindles.

COTTON WEAVING.

The year 1894 can, in general, be considered as an average year for cotton weaving. All the looms have been regularly operated, although within two years their number has been considerably increased. The reason is found in the result produced by work upon four looms; it is, furthermore, probable that this improvement will continue. The posi-

tion occupied abroad by Belgium in respect to the trade in cotton textiles is too limited. England has an immense exportation trade—4,000 to 5,000 million yards per year. Why is the Belgian exportation relatively small? One of the reasons has been the obstinate refusal to introduce the four-loom system. This question, which may be considered capital, is to-day decided after long years of hesitation and resistance. It is now necessary to accomplish other progress. Cotton weavers must work for extension and improvement in bleaching, coloring, printing, and finishing. It is not always a question of the least cost, for purchasers now almost always demand a perfect textile.

LINEN GOODS.

The conditions of the trade in textile fabrics during 1894 were very unfavorable. This situation, indeed, dates from the preceding year, when, after five years of prosperity, difficulties began to be felt. By reason of the constant increase in the prices of raw materials during the last three months of 1893, the sale of linens lessened until, indeed, at the opening of 1894 transactions became almost impossible. The increase, so enormous and sudden, which occurred in the price of linen threads, amounted on some qualities to 24 per cent. Manufacturers, not expecting this rise, were not disposed to purchase even for their real needs, and consequently soon arrived at the moment of being obliged to renew their contracts. Although flax threads have been quoted so high during these past two years, Belgian clients have, unfortunately, refused to pay the rise on manufactured textiles. Transactions were therefore difficult, and in order to maintain the total volume of business of preceding years it was necessary to make greater efforts and to be contented with ridiculously small profits.

In the export trade, the same difficulties have arisen, and the increase which most countries have made in the rates of duty on these articles has not improved the situation. Owing to this latter obstacle some Belgian manufacturers have established branch factories abroad.

The rise in raw material not having had the effect of causing a proportionate increase in the prices of manufactured linens, there resulted a disastrous period for the manufacturer. Business suffered greatly from this condition of affairs; exporters not wishing to pay the new prices, and manufacturers being obliged to maintain them, the stagnation was complete. The financial situation persisting in South America rendered exportation in that direction impossible, and the state of exchange in Italy and in Spain augmented in the spring of 1894 a dullness of sale previously unknown.

The combination of unfavorable conditions existing during the first six months of 1894 must have caused a sensible decrease in exports of linen goods from Belgium, as compared with the same period of 1893. The declared value of linen goods exported from this district to the United States during these periods was as follows:

	1893.	1894.
First quarter	\$56,920.63	\$30,161.78
Second quarter	18,725.08	16,030.56
Total for half year	75,645.71	46,192.20

During the last half of the year, there was a decided improvement in the volume of business, although, owing to the low prices prevailing,

many manufacturing houses sustained large losses. Business with the United States recovered immediately after the adoption of the new tariff measure. In South America, where a relative calm existed, there was also a notable amelioration, in a commercial point of view, and it became possible to renew the export trade. Considering the demand, the situation therefore was not bad, there being abundant orders.

Disaster, however, came from another quarter. The harvest of flax was so large as to cause the prices of textiles to fluctuate to a considerable degree. Many manufacturers had been working with an expectation of the recovery of business. In view of the decline in cotton and flax threads, however, they were doomed not to realize their hopes. The industrial who, for more than a year, had been working textile materials at a high price was suddenly obliged to value his products, manufactured as well as raw, at figures much less than their cost. Hence, purchasers found themselves in the presence of great stocks which they obtained at derisively low figures; the manufacturer, weary of waiting and disappointed in the realization of his long-cherished hopes, was only too happy to find buyers, even with a heavy loss. The unfavorable prices which manufacturers are obtaining is indeed an unfortunate feature. Competition is mad on all the markets of the world and prices are consequently being pushed downward to their lowest limits. Indeed, they are much too low, in view of the risks of the producer. The exports of the last six months of 1894 showed, consequently, a considerable increase over those of 1893. The figures for linen goods shipped from this district to the United States were as given in the following table:

Quarter.	1893.	1894.
Third quarter.....	\$25, 831. 75	\$22, 882. 12
Fourth quarter.....	28, 199. 27	31, 757. 85
Total for half year.....	54, 031. 02	54, 639. 97

The quantity for this period of 1894 was slightly in excess of that for the same time in 1893, but it must be remembered that owing to the low prices prevailing during the last period its figures probably represent at least 20 per cent more merchandise. The total of declared values of linen goods at this consulate during 1894 was \$100,832.26, as against \$129,676.73 for the preceding year, being less than for any other of the four previous years. Workmen's wages in the cities have remained the same, or, even in some instances, they have slightly increased; the crisis of the year has certainly not affected them. Only by the temporary closing of the establishments, or by a reduced working time, which has not yet happened, may the workmen feel the effects of the depression. In the country districts, labor is very cheap, and it is indeed almost impossible for city manufacturers to further advance wages with due regard to competition. A country weaver has difficulty to earn 55 cents per day. It is only by reason of such cheap labor that foreign goods can compete with those of American manufacture.

In résumé, then, the year 1894 may be summed up as having been very unfavorable, indeed, even disastrous, for manufacturers of linen fabrics. Profits were generally wanting and the industrial who did not actually suffer loss should consider himself fortunate.

Prospects, however, for 1895 are better, inasmuch as threads are cheaper, trade also having been dull for so long a time and prices of textiles being actually so reduced, there should be more demand.

Before closing this section, it may be interesting to note the principal markets for linen goods. They are, for bedticking, the United States, Brazil, Chile, the Orient; for furniture coverings sold by the yard, table covers, and curtains, chiefly England. Manchester, the principal market for cheap jute articles, however, furnishes much for the East. Since 1890, business with England has more or less diminished, a fact especially attributable to the progress in manufacture made in Scotland. Manufacturing there is also done under peculiarly advantageous conditions. They make their designs after the French pattern, a pattern always preferred in furnishing goods.

As to the United States, business has been diminishing for individuals, owing to the great competition. One thing is striking concerning this last mentioned market; it is that the great American consumption of tickings, which has always existed, and which formerly consisted in goods of the first qualities, is more and more turning to an inferior article, without, however, falling to the common kinds.

The low-priced articles which have been made by Irish and Scotch merchants, specially to compete with Belgian articles—crashes, twills, and paddings—and to force business, have in a large measure arrested the development of Belgian relations with the United States.

Before the McKinley bill, the exports to the United States were large; the new Wilson bill is more favorable than the McKinley tariff, but even yet, the rates of duty on linens are too high for Belgian producers. Novelties in furnishing goods always sell well in the United States, but the protection given to our own trades permits foreigners to struggle against us only with difficulty.

The weaving industry in Belgium is, however, in the most favorable condition for producing advantageously; the reputation of Flemish weavers has long been made, and the best flax of the entire world is harvested in Flanders.

JUTE SPINNING.

The year 1894 was far from prosperous for jute spinning. During the entire first half of the year, the prices of raw jute remained very high. Only after the result of the harvest of 1894-95 was known, did quotations become more reasonable so that spinning could be done without loss. About the end of the year, the demand for threads improved and at present orders are plentiful.

JUTE WEAVING AND SAIL CLOTH.

The past year can not be considered as good. In spite of the hopes occasioned by the rising market at the end of 1893, uneasiness and atrophy have characterized jute weaving throughout 1894. Various causes have contributed to this condition. First, the great American market is closed against Belgian jute manufacturers by reason of the high rate of duty. The extension of jute manufactures in East India has likewise had a great effect upon the Belgian industry. Far from competing abroad, jute weaving is even meeting competition in the home market. The Indian weavers exported to Belgium during the first ten months of the year 1,009,465 sugar sacks at prices such as to defy all competition. To what must this fact be attributed? To the low

prices of hand labor. It is interesting to note the following details respecting East Indian jute weaving given by the secretary of the Bengal government:

WAGES IN INDIA.

Wages paid to different classes of working people employed in the district of Hoogly, India.

Name and locality of establishment.	Monthly wages of weavers.	Weekly wages of day workers.
Wellington Jute Mills, Kishra:		
Men	\$1.05 to \$5.88	\$0.32 to \$1.05
Women .....		.29 to .63
Boys .....		.21 to .63
Girls .....		.21 to .29
India Jute Mills, Serampore:		
Men	2.10 to 5.25	.32 to .95
Women .....		.26 to .37
Boys .....		.16 to .46
Chamday Jute Mills:		
Men	2.10 to 6.30	.29 to 1.05
Women .....		.23 to .25
Boys .....		.16 to .32
Victoria Jute Mills:		
Men	1.05 to 5.25	.32 to 1.00
Women .....		.26 to .37
Boys .....		.16 to .32
Bally Bone Mills, Witterpara:		
Men	1.47 to 6.30	
Women	1.05 to 1.16	

Machinists earn \$1 to \$1.75 per week; European employees only are well paid. Managers earn \$2.10 to \$3.15 per month, with a commission of 1 to 2½ per cent on the dividends. There existed in 1893 in the district of the twenty-four Paraganas 14 spinning and weaving establishments; in the district of Howrah, 5; in the district of Hoogly, 5. The average number of workmen employed in an East Indian jute factory is estimated at 2,542, while in cotton factories they number about 1,117.

CORDAGE.

Dependent in large measure upon the prosperity of navigation, especially that by sailing vessels, the manufacture of rope and cordage is a Belgian industry which has suffered much during recent years. The demand at home has fallen off enormously. Sales abroad have likewise decreased, by reason of the recent entry duties imposed by several countries. Exportation to France particularly declined during 1894.

Other countries, especially those in the far East, have continued to buy; but they have exercised such an influence upon prices that these have fallen to their lowest limits. Their trade, therefore, is only retained for want of any other alternative; but if better markets of as much importance should open, the East would probably be abandoned or forced to pay better prices.

Throughout the year 1894, there was general stagnation, with tendency to a crisis. By reason of an increase in workmen's wages, prices were slightly raised by some manufacturers, while others continued to sell at the old quotations.

Under these circumstances, the attempt to obtain better prices failed; nevertheless, wages retained their increase. It is therefore evident that profits suffered.

The hemp market manifested a curious phenomenon. Manila, sisal,

and like hems constantly declined in price, the market being inactive without any demand; on the other hand, Russian hemp maintained itself and showed an upward tendency.

The trade of the year may therefore be summarized as manifesting an increasing diminution in the home trade; a decrease in exports, caused by the imposition of foreign duties; prices very low; stagnation of the market, with downward tendency; increase in wages without any effect on prices.

The exports of cordage and rope from this district amounted during 1894 to \$4,916.44, as against \$2,099.70 for the preceding year.

CARPETS.

There are several manufacturers of carpets located in this district, but exportation to the United States has never been direct except in 1894, when a very small shipment was made. The reduction in the scale of duties is, however, favorable, especially for the Kymris carpets, an imitation of Smyrna. These carpets sell in Belgium from \$2 to \$10 the square yard, according to the quality. The profits on this brand are very small, owing to German competition. The Belgian make excels, however, in quality and coloring.

The domestic consumption of Kymris and other kinds of carpets is considerable. Very recently, by reason of prohibitive duties, the French markets have become closed to importation, the rate of duty on Kymris, for example, being \$16.66 per 100 pounds. Now, 1 square yard of this carpet weighs 6 to 9 pounds; hence a little carpet 2 by 3 yards (6 square yards) would pay a duty approximating \$8, which is practically impossible for an article worth not to exceed \$15, especially in the present condition of the French market.

Another carpet also manufactured in this district is the Tcheli, which is very little known in America. It is an imitation of Chinese manufacture and, no matter what dimension, is made in one piece without joint or seam. The wholesale price in Belgium is 80 cents per square yard. Both Kymris and Tcheli are made exclusively by hand.

All kinds of carpets which are manufactured mechanically and sold by the yard, such as coco, manila, jute, and hair, always find a ready demand. Being made by machinery, they sell much cheaper than the hand-made grades. The wages of carpet makers, ordinarily, are: For women 20 cents per day; men from 50 to 60 cents and upward.

LACE.

The demand for lace goods was small during the year; only in the month of October, a slight reaction began, and at the close of the year, the demand seemed to be increasing. The domestic consumption of Belgium is very limited, so that the condition of the trade is dependent upon the action of foreign purchasers. Prices continued far below the average throughout the year. Under the influence of the increasing demand, however, in the late fall there was a slight upward tendency in quotations. They should, however, still increase 25 per cent in order to be remunerative. The lace makers can not in the existing conditions of the trade gain a livelihood. The profits of the dealers are insignificant.

The exports from this consular district to the United States amounted to \$45,039.06 as compared with \$33,528.48 for 1893.

MACHINERY.

For machine shops, the year was in general more favorable than the preceding. Causes of depression did not, however, cease to exist, and if indeed orders were more numerous, the prices did not always correspond with the superiority of the work. The extension in the use of electricity both as light and as motor power has induced the principal constructors to design new styles of rapid machinery, of which many models were exhibited at Antwerp. The brilliant successes obtained at the exposition by the Ghent professional school for boys should also not be forgotten.

WIRE MANUFACTURE.

The wire-drawing mills of Belgium can not compete with their rivals for want of the most modern machinery. This one fact, unimportant at first thought, is, indeed, very serious. Notwithstanding its preeminence in mineral resources and metallurgic manufactures, this country exported in 1894 about 6,000 tons of wire, while Germany alone sent out 316,656 tons in the same time, with a value of more than \$20,000,000. In order to aid this industry, the minister of finance has recently authorized the entrance duty free of the necessary machines. This measure will without doubt greatly increase Belgian facilities for manufacturing all kinds of wire, such as for fences, cables, telegraphs, trellis work, barb wire, etc.

POWDER.

By reason of the tariff, the only kind of powder sold to the United States is a specialty known as smokeless powder. The demand for this is slightly increasing. Generally, the trade for 1894 has been better than for 1893. Prices have not materially changed, only the quotations of black powder have shown a downward tendency. The amount exported to foreign countries has, however, greatly increased. Workmen's wages have advanced. Profits are small but satisfactory. There are eight factories for black powder in Belgium; the one situated at Wetteren, in East Flanders, is, however, doubly as important as all the other seven combined.

BASKETS.

The condition of the trade in 1894 was excellent. An increase of about 30 per cent is to be noted in the exportations. Prices declined and wages increased; hence, considerable decrease in the percentage of profits.

BEET-SUGAR INDUSTRY.

In spite of rains, the harvest was abundant in 1894, but the root in many places was wanting in richness and from many plants raised from the seeds there was difficulty of extraction. The sugar production of this year in Belgium will exceed by 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 pounds that of last year. In other European countries, the surplus will be considerable, and will amount to at least 1,700,000,000 pounds. Prices have declined 30 per cent, to a point heretofore unknown. They are still more difficult to support in view of the retention of a portion of the drawback. In brief, a disastrous season, without any promising outlook for the future. There are eight factories in the province of East Flanders, all of which were in operation during 1894. The contracts for the season of 1894-95 amount to 46,720,388 pounds of sugar; for the preceding season they were only 46,198,892.

MILLING.

Throughout 1894, the milling industry was not flourishing. During the first eight months, production was necessarily reduced by reason of the decrease in consumption, due to the abundance of the potato crop in 1893 and to the excellence of the native grains, which the peasants consumed directly. At the same time, the continual decline in prices naturally affected the stocks, inevitable in such circumstances.

After the harvest, which in 1894 was effected in rain and storm, a strong and steady demand for flour lasted until the end of the year. The conditions were exactly contrary to those of the first months. The native grains being damp were unfit for consumption, and the potato crop was very small. This strong demand would have compensated for the disasters experienced in the first part of the year if at the same time the offers of French flours had not increased in enormous proportion. By reason of custom-house frauds and jugglery in a complicated system of drawbacks, French flour has been successfully sold in Belgium at a price less than the cost of the native product. The total importations of flour from France during the last three years has been as follows:

	Tons.
1892.....	12,185
1893.....	25,381
1894.....	40,789

The Flanders have been especially attacked in this invasion. From the point of view of the consumer, there would not be any complaint if the competition were fairly waged and the flour offered for sale were not harmful to the public health; as a matter of fact, however, considerable quantities of French flour, spoiled and moldy, manufactured in 1890 and 1891, entirely unsalable in France, brought profitable returns in Belgium.

DISTILLERIES.

The number of distilleries in East Flanders in 1894 was: Active, 116; closed, 22; total, 138; 111 agricultural and 5 industrial distilleries were in operation during the year. The product for the year liable to taxation was 7,780,541.16 gallons, of which 4,382,192.49 gallons were for the agricultural distilleries. In 1893, the total product was 8,036,242.92 gallons, of which 4,527,148.13 gallons were for the agricultural distilleries.

BREWERIES.

The number of breweries existing in East Flanders in 1894 was: In operation, 570; closed, 12; total, 582. The total quantity of flour declared liable to revenue taxation as employed for brewing purposes amounted to 54,661,181 pounds, as against 53,093,547 in 1893. There were also declared as produced additional 833,717.35 gallons, as against 933,844.38 gallons in 1893.

LUMBER TRADE.

In spite of the intense crisis which, by paralyzing commerce and industry, stops building, the importation of exotic woods at the port of Ghent did not diminish. The movement of pine logs, beams, and planks coming from the north and of pitch pine from America was about the same as during the preceding year. Oak, however, experienced a great reverse, a decrease of at least one-third. There was an increase of 17 per cent in the quantity of sawn pine lumber imported

from the north. The importation of trees, stumps, and blocks showed also a remarkable increase. The larger portion of such wood (aspen) is employed in the manufacture of chemical matches. The quantity imported was 50 per cent greater than that for the preceding year, being about one-third of all the lumber entered. The total quantity of lumber arriving at Ghent was 23 per cent in excess of the total for the preceding year. The market for northern pine lumber can not, however, be said to have been satisfactory. The year opened under the best auspices; a serious increase in price was generally expected, but the great number of arrivals in the spring completely ruined the market. The importation had exceeded, beyond all expectations, the demand.

Under these conditions, the importer could not have satisfactory results. Frequently, also, in order to obtain an advantageous price, he was obliged to purchase dimensions in little demand, and afterwards found himself obliged to sell at any price in order to clear his yards. The market in that manner became overstocked and prices were weakened. If importation had been less, prices would have been firmer. The stock of northern pine lumber at the end of the year was considerable. That in bond alone may be estimated at a third of the quantity imported, or about 1,779,795 cubic feet.

Importation of wood at Ghent.

Description.	1893.	1894.
	<i>Cubic feet.</i>	<i>Cubic feet.</i>
Logs.....	865,890	352,116
Oak.....	103,975	69,788
Pitch pine.....	218,227	224,973
Northern pine beams.....	382,913	378,075
Northern sawn lumber.....	4,346,254	5,094,564
Stumps and trees.....	1,890,480	2,913,502

FOREST TREES.

Full-grown forest trees, especially poplars and willows, are selling at high prices. The following table gives the average prices of some species of forest trees standing:

Description.	Circumference.	Value per 1,000 cubic feet.
	<i>Inches.</i>	
Oak.....	51 to 69	\$246 to \$273
	69 to 118	273 to 437
Ash.....	51 to 69	191 to 218
	69 to 98	273 to 328
Beech.....	51 to 69	137 to 164
	69 to 118	191 to 246
Canadian poplars.....	51 to 69	82 to 109
	69 to 98	109 to 137
Aspen.....	51 to 69	98 to 137
	69 to 118	109 to 164
Willow.....	51 to 69	218 to 246
	69 to 89	273 to 328
Elm.....	51 to 69	164 to 191
	69 to 89	191 to 246

Fine Canadian poplars measuring more than 9 feet have been quoted as high as \$119 per 1,000 cubic feet.

RAGS AND PAPER STOCK.

The hard times in the rag and paper stock business only continued to augment throughout the year 1894. Prices which at the end of 1893 were said to be at their lowest possible point, were quoted much less at the close of 1894. In the first two or three months of 1894, indeed, quotations advanced a little, only to be followed by a more pronounced decline, which became more and more accentuated as the year advanced.

The difficulty dates from March, 1893, when the last great boom in the export trade toward the United States occurred. Under the fear of approaching cholera and probable prohibition of entry of rags into the United States during the summer season, American houses purchased large stocks during February and March, 1893. A glance at the monthly declared exports of paper stock from this consulate gives a clear idea of the result:

Month.	1893.	1894.	Month.	1893.	1894.
January.....	\$25, 160. 76	\$28, 922. 95	August.....	\$10, 149. 69	\$31, 510. 23
February.....	109, 174. 39	19, 895. 51	September.....	11, 833. 79	27, 911. 64
March.....	196, 948. 38	33, 898. 19	October.....	9, 369. 06	29, 356. 81
April.....	28, 896. 74	29, 648. 09	November.....	16, 972. 48	83, 793. 03
May.....	23, 803. 57	20, 762. 49	December.....	23, 911. 43	39, 630. 15
June.....	20, 762. 39	16, 773. 53	Total.....	494, 703. 72	326, 144. 42
July.....	18, 222. 04	19, 021. 80			

As will be seen from the foregoing table, the trade has been very light since the boom of 1893. A complication of evils has fallen upon this business.

The reasons for the decreased exportation to the United States were excessive stocks purchased in 1893, the financial crisis lately existing, the general depression in all manufacturing business and the consequent uncertainty of the paper-making trade; decrease in demand and consumption of paper; and finally introduction of wood pulp and sulphite pulps and increased use of wood in its various forms as a substitute for rags and old paper in paper making.

Paper makers were naturally not inclined to enter into contracts. Wood pulp now forms a large proportion of paper stock from which paper is being made. It also constantly declined in price during 1894 and became so cheap that neither rags, old papers, cotton waste, nor any other fibrous material, previously forming the principal material for making paper, will probably for some time yet to come be worth as much as formerly.

However that may be, wood can not entirely fill the place of rags and old papers, but of course these last articles will never be able to compete with the price of wood, as it would hardly be possible that their prices should still further decline; in which event business with the United States would become impossible.

Under the combined influences above mentioned, the prices of rags and other paper stock were, however, bound to fall.

The prospect of a recovery in values is still very remote. Even at low prices, it became difficult to find purchasers. After the exhaustion of their stocks, merchants were only disposed to buy from hand to hand and little by little, according to their immediate necessities. Rag sell-

ers also would not make contracts at market prices. Profits, therefore, and business were no longer lucrative, for, even if the raw material had also declined a little—but not by any means in proportion—the price of labor remained the same, and to other expenses must be added the cost of disinfection, which for some time past has become general for all rags intended for export. Freight rates also had an upward tendency.

During 1894, white rags were the most in demand, and brought \$40.25 per ton. Colored rags (mixed linens and cottons) sold at \$11.38 to \$12.26 per ton, according to quality, delivered at place of sale, terms cash, with 1 per cent discount. As an illustration of the decline, may be mentioned a certain grade of rags selling in 1893 for \$22.32 to \$23.04 per ton, which now bring \$10.50 only.

Belgium uses very few rags, and prefers cuttings, or waste. Merchandise of the best quality, however, obtains here a price better than in other countries. Germany, perhaps, is the most advantageous foreign market. England is interested chiefly in woolen rags, and flax and cotton waste. The United States purchase mostly linen and cotton rags and old baggings. For the latter article, the past year has not been as relatively disastrous as for rags, but, as in all other lines, prices have dropped. It may be confidently asserted that firms engaged in the paper-stock business have not made money during 1894; it is more probable that they suffered considerable losses.

The year, too, closed with great discouragement, as the prospects for the future were not at all bright.

As may be presumed from the foregoing synopsis, the export trade from this consulate to the United States suffered seriously. Indeed, the declared value of rags and paper stock exported was smaller than for any other year since 1883. The decrease as compared with the year 1893 was \$168,559.30—so much, indeed, as to affect the total trade of this district, although generally other articles showed an increase.

The export trade of rags and paper stock at this consulate, although still maintaining first place, is gradually losing its preeminent importance. The following figures demonstrate this fact. It will be noticed that while prior to 1890 the annual declared value of rags and paper stock alone generally exceeded the total of all other articles since that year the balance of trade has been gradually turning, until in 1894, the value of rags and paper stock did not represent 30 per cent of the total.

Year.	Rags and paper stock.	All other articles.	Year.	Rags and paper stock.	All other articles.
1869	\$17,704.07	\$38,211.55	1882	\$173,396.70	\$143,849.29
1870	113,303.21	35,487.46	1883	131,524.96	445,847.99
1871	106,150.00	31,441.33	1884	358,404.59	357,794.00
1872	184,084.02	62,787.65	1885	441,757.80	288,674.01
1873	65,650.61	73,769.02	1886	529,537.49	287,985.55
1874	2,289.66	124,001.71	1887	547,416.05	536,287.78
1875		160,400.12	1888	746,629.22	558,585.83
1876	315,228.85	159,766.47	1889	689,754.26	490,696.96
1877	402,116.89	239,545.85	1890	528,414.50	581,501.69
1878	150,197.35	190,224.96	1891	551,882.79	664,244.63
1879	297,933.59	209,638.50	1892	690,741.99	775,164.77
1880	484,377.02	176,727.44	1893	494,703.73	698,996.16
1881	51,825.43	293,628.47	1894	326,144.42	787,341.42

RABBIT SKINS.

The dyeing and preparation of rabbit skins for manufacture into hats and trimmings constitute a large Belgian industry. The commoner articles are a specialty, and these products are exported to all countries

of the world, foreign manufacturers not being able to compete in cheapness. Belgian houses formerly finished skins only in black and chestnut colors; to-day there is a tendency to develop, some firms manufacturing in variegated tints, or even imitations of castor, otter, and marten. By reason of the reckless competition of several houses, which have subsequently failed, the trade has suffered considerably in the past few years.

Unfortunately, low prices have become anchored in the market, and only with the utmost difficulty has a slight rise been obtained. The situation in 1894 was relatively the same as in 1893. At the beginning of the year, the demand was unimportant. The dullness, especially in the finer qualities, had been serious during the autumn of 1893. Such orders as were given arrived in many instances too late to be accepted, and were consequently refused.

Prices were stationary for sales made in 1894 and 1893, but in making contracts for 1895 there was an upward tendency, an increase which was constant on account of larger demands. During 1894, average articles sold at \$1.45 per dozen.

Wages were unchanged. Workmen knowing their trade earn from 67 cents to \$1.16 per day. Unskilled laborers are paid 49 cents daily. Profits were about the same in 1894 as in 1893; that is, very moderate. Both these years are reckoned as bad.

HATTERS' FURS.

Business was very calm throughout 1894. The general situation was much more feeble than in 1893. By the uncertainty of tariff legislation, many former connections with American houses were broken. American brokers and hat manufacturers have been the sufferers, as Belgian houses, having established more permanent relations elsewhere, are now unable to accept their orders.

The Wilson tariff bill left the rates of duty unchanged on rabbit skins and hatters' furs, but seriously injured these industries by reducing the duty on manufactured hats and trimmings, thus making a serious discrimination in favor of the last-mentioned articles. It is now preferable to import into the United States hats and trimmings ready for wear rather than the raw materials. The United States only purchase, indeed, the common grades of furs, and those at constantly lowering prices.

During 1894, inferior qualities of hatters' furs were in rather good demand, to the detriment, however, of the trade in finer grades. Prices declined continually, without any tendency to improve. As compared with 1893 quotations, the fall on hair of domestic rabbits was 15 to 20 per cent, while on their skins it was only 10 per cent. The difference arises from the strong demand for skins for dyeing. The decline on the hair and skin of warren rabbits was about 15 per cent; on those of hares not less than 25 per cent. The demand in hares was especially limited.

Prices have accordingly been very unremunerative. As by reason of the good trade of 1893, and in anticipation of its continuance, great stocks of skins had been provided for 1894, there necessarily resulted a considerable loss to manufacturers.

The principal reason for the decline in price was overproduction. The export trade of hat manufacturers was seriously hindered by prohibitive duties at several frontiers and by the unfavorable rate of exchange existing in southern countries. The competition of wool, selling

at very low prices, also became serious. On the other hand, raw skins have scarcely ever been so cheap as to-day. Since January, 1894, they have declined 15 to 20 per cent, according to quality, so that hatters' furs may still be manufactured on the same conditions as formerly. Only houses which have old stock on hand, which they must dispose of at a loss, naturally suffer. The decline in skins is the inevitable consequence of the decrease in price of hair and the annually increasing importation of Australian skins.

Wages are stationary. In general, there has been plenty of work. The result is, therefore, comparatively the same as in 1893. Exports of rabbit skins and hatters' furs from this consular district in 1894 amounted to \$171,094.27, as against \$170,715.24 for 1893; being for rabbit skins, in 1893 \$108,307.29, in 1894, \$98,265.09; for hatters' furs, in 1893 \$62,407.95, in 1894, \$72,829.18.

HORTICULTURE.

Notwithstanding the cold and wet summer, with rain every day from June to October, the year 1894 was generally favorable to the cultivation of plants, especially for such as are intended for export. The excessive humidity, however, delayed or prevented the formation of buds—such as azaleas and rhododendrons, while the lack of heat was prejudicial to the development of ornamental foliage plants, for example, palms and araucarias. The demand for these articles has without doubt, for these reasons, been more active, and prices are at least showing a tendency to improve. France, Germany, and Russia especially increased their orders. There was likewise a better condition of trade with England and the United States. It is to be noted that the American demand for "commercial plants" is strongly increasing, while the contrary is true of "prize plants."

If in certain countries, as in Brazil for example, the political situation improved during 1894, the monetary crisis which reigned everywhere has been and still continues to be more and more an obstacle to business. The Antwerp Exposition attracted large numbers of strangers to this country, stimulating trade and commerce to much more than its ordinary measure, but the preceding mild winter of 1893-94 having destroyed few plants, the demand of the following summer season of 1894 was very light.

Owing to the increased horticultural instruction offered both in the country and in the city, the taste for plants is rapidly developing throughout Belgium. Horticulturists are also making it a duty to produce articles suitable for all classes of society, from the plant selling at a few cents fit to decorate the laborer's room up to those worth several hundred dollars only seen in the most magnificent parlors. Hence a great increase in the consumption of such articles. On the other hand, the Government schools of horticulture situated at Ghent and Vilvorde have during recent years produced numerous horticulturists, of whom the greater number have established themselves for their own account, thus augmenting both the number of establishments and the production of plants. The number of nurseries in this vicinity is steadily increasing; especially is this fact true at Loochrisky, where there are now forty establishments. Their appearance is also quite different from what it was ten years ago. At that time, every nursery contained a collection of various kinds of plants, while at present, every establishment has some particular specialty. Most horticulturists have now only a few kinds of plants, which enables them to cultivate them to more perfection with less trouble and labor.

By reason of this increasing competition, conducted upon scientific principles, prices of plants have in general declined until very recently. Nevertheless, it is almost impossible to reduce the general expenses of a horticultural establishment, such as for coal, fertilizers, flower pots, and wages—in the last-mentioned item, indeed, there has been a slight upward tendency. Under these conditions, a decrease in price means a decrease in profits. The commercial situation of the horticultural trade was better in 1894 than in 1893. There was a considerable increase in the volume of business. Sales both at home and abroad were larger. The domestic trade, however, in plants is excessively limited. There are few countries which, compared with their wealth, consume as few plants as Belgium. Horticulture therefore depends almost entirely upon foreign trade. Horticulturists also prefer export trade because they generally obtain better prices abroad than at home. France, England, and Germany are the chief countries to which exports are made. The United States is also now assuming an important position. It is, however, impossible to determine the relative size of the trade with other foreign countries except the United States, as only for our own do trustworthy statistics exist, other official figures published from time to time being entirely unreliable.

According to the report of the *Chambre Syndicate des Horticulteurs Belges* (Syndical Chamber of Belgian Horticulturists), the number of cases of plants shipped direct from Ghent to London, Goole, Leith, Liverpool, and other British ports has been, respectively, in 1889, 4,881 cases; in 1890, 4,788; in 1891, 4,862; in 1892, 4,689; in 1893, 4,949; in 1894, 5,167 cases. The exact number of cases shipped via the Antwerp-Harwich route is unknown, but it is estimated at 600; 500 or 600 cases of plants are also sent from Bruges to England.

The declared exports of plants from this consular district in destination for United States ports during 1894 amounted to \$95,673.46, as against \$90,522.85 in 1893, being an increase of \$5,150.61, and the largest annual valuation ever recorded.

The trade was especially brisk during the two weeks preceding and following the 1st of October. In the shipments of that period, probably one-half of the entire annual amount was included.

The predictions at the close of the year were, that 1895 would be still more prosperous than 1894. Thirty-nine firms made shipments to the United States, and the number of invoices at this consulate covering plants represented more than 20 per cent of all issued. The total number of the various plants shipped to the United States during 1894 and their values have been ascertained to have been as follows:

Number and value of plants shipped in 1894.

Classification.	Number.	Value.
Azaleas.....	122,962	\$39,761.22
Palms.....	37,361	24,241.45
Araucarias.....	13,555	11,866.15
Bulbs (gloxinia, begonia, etc.).....	219,285	4,453.59
Hothouse plants.....	22,910	4,413.24
Laurus nobilis.....	705	2,434.88
Greenhouse plants.....	2,853	1,306.56
Hardy shrubs.....	2,866	911.13
Camelias.....	2,363	681.24
Rhododendrons.....	1,124	398.66
Miscellaneous.....	4,170	419.72
Total.....	430,164	90,339.94
Total cost of packing.....		5,333.52
Total.....		95,673.46

There is a determined effort on the part of many florists to produce especially for the American trade; hence they are desirous of pleasing American trade. Other reasons for the well-founded expectation of constant growth in our trade relations are the increasing rapidity and security of transportation, improved methods of packing, and more certainty of making collections.

The entire sale trade of 1894 was better than that of 1893.

Indian azaleas, araucarias (the Norfolk fir), *Laurus nobilis* (sweet bays and bay trees), and palms (Kentias arecas, Latanias, Raphis, Phoenix, and Cocos) were mostly in demand. The demand continued to increase for azaleas and other flowering plants, most of the orders coming from the United States.

In general we may say that there was a slight decline in prices; for some kinds, indeed, the decrease was sharp, while for others again there was even an increase. It is therefore better to consider the principal varieties separately.

The trade in azaleas increased about 25 per cent and prices seemed to be tending upward. For some varieties, prices were at the opening of the season 15 per cent less than in 1893. Indian azaleas were sold at the same price as the preceding year, but as the stock of large plants was rapidly decreasing it is probable that prices for 1895 will be better. Bay trees (*Laurus nobilis*) showed in 1894 an advance in price. The best market for them is Germany, which takes about nine-tenths of the annual stock. Araucaria excelsa sold very well and prices were good. Germany, France, and the United States are the best markets. They do not sell well in England, for which country prices seem too high.

Palms generally sold at good prices, but some varieties experienced a decline in quotations. There was, however, an especially strong demand for Latanias, Dentias, and Cocos. Latanias and Cocos sold about 25 per cent higher than in 1893, and according to all appearances the upward tendency will continue for a certain time, as the stock of good plants is limited. Other plants generally showed more or less of a decline, which fact is attributable to the surplus in stock existing during 1894. Only toward the end of the year, did quotations show a slight firmness, which presaged better for 1895.

The wages of workmen employed in horticultural establishments slightly increased during the year. A first-class florist earns \$3.50 to \$4.80 per week, a second-class hand from \$2.90 to \$3.50, and a third-class workman from \$2.30 to \$2.90 per week. Women receive 2 to 2½ cents per hour. Working hours generally are, in summer from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m.; in winter from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Reduced prices and increased wages combined to materially decrease the percentage of profits in horticultural establishments. It may be concluded that profits were about 10 per cent less than the preceding year, but owing to the larger volume of business done, the income of horticulturists was certainly larger in the total than for 1893.

During the year, the Chambre Syndicale des Horticulteurs Belges has requested of the official railway authorities the concession of shipment of plants by fast express at the rate of slow freight, the carriage by passenger trains of plants and flowers paid at the rate of fast freight, and the application by the Government to foreign countries for the extension of like favors on their respective railway systems. These questions are now under consideration of the proper authorities.

Similar concessions have been made by Russia to its own horticulturists, and improved cars have also been placed at the disposition of plant shippers.

The bureau of financial information, inaugurated by the *Chambre Syndicale* August 1, 1894, had already, at the end of the year, demonstrated its utility. During these five months, it had received requests for information in eighty-six instances and had given answers in every case. During the same period, the bureau of litigation had had presented eighteen doubtful accounts, amounting to \$919.40, which it undertook to recover or settle. The membership of the *chambre* rose during the year to 278 in excess of the preceding year.

Monthly expositions of flowers and plants at the Casino were maintained with increasing success.

The principal event of the year was the change in the United States tariff upon plants. Formerly most plants were exempt and shrubs were assessed 20 per cent; now, however, the situation has been reversed, and while shrubs are free it is decorative plants which pay the duty of 10 per cent. The effects of this measure have, however, been largely neutralized by Ghent horticulturists. After considerable negotiation, the transportation companies have reduced their freight rates, so that even after paying the duty Belgian plants will not suffer any increased price in the United States. It must, however, be self-evident that sudden and numerous changes in the scale of duties is prejudicial to any trade. Horticulture, too, it must be remembered, should enjoy special privileges rather than be loaded with burdens, as it is a most powerful means of introducing to an agricultural population perfected methods of cultivation, as well as a true and correct knowledge of artistic decoration.

CEREALS AND SEEDS.

A review of the trade in cereals and seeds during recent years has not presented any very encouraging feature. The year just passed produced results not any more satisfactory than its predecessor. Notwithstanding the very low prices at its opening, which seemed to give hope for the future, we have still to record for all cereals and seeds a further depreciation, only increasing toward the end of the year. Wheat and flour never touched prices as low as were quoted last year. Opinions respecting this decline are most diverse. Some are not ready to attribute it to any single cause, but rather to the concurrence of circumstances, among which they mention reduction of freight rates, cheapness of production, facility of transportation, decrease in speculation, and excess of production. Others attribute it solely to the depreciation of silver arising from its demonetization. An English statistician has prepared a graphic table indicating the decline in the price of the forty-five principal commodities of the world's trade. Supposing that the figure 100 represents the level of the average of these prices in gold in 1873, he arrives at the following figures:

1873.....	100	1893.....	61
1883.....	73	1894.....	56

Being a decline of 44 per cent in twenty-one years. It is not my intention here to discuss the reasons. The highest and lowest prices of cereals and oleaginous seeds per 100 pounds in Belgium were the following:

Prices of cereals and oleaginous seeds in 1894.

Description.	Highest quotation.	Lowest quotation.	Description.	Highest quotation.	Lowest quotation.
Wheat:			Corn:		
Red winter No. 2	\$1. 31	\$1. 03	American mixed	\$1. 27	\$0. 85
Danube, Bulgaria, Roumanian	1. 32	. 83	Odessa, Azof .....	. 96	. 81
Pollak	1. 25	. 83	Danube	1. 03	. 81
Plata	1. 25	. 83	Flaxseed:		
Walla Walla	1. 36	. 88	Riga for sowing	2. 10	1. 95
Oats:			Azof and Black Sea for thrashing	2. 32	1. 99
Native	1. 45	1. 00	Danube	2. 32	2. 05
Russian	1. 29	. 96	Bombay	2. 44	2. 07
Danube	1. 22	. 92	La Plata	2. 30	1. 84
Rye:			Colza seed:		
Native	1. 07	. 81	Black Sea and Danube	2. 20	1. 84
Danube, St. Helena	1. 07	. 81	Indian	2. 16	1. 77
Black Sea, Azof .....	. 98	. 81	Yemba	1. 45	1. 13
Barley:			Rape seed:		
Indigenous	1. 45	1. 07	Danube	1. 84	1. 63
Odessa .....	. 94	. 68	Ravison Azof, Black Sea .....	. 98	. 74
Azof .....	. 94	. 68	Ravison, Danube	1. 07	. 78
Danube .....	. 92	. 74	Arachis nuts	2. 12	1. 70
Very dry Russian	1. 29	. 90			

FLAX.

So far as concerns Belgian flax, the year 1894 was characterized by a decline in prices almost without precedent during such a short period. The flax crop during 1893 having been practically a failure, prices in January, 1894, were at the highest level known for many long years; indeed, they were about 40 per cent higher than at the same date of the previous year. Belgian flax, however, was able to maintain itself only a short time. The high prices soon discouraged spinners, more especially those abroad, who, in the bad condition of the thread market, turned more and more to Russian flax. Owing also to the continued stagnation of trade in the United States, manufacturers could not dispose of their linens and threads there at the advanced cost.

From February, the considerable decrease in exports of linens as well as of flax, together with the increasing reserve on the part of Belgian spinners, contributed to the commencement of the crisis. When, in the springtime, heavy sowings were made, followed by favorable weather, Belgian flax markets were consequently more and more deserted and the weakness in prices became more and more accentuated. At the end of the season prices showed a fall of 20 to 25 per cent upon the highest quotations of the year. In July, they were about the same as at the opening of 1893. Throughout the entire summer, with the promise of a superabundant crop and the certainty of low prices in the near future, spinners would not touch Belgian flax except for their most pressing needs. In this manner, the period between seasons was passed until the appearance of the new crop.

The harvest of Belgian flax, although only mediocre in quality, was abundant in quantity. From the first, it was offered at prices inferior to quotations prevailing at the end of the previous season, and these prices continually declined until they reached, at the close of the year, a point 40 to 50 per cent less than at the same date in 1893, being the lowest on record for twenty years. Besides the reasons already mentioned for

this great fall, there were still two others. The low prices prevailing for Irish and Russian flax last fall greatly affected the native article. The great abundance of United States cotton and its consequent cheapness also tended to depress the flax market. Wherever possible, linen was replaced by cotton.

During the discussion of the Wilson bill, too, speculation was ripe with hope that the United States would soon be large purchasers, an anticipation which proved illusory. Even with the low prices, the yield was so great that farmers made as much money with flax as with any other crop. On the other hand, flax scutchers or manufacturers—those who prepare it for the market by steeping in the lye—made serious losses. They had bought the crop of 1893 standing, at high prices, but the continuous rains just before pulling or harvesting time damaged it for light-color steeping. Their loss for that year is estimated at 60 per cent. Owing to the better yield and lower prices prevailing in 1894, the scutchers will probably hold their own with that crop. In the course of 1894, the export trade of Belgian flax suffered greatly, and did not probably reach one-half the amount of an ordinary good year. Especially has the district of Courtrai seen diminish, in a great measure, the shipment of its products.

More particularly in this district, formerly the most important of the country, the debasement of quotations, the losses caused by inundations, bad climatic conditions during the retting season, the failure of quality, and the bad yield of scrutching flax, have concurred to try those living from this branch of national industry, and the losses for this vicinity alone already reached, at the end of December, 1894, the proportions of a real disaster, without any serious hope of any improvement whatever in the early future.

For other districts, the low prices have been compensated in a certain measure by the abundance of the harvest, and these two circumstances united have provoked a regular and gradually increasing demand, sufficient to absorb most of the supply on the market at the end of the year, which appeared finally to have found a more stable basis. Towsings of flax were even more extensive than during 1893, and the year must in this respect be considered as one of the most important on record. The weather, however, throughout the season, was unfavorable, and the new crop turned out indifferent in quality although abundant in fiber. As we note elsewhere, yarns were in dull demand throughout the year; great stocks accumulated which hang heavily on the market, so that finally linen manufacturers were able to purchase yarns on favorable terms. The wages of labor remained unchanged. The volume of business, when we consider the entire year, may be estimated as almost equal to that of 1893.

The great event of the year was the adoption of the Wilson bill, which is very much more favorable than its predecessor to flax growers. Its effects will without doubt be seen upon the trade of the present season even more strongly than upon the last. As it was, the exports of flax and tow from this consular district for 1894 amounted to \$150,068.24 as compared with \$105,887.73 during 1893.

CHICORY.

The fluctuations in the price of chicory since the beginning of 1893 have been enormous. In order, however, to understand the variations of the market, we must go back as far as 1890. In that year, the price of the root was very low, only being \$21.04 to \$26.31 per ton. The

farmers, therefore, considering chicory as not any longer a profitable crop, abandoned, more or less, its cultivation. The summers of 1891 and 1892 having also been unfavorable to the plant and the area sown with it having so greatly diminished, the supply gradually became insufficient for the demand. The deficit reached its largest proportions in June, 1893. The estimate for the crop of 1893 was only 77,000 tons, while the annual demand for consumption at home and export abroad, according to circumstances and prices, is estimated at 88,000 tons. The natural stimulus of the market was also artificially increased by many speculators, who having amassed enormous stocks would not then sell them in anticipation of the rising prices. Consequently, quotations which in January, 1893, had been \$33.29 per ton experienced a formidable rise until in June they reached \$78.74 per ton, and in July, 1893, the previously unknown figure of \$87.54 per ton. Unhappily for the speculators, they were, however, unable to maintain such prices in presence of the new crop of October, 1893, which was approaching. The market about this time was also artificially affected in the other direction. In order to obtain the advantage of the high prices then existing, the peasant farmers decided to dig up their half-grown chicory roots in advance of the season; digging for 1893 therefore began in August instead of October, and from the first-mentioned date forward dryers were busy drying the roots. The new crop, consequently, was upon the market two months earlier than usual. This early drying resulted in supplying the demand and obliged speculators to unload their stocks. Chicory of the new crop was selling in August at \$42 to \$43.74 per ton. Buyers, however, were now in turn not satisfied and held back, so that in October, 1893, \$33.29 per ton was asked and in November only \$31.48 per ton.

The market had then reached its lowest limit for the time being. Dryers having counted upon higher prices refused to sell. Some merchants, too, on the other hand, having contracted to deliver at the reduced prices, were obliged to come to the market and to purchase at any price. By reason of the premature digging out of the root in the autumn the crisis had only been temporarily tided over, for, by this action of the farmers, the really available stock for the following spring trade had been reduced. Hence, merchants found that instead of the quantity ordinarily on hand in the spring there was, in February, 1894, a very small amount. Most of the chicory root which then should have been available had been sold out at low prices late in the preceding autumn. Prices, therefore, in February, 1894, rose to \$43.74 per ton. The signal for a frightful speculation had been given and quotations were in March forced up to their apogee for the year, \$61.32 per ton.

The fabulously high prices of chicory root during the seasons of 1892 and 1893 induced all the farmers to sow that crop for 1894. Ordinary sowings were everywhere increased by at least one-third. In May, 1894, not only in Belgium, but also in France, Germany, and Holland, an immense number of acres was sown. Chicory was everywhere in demand, and its price, ordinarily about 30 cents per pound, went up to \$1.20 to \$1.50. The estimate for the crop of 1894 was 121,000 tons, being about 33,000 tons in excess of the usual demand.

The harvest being so abundant, a decline in price was inevitable. In June, 1894, quotations consequently fell to \$35 per ton, weakening week by week, and arriving at \$24.49 per ton in October, the date of the new crop. In December, 1894, the price had apparently reached the bottom at \$21.86 per ton.

The excessive prices for 1892-93 had awakened the attention of French, German, American, and Austrian manufacturers. For them

the great rise in price had not only been a deception, but an enormous loss—for some even it was ruin. Manufacturers having established marks and prices can not generally vary the latter to any great extent for their products. Upon the appearance of moderate prices at the end of 1893, most of these manufacturers contracted in advance for delivery in October, November, and December, 1894, at an average price of \$29.75 per ton. They were again, however, disappointed, for when this season arrived the market price had fallen to \$22.76 per ton. The dryers who had sold at the time of high quotations and who had such contracts to fill for the fall of 1894 made considerable money, but soon afterwards they lost what they had gained, and even more. In spite of the fact that at the end of the year manufacturers had generally large supplies, the stock in the hands of chicory growers was still important, while transactions continued very limited. The loss on sales being too considerable, sellers held back at that moment, for their root costs them an average of \$29.75. With the quotation of \$21.04 per ton, there would therefore be a loss of \$8.71 per ton.

If this unhappy condition should continue, there will be a loss of \$600,000 to \$800,000, for the two Flanders cultivators can not produce the root for less than \$26.31 per ton, and that price does not allow them any profit. The prices quoted in February, 1895, for the season of 1895, were \$24.49 per ton, and this price being below the limits of production, it is to be predicted that the sowings for chicory as well as for beet root will suffer a considerable diminution for the present season. Seed for 1895 sold at 25 cents per pound. Wages have not changed. The declared value of chicory shipped to the United States from this consular district during 1894 was \$164,455.35, as compared with \$127,140.35 for 1893, being an increase of \$37,315. Owing to the exceedingly low prices prevailing during the greater part of 1894, the quantity actually shipped was without doubt more than double that of 1893. Even taking the declared value as a basis of comparison, the increase is noticeable over the valuation of 1893, which in its turn was far in excess of 1892.

OILS.

Colza and flaxseed oils.—The season was generally bad for this branch of the oil industry. The crop of Indian colza seed was inferior to that of the preceding year, and there has generally not been any demand for oil cakes, notwithstanding the excessively low prices. Colza oil, during the greater part of the year, remained at \$3.76 per 100 pounds, falling in November and December to \$3.59, and even \$3.55, as a result of large importations coming from Paris.

The manufacture of flaxseed oils likewise gave disastrous results. The low price of cereals has been largely caused by the fact that farmers fed their cattle on seeds rather than on oil cakes.

These latter have been severely affected, and manufacturers have suffered great sacrifices to find a sale for their stocks. The decreased manufacture therefrom resulting has caused an increase in the price of flax oil, which would have easily reached \$4.33 per 100 pounds had not large importations from France and Holland intervened. As a matter of fact, the price remained at \$3.94 to \$4.03 per 100 pounds throughout the year.

White oils and vaselines.—The situation of other oils remained unchanged in 1894; only perhaps a slightly increased demand for the ordinary qualities as compared with the finer. The demands for vaselines and white oils especially increased. Prices were continually declining until the month of November, after which time they remained

stable until the end of the year. This decline in price was, however, almost neutralized by manufacturers by the introduction of newer and improved processes. Wages remained stationary. Profits were even slightly larger in volume than the preceding year, by reason of increased sales.

The event of great importance in the Belgian oil trade was, as I am informed, the total loss of the Chinese and Japanese markets. Several houses of this vicinity manufacture only for exportation. The white oils are generally sold in northern and western Europe, while the vaselines, white mineral grease, and white petroleum jelly are mostly shipped to purchasers beyond the sea by intermediation of agents at Paris, London, Berlin, and Hamburg. This latter branch of the trade is increasing daily. White oils should find a larger demand in America than exists at present.

ALBUMEN.

The industry of albumen manufactured from blood has not any great importance in Belgium; 60,000 to 80,000 pounds is the usual annual product. The price of this article, which fifteen years averaged 26 to 44 cents per pound, has decreased continually. In 1893, quotations were from 12 to 13 cents per pound; in 1894, the price had dropped to 10 cents. This last price causes a loss to the manufacturer, and consequently the amount manufactured has decreased by one-half.

A faint prospect of an upward movement in prices was in sight at the close of the year, but in that event the supply would again increase. Workmen's wages have remained stationary, but there were many more offers in 1894 than in 1893. In 1893, the United States were still importing desiccated blood; in 1894, they were exporting it.

TOBACCO.

During the year, 61,888 declarations of tobacco cultivation were made in East Flanders; they included 15,623,000 plants of tobacco, of which 12,275,155 paid a revenue tax. The average number of plants per acre was 9,915. During the preceding year, only 12,830,214 tobacco plants were cultivated. The question of the day has been the proposed abolition of the internal-revenue tax upon the cultivation of tobacco. A tax of \$35.15 annually is paid upon the acre, comprising on the average 12,141 plants.

From 1879 to 1883, the duty upon foreign tobacco was \$1.76 per 100 pounds, and native tobacco, at the rate of \$11.71 per acre, with an average production of 1,963 pounds, paid 61 cents per 100 pounds. Hence the protection was increased from \$1.15 to \$4.37 per 100 pounds. A great stimulus was given to the cultivation of tobacco. During the years of prosperity, the tobacco cultivator has been able to pay the internal-revenue tax and make a little profit, but such times are past.

Tobacco, which before the legislation of 1883 was worth \$7 and \$7.88 the 100 pounds, went up in 1884 to \$12.26, \$14, and \$15.76 per 100 pounds, but little by little the price has fallen. The average price at Grammont in 1893 was \$10.51; good qualities of 1894 sold for \$7.88, and ordinary qualities for \$5.25 and \$6.13. The reasons for this continual decrease in value are numerous; but the chief are overproduction at home and the competition of Dutch companies for the same trade. The Dutch, having immense tobacco plantations in the Island of Sumatra where labor costs practically nothing, are even introducing their tobacco into Belgium and underselling the native products, notwithstanding the tariff. Under these conditions and with the continued burden of the internal-revenue tax, the cultivation of the tobacco plant can not be followed with success.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Portland cement became during the year an important article of export from this district. It showed an increase in valuation from \$12,682.55 to \$39,938.95. This trade is without doubt destined to an increased development. Unfortunately, the exporters have refused to give me any information relative to the conditions existing in their article during the year.

The exports of cordage and rope is more than doubled as compared with the preceding year.

Cotton crochet yarns showed a decrease, with a very light demand. For the first time jet trimmings were shipped from this district to the United States. There is, however, an opportunity for large development in these goods. Considerable factories are located in country villages, where labor is very cheap, and they should be able to undersell their competitors in the cities of neighboring districts, where the trade is now large. Shoe laces are also extensively manufactured in this vicinity, and are sold much cheaper than elsewhere.

Other articles which should be mentioned and of which small quantities were shipped to the United States last year are: Beet roots, braids, carpets, earthenware, old firearms, human hair, machinery, marble, matches, paintings, photographers' supplies, potatoes, stationery, and threads. They all are articles produced on a large scale in this district, and their respective amounts should show great increase in the future.

DECLARED EXPORTS.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Ghent to the United States during the year ended December 31, 1894.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Albumen.....		\$252.73		\$243.37	\$496.10
Beet root.....	\$896.12				896.12
Braids, silk.....	223.98			115.72	339.70
Carpets.....			\$376.76		376.76
Cement.....	5,217.48	12,404.84	13,843.93	8,472.70	39,938.95
Chicory:					
Granulated.....	1,709.07	2,859.25	1,100.14		5,668.46
Root.....	30,613.32	43,294.10	26,153.75	58,725.72	158,786.89
Cordage and rope.....	781.16	448.60	2,947.50	739.18	4,916.44
Earthenware.....				9.65	9.65
Firearms, old.....				19.30	19.30
Flax.....	23,976.34	18,047.98	30,681.11	41,175.23	113,880.66
Human hair.....	563.56				563.56
Hatters' furs.....	4,667.16	8,562.55	33,562.80	26,036.67	72,829.18
Jet trimmings.....			124.78	321.46	446.24
Lace goods.....	13,139.78	5,516.51	10,993.18	15,689.59	45,039.06
Laces, silk shoe.....	301.73		1,230.21	421.71	1,953.65
Linen goods.....	30,161.73	16,030.56	22,882.12	31,757.85	100,832.26
Machinery.....			139.93		139.93
Marble.....	451.91				451.91
Matches.....				1,091.02	1,091.02
Oil.....		144.26		511.38	655.64
Paintings.....			96.85		96.85
Paper stock.....	77,716.66	67,204.05	78,443.66	102,780.06	326,144.42
Photographers' supplies.....	157.87	99.52	74.20		331.59
Plants.....	6,517.88	17,024.16	42,041.11	30,080.31	95,673.46
Potatoes.....				626.67	626.67
Powder, smokeless.....				1,129.05	1,129.05
Rabbit skins.....	16,717.44	30,470.74	37,985.15	13,081.76	98,255.09
Stationery.....				296.30	296.30
Thread.....				368.48	368.48
Tow.....		3,971.96	7,107.49	25,108.13	36,187.58
Yarns, crochet cotton.....	2,272.77	1,457.46	712.52	600.12	5,042.87
Total.....	216,087.95	227,789.27	310,087.19	359,421.43	1,113,485.84
Total for preceding year.....	543,667.22	232,563.29	174,050.70	243,420.67	1,193,701.88
Decrease.....	327,579.27	4,774.02			80,216.04
Increase.....			136,136.49	116,000.76	

INTRODUCTION OF AMERICAN GOODS.

Some attempt was made to introduce American goods during 1894. As a result of the special investigation and report made during the spring upon the prospects of American wheat and flour, many catalogues and circulars were received at Ghent from American houses. At the same time, I do not think the matter was followed up to a conclusion, and I doubt very much if any considerable transaction took place. The great difficulty is to convince Belgian purchasers that all Americans are not dishonest. The standard of our commercial reputation is very low in this vicinity. Our merchants must redeem themselves from the effects of transactions of irresponsible firms. This statement is not too strong; and if we want a foreign trade, especially in Belgium, we must give extra good quality, weight, and measure. If, then, disputes arise, we must be ready to settle them at our own disadvantage or else lose all chance of this trade.

Mr. Charles J. Murphy, the special representative of the Agricultural Department, was here several times during the summer; he made particular efforts to secure the adoption of American maize and "brew meal" by the brewers. The results obtained were perhaps as much as could be expected. One cargo was shipped and sold here. A favorable report upon its use was made by Mr. Van Hulle, director of the Ghent Brewing School, and several brewers gave their personal recommendation. It has not yet, however, any extensive use.

American cotton and tobacco merchants have been probably the most active in soliciting trade. For both these articles, there is a good opening. Catalogues, circulars, and letters, however, should be in the French language.

The market here for American goods could certainly be well worked with proper attention and care. There is not any doubt that a good, active American, representing several different American houses, could sell a large quantity of goods. He must, however, be able to speak the language of the country, and must be ready to meet the long terms of payment offered by European dealers. "Cash down" is an impossibility here. For this branch of the subject, I can not do better than quote a portion of a report recently made to the Agricultural Department:

It appears that our trade with Belgium is decreasing, not only in the total but in almost all the classes of products mentioned in this report. One meager consolation exists, that many of our goods come to this country via England, and in the statistics are credited to the trade of that country. Even this fact, however, is disastrous to us, as we lose the credit for all these supplies and are at the mercy of our rivals, who fix such prices as they please. When the merchandise is good they claim it as English, but when it turns out inferior, they throw the blame upon us with the insinuation that nothing better can be expected of Americans. In order to insure a steady trade we must do it direct and be independent of middlemen. Only in this manner can we establish the reputation of our products and cause a demand for them by showing them equal in quality to those of any other country, and generally less in price.

HOW TO INTRODUCE AMERICAN GOODS.

The most serious question arises when we reach the discussion of a mode of procedure. How can a demand for American products be created in a foreign country? Or, indeed, without even presupposing the existence of a demand, how can our goods be sold abroad? In some countries more nearly related to us by habit and tradition, this

problem is more readily solved. Some people are not afraid of novelties, but, indeed, the thought of a change is repugnant to others. We must first disabuse our minds of any prepossession we may entertain that our productions are wanted and are necessary to human existence. Then, we must ascertain the point of view of our proposed purchaser. We must not think, much less call, a man deficient in knowledge because he has never tasted oatmeal or corn meal and has not any word in his own language to express the idea. We must ask ourselves, rather, how we should like to eat snails every morning for breakfast, or whether we should have any adequate idea of what "bouille-abaisse" was had we never heard the name. We must also remember that to the people on this side of the ocean the distance from New York to Chicago seems as great as from New York to London is to us. Then we too, when we purchase abroad, have great misgivings as to the success of our enterprise. These people naturally have also the right to doubt the integrity of the Americans with whom they deal. And alas! too often for the fair name of our countrymen, the houses engaged in foreign trade are prone to deviate from the course of strict honesty and truth. Very frequently, when a European is cheated at such long range, he never risks a second chance; hence, one less customer for our exports.

But suppose all such scruples vanish, and we have a Belgian who wishes to deal in our goods. If we expect to make a customer, we must handle him very gently. We must be ready in a great measure to accept the terms prevailing in this country. If we do not, he becomes suspicious and finally refuses to treat at all. For instance, except for some well-known articles, an absolute sale is almost impossible. We must be ready to give long terms of payment, or rather to establish the prospective purchaser as our agent. Many American houses are not ready to do business on these terms; but until they are, they should never seek trade in Belgium. The Belgian is as fast as a rock in his methods of trade, and is not any the more easily to be moved.

AMERICAN AGENTS.

The establishment of an American as agent would be the most satisfactory method to obtain trade. Such an agent, however, would be obliged to have the authority of his American employers to negotiate and close all bargains, and should have stock sufficient to fill all small orders at once. He should also be disposed to give ample facility for the correction of all errors which might arise.

Such an agent should not be confined to any one branch, but should rather represent several lines of goods which not in any way compete with each other. The expense, too, would thus be lightened to his employers. For instance, suppose a syndicate formed of eight firms dealing in oatmeal, flour, canned meats, hams, cotton, tobacco, fruits, and liquors should send to Ghent an agent to represent them. He might be paid a salary (to include all his expenses) of \$2,400 per annum, which would be \$300 per firm, and a small percentage on sales. If he should come here and open a store in the principal business street and advertise his articles so as to attract the attention of the public, there is not any doubt that by honest dealing he could create a demand for American goods. At the end of two or three years, he could then establish native merchants in these respective lines and remove to commence again in some other city. This idea is submitted for such consideration as it may be worth.

AGRICULTURE.

Chicory.—The cultivation of chicory is on the increase. Farmers are foolishly abandoning the cultivation of cereals and food products for that of industrial plants, such as flax and chicory. The very satisfactory yield of chicory has encouraged them. The product is estimated at 17,845 pounds to 26,766 pounds per acre.

Beets.—The cultivation of beet root is increasing yearly in this vicinity. The crop of 1894 was unsatisfactory, owing to the extreme dryness in early spring followed by too much rain. The average production of sugar beets amounted in East Flanders to 27,480 pounds per acre.

Beans.—Beans are cultivated only in the polders or plains along the coast. The result last year was very poor, a fact due to too much rain.

Red clover.—There has been an exceedingly good crop.

Hay.—A very good crop has been reported.

Flax.—The flax crop was also very large and good in quality.

Buckwheat.—Buckwheat is grown only by a few farmers in very small quantities. During 1894 the crop was very mediocre, about 15 bushels or 58 pounds per acre.

Winter wheat.—The crop was only moderate, the heavy and continual rains having caused much damage.

Rye.—A good crop of rye is reported.

Winter barley.—The results of the harvest were poor, or rather bad.

Oats.—Oats promised, early in the season, an extraordinary harvest, but rain did considerable injury; nevertheless the crop was equal to that of an ordinary year.

Potatoes.—The potato crop was very poor, owing to the great rainfall and want of sunshine. There was less demand, also, than in 1893. Prices were lower and profits less.

Carrots.—Carrots gave an ordinary crop.

Turnips.—The cultivation of turnips on fallow land is being abandoned. The sheltered cultivation of the plant gave very satisfactory results. The crop may be estimated at 22,304 to 31,228 pounds per acre.

Hops.—About the middle of the month of June hops were attacked by vermin, which increased in a prodigious manner. The insects caused the disease known as the brown rust (*suie* or *noir*). Only about the 1st of August it disappeared.

The vegetation suffered severely, for it was arrested during the entire month of July; when it recommenced, the plant was too feeble to put forth with vigor. Hops did not arrive at their full development and the production was inferior to that of an ordinary year. The average is estimated to have been about 870 pounds per acre.

Butter and cheese.—Purchasers are deserting the public markets because of the risk of buying butter mixed with margarine. The cooperative dairies are growing more and more in favor. A comparative table of one of these establishments at Alost, showing the prices also at the public market of that city, merits attention:

Year.	Members.	Average quantity of milk per day.	Average quantity of milk to 1 pound of butter.	Price of butter.		Difference.	Profits to the dairy.	
				At the market.	At the dairy.		Per cow.	For all cows.
		Pounds.	Pounds.					
1892.....	47	2, 149	28. 8	\$0. 22	\$0. 26	\$0. 04	\$12. 16	\$972. 72
1893.....	40	2, 319	28. 7	. 21	. 27	. 06	18. 51	1, 229. 41

The manufacture of cheese is stationary.

Wax and honey (bees).—Apiculture is in a prosperous condition, with a tendency to increased development. Two expositions of the products of honey were held in East Flanders last year. Besides honey and wax in perfection, there were also exhibited many other products manufactured by means of honey, such as hydromel, honey beer, different liquors, cakes, and especially vinegar. The production of the season has, however, been small. The rains of the latter half of the summer caused it almost to entirely cease. Pure honey found buyers at 26 cents per pound; wax sold at 26 to 28 cents per pound.

Kitchen gardens.—These only flourish in the neighborhood of large cities. The principal articles grown are pease, beans, carrots, celery, endive plants, lettuce, chervil, sorrel trees, pear trees, cabbages, onions, and chicory. All these, when well tended, give good results. On the farms, however, kitchen gardens are in general not well kept, and almost always are left to the mercy of poultry. The farmer is naturally able to raise very few vegetables. Garlic, onions, and asparagus gave excellent yields last season.

Fruit trees.—The crop of 1893 had been abundant; that of 1894 was very abundant. Plums and pears were comparatively not of any value. Ordinary plums were sold at 17 and 26 cents per 100 pounds, barely sufficient to pay the expense of gathering them. The best orchard apples sold for 70 to 87 cents per 100 pounds. Almost all the fruit of this region goes to England, where it is manufactured into preserves and canned goods. Owing to the supply of fruit, the industry of canning and preserving could be profitably introduced. The fruit also is generally well adapted to this purpose. Considerable nurseries of fruit trees are found in the vicinity of Wetteren. The soil is considered so favorable that land in that neighborhood sold last year for \$703 per acre.

Vineyards.—The cultivation of grapes under glass is increasing, but, the supply exceeding the demand, prices are falling. France, too, having put heavy duties on the importation of grapes, it is impossible to send them to that market.

General agriculture.—The harvest of cereals may in general be considered to have been satisfactory. Rye could not have been better. The quality of wheat and of oats was good. Barley was only moderate. The potato crop was bad. The continual rains brought on disease. Hay was plentiful and likewise clover. Carrots suffered severely from the wet season. Turnips were not as plentiful as in 1893 and were only of a fair quality. Beets, had a very good crop. The quality of the sugar beet was, however, inferior to that of the preceding year. The harvest was, as respects quantity, good. The quality might have been better. In general, the crop of 1894 can be considered good.

Animals.—Considerable complaint is being made of a gradual deterioration in the race of horses. The provincial societies of agriculture are, however, exerting themselves to counteract the indifference on the part of breeders. Prizes are being extensively offered with the hope that the stock may be improved. The same criticism is heard of cattle. Breeding of cattle scarcely exists. The only preoccupation of the farmer is the production of milk, from which he manufactures butter by antiquated processes. Efforts are likewise being made by the competent authorities to introduce more rational ideas. Slaughtered pork for export continues to be in demand. During the first eight months of the year, it sold at 8 to 9 cents per pound, living. Toward the close of the year, the price weakened and fell to 7 to 8 cents per pound.

FISHING.

The following table gives the various statistics for 1893:

Description.	Number.	Tonnage.	Men.	Boats lost at sea.	Catch.	Value of catch.
					<i>Pounds.</i>	
Fishing boats	364	10,636	1,781	5		
Cod fishing	30				571, 154	
Herring fishing	78					87, 257
Tide fishing	336					646, 141

SHIPPING AT BELGIAN PORTS IN 1893.

The following table gives the statistics of movement of vessels at the various ports in the Ghent district during 1893:

Class.	Arrivals.		Departures.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
BRUGES.				
Sailing vessels	26	4, 726	26	4, 726
Steamers	48	18, 239	47	17, 716
Total	74	22, 965	73	22, 442
GHENT.				
Sailing vessels	127	30, 193	123	28, 714
Steamers	785	448, 040	795	448, 576
Total	912	478, 233	918	477, 290
NIEUWPOORT.				
Sailing vessels	18	2, 224	18	2, 224
Steamers	19	7, 937	19	7, 937
Total	37	10, 161	37	10, 161
OSTEND.				
Sailing vessels	121	40, 326	117	36, 795
Steamers	1, 346	820, 823	1, 344	819, 768
Total	1, 467	861, 149	1, 461	856, 553
ZELZARTE.				
Sailing vessels	20	5, 089	19	3, 918
Steamers	40	6, 295	28	2, 065
Total	60	11, 333	47	5, 973
DENDERMONDE.				
Sailing vessels	4	400	4	400
Steamers				
Total	4	400	4	400

PORT OF GHENT, 1894.

Navigation, by flags.

Flags.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
English.....	24	7,539	598	331,254	622	338,793
German.....	4	1,875	55	37,393	59	39,268
Danish.....	2	781	62	58,798	64	59,529
Norwegian.....	27	8,741	14	7,779	41	16,520
Russian.....	16	5,614	9	7,489	25	13,103
Belgian.....	.....	.....	20	10,547	20	10,547
Dutch.....	2	906	19	10,312	21	11,218
Swedish.....	6	1,991	21	10,836	27	12,827
French.....	12	1,908	2	1,038	14	2,846
Austrian.....	1	708	1	1,083	2	1,791
Portuguese.....	.....	.....	1	471	1	471
Italian.....	1	449	.....	.....	1	449
Total.....	98	30,362	802	477,000	897	507,362

Navigation, by merchandise.

Merchandise.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
ENTERED.						
Sundry merchandise.....	.....	.....	579	318,295	579	318,295
Wood, logs, and stanchions.....	55	18,723	92	68,027	147	87,350
Ballast.....	4	498	46	19,148	50	19,646
Wood and flax.....	.....	.....	15	14,013	15	14,013
Cotton.....	2	1,505	7	10,249	9	11,754
Flax.....	.....	.....	12	10,245	12	10,245
Flax and flaxseed.....	.....	.....	6	4,591	6	4,591
Wood, flax, and oats.....	.....	.....	5	4,645	5	4,645
Oats and flax.....	.....	.....	8	7,056	8	7,056
Nitrate.....	8	6,169	.....	.....	8	6,169
Oats.....	.....	.....	7	6,362	7	6,362
Pyrite.....	.....	.....	6	4,129	6	4,129
Tow.....	.....	.....	4	4,114	4	4,114
Wood and oats.....	.....	.....	3	2,282	3	2,282
Sulphate.....	7	1,033	2	412	9	1,445
Porcelain earth.....	9	1,199	.....	.....	9	1,199
Coal.....	.....	.....	2	1,187	2	1,187
Barley.....	7	932	1	158	8	1,090
Crocots.....	.....	.....	4	824	4	824
CLEARED.						
Wine.....	3	303	1	216	4	519
Wood pulp.....	.....	.....	2	447	2	447
Total.....	95	30,362	802	447,000	897	507,362

Vessels entered, according to tonnage.

Tonnage.	Sailing vessels.	Steamers.	Total.	Tonnage.	Sailing vessels.	Steamers.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.
50 to 100 tons.....	8	1	9	1,001 to 1,100 tons.....	.....	22	22
101 to 150.....	16	.....	16	1,101 to 1,200.....	.....	19	19
151 to 200.....	11	3	14	1,201 to 1,300.....	.....	11	11
201 to 250.....	10	13	23	1,301 to 1,400.....	.....	5	5
251 to 300.....	13	8	16	1,401 to 1,500.....	.....	4	4
301 to 400.....	12	180	192	1,501 to 1,600.....	.....	1	1
401 to 500.....	8	130	138	1,601 to 1,700.....	.....	.....	.....
501 to 600.....	6	187	193	1,701 to 1,800.....	.....	.....	.....
601 to 700.....	1	68	69	1,801 to 1,900.....	.....	2	2
701 to 800.....	7	60	67	Total.....	95	802	897
801 to 900.....	1	78	79				
901 to 1,100.....	2	14	16				

Vessels entered, laden with wood and logs.

Year.	Vessels with wood.	Tonnage.	Vessels with logs.	Tonnage.	Total vessels.	Total tonnage.
1880.....	151	28,246	34	5,029	185	33,275
1881.....	122	22,993	23	4,234	145	28,227
1882.....	191	38,748	37	7,713	228	46,461
1883.....	126	31,145	42	9,896	168	41,041
1884.....	93	26,539	14	4,290	107	30,879
1885.....	116	40,063	10	3,740	126	43,803
1886.....	83	32,399	6	2,009	89	34,408
1887.....	103	42,588	11	4,605	114	47,193
1888.....	122	52,812	25	12,432	147	65,244
1889.....	150	62,061	24	13,093	174	75,144
1890.....	123	50,643	17	7,539	140	58,182
1891.....	112	51,417	14	6,353	126	57,750
1892.....	124	61,926	6	2,595	130	64,521
1893.....	120	59,175	9	6,212	129	65,387
1894.....	139	81,496	8	5,854	147	87,350

Number and tonnage of vessels arriving monthly in 1894.

Month.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
January.....	5	3,107	59	35,828	64	38,935
February.....	3	1,442	53	32,222	56	33,664
March.....	10	4,743	56	31,024	66	35,767
April.....	10	3,209	53	30,182	63	33,391
May.....	7	1,918	57	33,725	64	35,643
June.....	11	2,689	63	37,915	74	40,604
July.....	10	3,829	68	41,489	78	45,318
August.....	8	1,912	87	49,867	95	51,779
September.....	9	2,924	79	44,958	88	47,882
October.....	10	2,561	88	51,244	98	53,805
November.....	5	509	78	49,344	83	49,853
December.....	7	1,519	61	39,202	68	40,721
Total.....	95	30,362	802	477,000	897	507,362

Arrivals at the port of Ghent during the year 1894.

From—	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
England.....	16	2,232	577	306,127	593	308,359
Russia.....	17	6,594	123	106,520	140	113,114
Sweden and Norway.....	31	9,689	46	26,511	77	36,200
North America.....	5	3,028	9	13,380	14	16,358
Germany.....	4	917	18	9,928	22	10,845
South America.....	8	6,169	.....	.....	8	6,169
Holland.....	.....	.....	8	5,149	8	5,149
Spain.....	.....	.....	6	4,129	6	4,129
France.....	10	1,235	6	2,248	16	3,483
Belgium.....	4	498	6	2,083	10	2,581
Denmark.....	.....	.....	3	975	3	975
Total.....	95	30,362	802	477,000	897	507,362

Departures during the year 1894.

Destination.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
England.....	33	8,716	742	435,874	775	444,000
Denmark.....	12	3,560	15	10,792	27	14,352
Germany.....	4	1,264	17	11,267	21	12,531
Sweden and Norway.....	21	6,340	4	2,864	25	9,204
Russia.....	10	3,740	7	5,293	17	9,033
Belgium.....	3	1,701	12	6,048	15	7,749
North America.....	3	1,891	.....	.....	3	1,891
France.....	3	804	2	1,538	5	1,342
South America.....	3	2,564	.....	.....	3	2,564
Austria.....	.....	.....	1	1,329	1	1,329
Spain.....	.....	.....	1	1,233	1	1,233
Holland.....	.....	.....	1	859	1	859
Total.....	92	30,080	802	476,597	894	506,677

Arrivals from 1834 to 1894.

Year.	Sailing vessels.	Tonnage.	Steamers.	Tonnage.	Total vessels.	Total tons.	Average tonnage.
1834.....	128	26,295	668	227,799	796	254,094	320
1835.....	113	26,255	692	253,127	805	279,382	347
1836.....	96	18,674	661	280,275	747	279,949	375
1837.....	70	19,740	747	325,186	817	344,926	423
1838.....	120	32,224	674	325,098	794	357,322	459
1839.....	122	33,106	753	362,411	875	395,517	453
1840.....	153	34,116	819	393,235	972	427,351	449
1841.....	164	28,217	911	465,581	1,015	493,798	487
1842.....	158	39,969	840	460,006	978	499,974	512
1843.....	180	31,735	800	452,665	980	484,399	521
1844.....	95	30,362	802	477,000	897	507,362	566

Comparative movement of river navigation from 1830 to 1894.

Year.	Boats.	Tonnage.*	Year.	Boats.	Tonnage.*
1830.....	2,312	231,441	1888.....	3,275	366,469
1831.....	2,080	194,864	1889.....	3,642	413,496
1832.....	2,010	179,972	1890.....	4,426	503,182
1833.....	2,422	201,841	1891.....	4,591	490,860
1834.....	2,390	231,330	1892.....	3,804	465,070
1835.....	2,773	238,055	1893.....	3,028	411,916
1836.....	2,898	238,109	1894.....	3,192	434,280
1837.....	3,486	370,246			

* 1,000 kilos per ton.

Arrivals and departures from the canal of Terneuzen in 1893.

Description.	Boats.	Tonnage.
Arrivals.....	2,534	149,567
Departures.....	2,532	202,507

Arrivals and departures by inland water courses in 1893.

Description.	Arrivals.		Departures.	
	Boats.	Tonnage.	Boats.	Tonnage.
Bas E scaut.....	4,518	505,762	2,217	274,372
Haut E scaut.....	1,984	373,412	353	19,395
Bruges Canal.....	1,334	158,490	4,028	473,847
Lys.....	62	4,332	67	3,248
Total.....	7,898	1,041,996	6,665	770,860

Cargo of vessels departing during the year 1894.

Cargo.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Sundry merchandise.....			554	292, 119	554	292, 119
Ballast.....	36	15, 253	159	198, 566	195	151, 819
Fruits.....			84	15, 688	84	15, 688
Phosphates.....	24	5, 763	22	9, 224	46	14, 987
Cokes.....	6	1, 964	8	7, 649	14	9, 613
Dross.....			5	4, 403	5	4, 403
Castings.....			5	3, 613	5	3, 613
Bran.....	8	2, 097	3	1, 011	11	3, 108
Tilfs.....	5	1, 495			5	1, 495
Briquettes.....	2	1, 892	1	1, 829	3	2, 721
Iron.....			6	2, 414	6	2, 414
Chicory.....	4	809	1	850	5	1, 668
Paving stones.....			2	1, 187	2	1, 187
Cement.....	1	768			1	768
Macadam.....	4	363	1	829	5	692
Rags.....			1	206	1	206
Potatoes.....	2	176			2	176
Total.....	92	30, 090	802	426, 597	894	506, 677

List of vessels arriving from and departing for the United States.

ARRIVALS.

Name of vessel.	Class.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Place of departure.	Cargo.
Harrogate.....	Steamer	English.....	1, 398	West Point.....	Cotton.
Anna Schwalbe.....	3-masted bark	German.....	797	Wilmington.....	Do.
Tormose.....	Steamer	English.....	1, 271	do.....	Do.
Gloria.....	3-masted bark	Austrian.....	708	Savannah.....	Do.
Naparima.....	Steamer	English.....	1, 207	Pensacola.....	Wood.
Huldren.....	3-masted bark	Norwegian.....	361	St. Thomas.....	Do.
Maria Lauretta.....	do	Italian.....	449	Pensacola.....	Do.
Tormose.....	Steamer	English.....	1, 271	West Point.....	Cotton.
Anné.....	do	do.....	1, 374	Pensacola.....	Wood.
Strathspey.....	do	do.....	1, 172	Wilmington.....	Cotton.
Chili.....	3-masted bark	Swedish.....	713	Pensacola.....	Wood.
Sheerness.....	Steamer	English.....	1, 725	Galveston.....	Cotton.
Buckminster.....	do	do.....	1, 585	Wilmington.....	Do.
Preston.....	do	do.....	1, 827	West Point.....	Do.

DEPARTURES.

Autocrat.....	3-masted bark	Norwegian.....	734	Savannah.....	In ballast.
Gloria.....	do	Austrian.....	708	do.....	Do.
Maria Lauretta.....	do	Italian.....	449	Pensacola.....	Do.

SUMMARY OF MARITIME COMMERCE.

The year 1894 was satisfactory for the maritime commerce of Ghent. The tonnage arriving was the largest ever recorded. For the first time, the total exceeded 500,000 tons. The exact figures were 507,362 tons arriving in 1894 as against 484,396 tons in 1893. While vessels on the contrary again diminished, a proof of the universal tendency to freight steamers of large dimensions, not only for long voyages, but even for the coasting trade, official statistics indicate, as regularly navigating between the Baltic and Ghent, several steamers of 1,200 to 1,400 registered tons, capable of carrying 2,000 tons or more of cargo.

It is interesting to note that the average tonnage of vessels frequenting this port in 1884, when the Terneuzen Canal was first enlarged to its present dimensions, was 320 tons; in 1889, it was 453 tons; in 1893, 521 tons, and in 1894, 566 tons.

In view of this regular increase in the average size of vessels coming to Ghent, a very fortunate event, destined to entirely change the character of the port occurred last year, viz: the contract signed in November, 1894, between the Belgian Government and the city of Ghent, providing for the enlargement and improvement of the Terneuzen Canal.

The Belgian Government thereby agrees to ask the credits necessary to give the canal a depth of 24½ feet and a width on the bottom of 69 feet; it is also provided that a new lock at Terneuzen shall be constructed 460 feet in length, 51.6 feet in width, and 25.6 feet in depth. Other works are also included which, when completed, will render this port capable of receiving the largest seagoing vessels.

Deep-sea navigation, always more or less unfavorable to Ghent because of the present insufficiency of the canal, has, nevertheless, given very satisfactory results.

During the year, there arrived direct from Chile 8 sailing vessels, bringing nitrate, of 6,169 tons, as against 2 sailing vessels of 2,056 tons in 1893; 7 steamers and 2 sailing vessels, with cotton direct from the United States, of 11,754 tons as compared with 2 steamers and 2,890 tons in 1893, and 3 sailing vessels and 2 steamers, from gulf ports, of 4,604 tons as against 5 sailing vessels of 3,560 tons in 1893.

Imports and exports of Ghent by the canal of Terneuzen in 1894.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.	Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	Kilos.	Kilos.		Kilos.	Kilos.
Arms	5,869	277	Fibers, vegetable:		
Beer	39,695		Cocoa fibers	51,523	
Candles	94,258		Plasava	12,600	
Chemical products:			Fodder:		
Acids—			Straw		212,175
Acetic		84,615	Other		71,115
Other	47,917	60,740	Foods:		
Bichromate	76,279		Butter	44	2,500
Carbonate of soda	7,091	87,949	Flour and fecula	103,194	19,420
Chlorides	464,200	4,145	Grain—		
Nitrates	8,551,965		Oats	23,029,921	
Paraffin	37,907		Horse beans and		
Phosphates	21,950	24,959,720	pease	301,235	
Soda caustic	1,438,877		Broad beans and		
Sulphates—			taros	559,125	7,975
Ammoniac	4,952,018		Wheat	233,596	
Baryta		1,921,275	Groats	88,758	
Soda	3,861,427	1,918,630	Malt	66,930	
Other	319,245	205,948	Barley	3,816,694	
Clocks and watches		208,568	Rye	122,300	
Clothing	25,964	49,102	Vegetables—		
Coal	146,056,971	17,826,000	Onions	98,598	5,541,745
Cocoa:			Potatoes	51,390	3,630,445
Beans	44,780		Chicory root	25,000	3,893,465
Butter of cocoa	1,792		Other		41,200
Prepared chocolate	103	14,191	Bread, sea biscuits,		
Coffee	364,924		etc	17,703	
Cordage	50,594	138,825	Rice	333,452	
Drugs:			Bran and pea skins	18,200	3,489,990
Glue	107,418	18,340	Fish—		
Gums	41,268	1,065	Fresh	131	
Isinglass	81,836		Smoked	21,271	
Lemonade and min-			Salted	451,828	4,260
eral waters	5,324	677	Dry	143,082	
Other	14,304	23,272	Salt—		
Dyes and colors:			Raw	7,550,266	
Dyewood	2,400		Refined	1,131,400	
White lead		596,879	Other foods	3,670	1,710
Extracts:			Fruits:		
Brown latechu	61,623		Lemons and oranges	719,429	7,115
Gambler	147,146		Apples, green	2,850	25,376,210
Other	2,340		Other, green	5,247	15,975,301
Indigo	15,489		Currants, dry	162,224	12,212
Bone black	22,467		Other, dry	178,592	
Dye nuts	20,685		Furniture	98,559	84,055
Varnish	107,761		Glass:		
Other	266,131	1,599,607	Plate		526,870

Imports and exports of Ghent by the canal of Terneuzen in 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.	Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Glass—Continued.	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	Metals—Continued.	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Window	46, 340	2, 172, 540	Lead—		
Other	71, 250	296, 106	Raw and old	436, 413	.....
Groceries:			Manufactured.....	918	.....
Cinnamon	9, 894	.....	Zinc—		
Cloves	2, 420	.....	In ingots.....	5, 030	121, 935
Nutmegs	4, 041	.....	Drawn and man-		
Pepper and spices	40, 495	.....	ufactured .....	.....	40, 235
Other	411	.....	Mercury	900	.....
Guano	285, 250	.....	Oils:		
Haberdashery	148, 465	511, 542	Vegetable—		
Honey	14, 580	.....	Colza.....	98, 089	4, 520, 549
Liquids, alcoholic	34, 322	2, 474	Flax	63, 785	.....
Liquors	1, 647	.....	Other	29, 682	712, 717
Machinery	13, 473, 163	1, 426, 120	Other	53, 367	.....
Matches .....	.....	1, 729, 043	Paper:		
Materials, animal:			Pasteboard.....	811	438, 948
Wax	17, 329	.....	Stationery	48, 815	.....
Horn .....	.....	40	Old paper and paper		
Hair, horse	1, 068	400	waste	1, 381, 001	3, 825
Fat—			Other	391, 921	959, 093
Liver oil	72, 271	.....	Perfumery	2, 190	30, 430
Other	40, 227	14, 869	Pottery:		
Skins—			Bricks, crucibles,		
Rabbit	2, 428	70, 219	and fireproof earth	261, 535	.....
Other	2, 459	66, 632	Faience and porce-		
Blood .....	.....	1, 020	lain	96, 501	2, 762
Bristles	7, 732	2, 800	Clay pipes	689	.....
Other	28, 424	51, 614	"Terra cotta"	48, 291	55, 643
Minerals:			Printers' products.....	7, 003	36, 031
Cement	71, 893	9, 314, 130	Preserves:		
Ore	6, 812, 115	32, 810	Cheese	341, 514	10, 925
Plaster .....	.....	1, 636, 210	Spanish liquorice	11, 455	.....
Plumbago	54, 144	.....	Sugared		
Washed sand .....	.....	7, 592, 635	Biscuits and bon-		
Porcelain clay	2, 034, 565	.....	bons	415, 807	930
Dross .....	.....	28, 179, 000	Condensed milk .....	.....	1, 776
Fertilizing earth .....	.....	12, 705	Vinegar, pickles, etc.	24, 191	.....
Other	182, 077	3, 006	Other	12, 291	1, 212
Textile materials:			Pasteboard objects .....	.....	110, 597
Hemp—			Rags	475, 238	10, 036, 590
Raw	1, 354, 458	173, 815	Resins, etc.:		
Waste .....	.....	27, 265	Gum	1, 299	.....
Cotton—			Naphtha	76, 366	.....
Raw	14, 188, 832	99, 326	Petroleum	107, 390	.....
Waste	1, 439, 656	355, 382	Turpentine	1, 875	.....
Tow	1, 936, 264	1, 016, 187	Other	1, 159, 515	18, 980
Jute, raw	9, 532, 715	163, 920	Rubber:		
Wool—			Raw	89, 308	7, 400
Artificial	3, 916	11, 950	Manufactured	8, 336	57, 374
Raw	12, 492, 402	61, 237	Skins:		
Combed	26, 629	118, 695	Unmanufactured	906, 066	253, 428
Waste	480, 098	147, 707	Manufactured	10, 665	284, 182
Silk—			Tanned and curried	205, 282	222, 548
Raw .....	.....	13, 507	Leavings and waste	230, 000	31, 874
Waste	71, 114	83, 822	Soaps	58, 214	3, 641
Flax—			Starch	109, 361	319, 610
Raw	20, 960, 159	6, 734, 984	Stone:		
Waste	66, 784	4, 617, 344	Rough	11, 434	26, 730, 335
Meat	238, 785	17, 305	Lithographic .....	.....	280, 353
Metals:			Mill	49, 749	.....
Copper—			Paving .....	.....	1, 950, 000
Unworked and			Polished and marble	7, 747	721, 287
old	15, 462	.....	Sugar:		
Drawn and man-			Raw—		
ufactured	40, 091	3, 410	Beet.....	64, 876	25, 995, 500
Pewter, unworked	61, 806	.....	Cane	975, 508	.....
Iron and steel—			Vergoise	111, 626	.....
Beaten and drawn			Sirups and molasses	549, 243	.....
Nails	1, 321, 592	4, 611, 082	Teas	30, 597	.....
Other manufac-			Tobacco:		
tures	370, 065	114, 567	Cigars	4, 772	300
Tin—			Other manufactures	3, 507	.....
In sheets	198, 672	.....	Leaf	195, 365	5, 714
Manufactured	23, 288	2, 075	Tissues:		
Iron—			Cotton	624, 692	766, 033
Drawn, and old			Jute	127, 281	54, 949
pipes	143, 839	.....	Wool	647, 440	231, 361
Cast and un-			Flax, linens	214, 207	511, 322
worked	2, 931, 287	3, 400, 000	Flax, tow, and bag-	.....	778, 724
			gings .....	.....	.....

Imports and exports of Ghent by the canal of Terneuzen in 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.	Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Tissues—Continued.	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	Wood—Continued.	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Straw and wood.....	247, 375	314	Pine—Continued.		
Silk.....	606	49, 244	Beams.....	8, 028, 984	
Other.....	376, 853	8, 585	Joists and planks	93, 753, 044	
Vegetable products:			Other trees, trunks,		
Tan bark.....		598, 976	etc.	61, 870, 180	287, 285
Oil seeds—			Sorbs, dogwood, etc.,		8, 035
Colza.....	15, 500		for canes.....		
Flax.....	8, 063, 375	139, 220	Rough hewn, for butt		174, 997
Other seeds.....	861, 857	66, 015	ends of muskets.....		
Hops.....	87, 090	408, 732	Manufactured—		
Plants, living.....	25, 441	591, 230	Basket work.....	716	
Oil cakes.....	1, 414, 315		Other manufac-		
Other.....	41, 068	893, 175	tures.....	56, 449	109, 721
Vinegar.....	119, 131	20, 716	Yarns, etc.:		
Wine.....	649, 038	110, 197	Hemp.....		901, 720
Wood:			Cotton.....	2, 519, 056	279, 058
Oak—			Tow.....	1, 970	3, 442, 948
Log.....	9, 663, 000		Jute.....	981, 823	78, 940
Other.....	1, 976, 479	23, 412	Wool.....	491, 171	57, 795
Pitch pine—			Flax.....	1, 297, 929	3, 832, 479
Beams.....	275, 985		Hair.....	76, 907	
Joists and planks	5, 149, 047		Silk.....	1, 171	2, 867
Pine—			Other.....		1, 300
Rollers and logs.	287, 576				

TRADE BY THE TERNEUZEN CANAL.

The total trade by the Terneuzen Canal for 1894 was slightly less than for the year 1893. There was a slight increase in the amount of imports and a decrease of 15 per cent in the exports, as noted in the following table:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1893.....	503, 888, 038	329, 571, 660
1894.....	507, 725, 998	283, 146, 058
Increase.....	3, 837, 960	
Decrease.....		46, 425, 602

PORT OF BRUGES.

Imports and exports during the year 1894.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
Coal.....tons..	20, 721	Macadam.....tons..	8, 200
Barley.....do..	1, 869	Chemical fertilizers.....do..	1, 910
Refined salt.....do..	1, 130	Bark.....do..	608
Rock salt.....do..	340	Rags.....do..	172
Herrings.....do..	1, 037	Chlocoy.....do..	163
Wood pulp.....do..	956	Fruits.....do..	24
Chemical fertilizers.....do..	706	Petroleum.....do..	15
Miscellaneous.....do..	49	Flax.....do..	9
Total tons.....	26, 308	Miscellaneous.....do..	73
Wood.....cubic meters..	10, 984, 190	Total.....	11, 174

One ton equals 1,000 kilos.

Movement of vessels.

Flag.	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Ves-	Laden.	Ves-	In	Ves-	Laden.	Ves-	In
	sels.		sels.	ballast.	sels.		sels.	ballast.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Belgian.....	2	854			1		2	854
Danish.....	2	320			1	160		
English.....	54	12,974	1	206	44	9,920	10	3,163
French.....	16	1,261			6	458	10	802
Norwegian.....	21	4,805			2	452	19	4,353
Russian.....	1	399			1	399		
Swedish.....	3	613					3	613
Total.....	99	21,226	1	206	54	11,389	44	9,786

TERNEUZEN CANAL.

During the year, the chief subject which engaged the attention of the chamber of commerce was the conclusion of the negotiations between the city and the Government for the improvement of the Terneuzen Canal. Happily the contract is now signed, and this very necessary public work will, it is hoped, in due course of time, be completed.

It may be well to note the chief terms of this undertaking. The Belgian Government agrees:

(a) To construct at Terneuzen a new lock, to be 51½ feet in available width and 460 feet in length, with an upsill placed 40 inches and a downsill 83½ inches below the sills of the present great lock at Sas-de-Gand.

(b) To provide in the canal from Ghent to Terneuzen a uniform low-water mark of 21½ feet above the sills of the present great lock at Sas-de-Gand.

(c) To deepen the canal throughout its entire length from Terneuzen to the Muide Bridge at Ghent so that the bed of the canal shall be 3½ feet lower than the above-mentioned sills.

(d) To dike up the Axel beach and to reconstruct the two Sluiskel bridges with navigable channels of 69 feet, or if possible, to replace them by a single bridge.

Provision is likewise made for other technical improvements in the bed, banks, banking, curves, and rectification of the canal; the details are too minute to be here given. The Government also agrees to install machinery to work the new lock at Terneuzen and to provide electric lighting. All bridges are to be raised as high as possible, so as to avoid delay of turning in most instances.

The works are to be accomplished as far as feasible without interference to navigation and with the greatest possible celerity. The city of Ghent for its part is to pay the Government the fixed sum of \$926,400, there being included therein \$560,472 for the works connected with the construction of the new lock at Terneuzen, and \$365,928, or one-third of the expense of the improvement of the canal, which is fixed at \$1,097,784. Upon the completion of each quarter of the works proposed, the city is to immediately pay one quarter share of this subsidy.

The official estimate of the total expense of the works to be done upon the canal fixes the outlay at \$3,925,620. Of this sum, as has been already stated, the city of Ghent pays \$926,400, while the Belgian Government assumes the balance, amounting very nearly to \$3,000,000.

One fact, however, is certain—the result will be highly beneficial to Belgian commerce, and to the city of Ghent the increased commercial relations thereby obtained will be extremely favorable.

TERNEUZEN TELEPHONE.

The difficulty of obtaining telephone communication between Ghent and Terneuzen appearing almost insurmountable, the authorities have accepted telegraphic connection as a temporary alleviation. Efforts, however, are still to be made to provide a public telephone as soon as the Dutch Government will permit.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.

Through the efforts of the chamber of commerce, considerable improvement in the schedule of trains between Ghent and other important centers has been accomplished. The most remarkable change effected during the year has been the reduction of the time to Paris to six hours and three minutes by direct train. Efforts are also being made to improve the condition of the St. Pierre railway station, where a large number of travelers pass daily.

COPPER COINS.

The year 1894 will be memorable for the expulsion of all foreign copper coins from Belgium. The only coppers now in circulation are the Belgian 1 and 2 centimes (one-fifth and two-fifth cent) pieces. Their extinction is only a question of time. Foreign coppers, formerly a public nuisance, have been replaced by their nickel equivalents representing about 1, 2, and 4 cents in value.

CORRUPTION OF THE ESPIERRE.

This polluted stream still continues to destroy the health and to endanger the lives of the peace-loving inhabitants of Ghent. Throughout the summer of 1894, the city suffered dreadfully from the corrupt state of its waters. The only official report of its condition was made in the month of May; even however at that early date in the season, the analytical expert at Ghent wrote as follows:

The situation of the Espierre became seriously worse during April; the deposit diminished so as to be no more than the normal figure of 1 cubic meter per second (or 86,400 cubic meters per 24 hours), but the waters are more impure than ever. The average deposit for this month (April, 1894) was $81\frac{1}{2}$ cubic centimeters, while the total average for 1893 was only $86\frac{1}{2}$ cubic centimeters.

This increase in contamination ought not to surprise us. The purification by chalk of a considerable portion of the deposit of the Espierre would produce an incomplete but noticeable result in the condition of the waters; at present this system has been replaced by purification by ferric sulphate, but it appears to affect only a very small portion of the deposit, 500 cubic meters per hour, or for a day of 12 hours 60,000 cubic meters, which is only one-tenth of the total.

The want of purification is evident upon the entire length of the Scheldt (into which the Espierre empties), and at Ghent at this time the water courses are in a deplorable condition. The catch of fish has this year been entirely impossible, and innumerable dead fish float upon the surface.

The waters are a grayish-black color, covered with a scum of fatty, infectious matter, which, piled up in the vicinity of bridges, gives off nauseating smells.

This condition of facts existing in April was naturally greatly aggravated during the hot months of July and August, so that the approach to any canal until cold weather was almost pestilence-giving. Nevertheless, little if any progress has been made toward a solution of this

problem. The French Government, within whose boundaries this stream receives its pollution, maintains its same attitude of indifference, while the Belgian Government is still constantly pressing the negotiation of some treaty by which these waters shall be purified. Meanwhile, all the people of East Flanders, and especially the city of Ghent, continue to suffer and will suffer; for how long, nobody can foretell.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1893.

BIRTHS.

In—	Male.	Female.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total (stillborn not included).	Still-born.
East Flanders	15,901	15,347	29,076	2,172	31,248	1,371
West Flanders	13,335	12,450	24,244	1,541	25,789	964

DEATHS.

In—	Male.	Female.	Total.
East Flanders	11,077	10,467	21,544
West Flanders	9,470	8,934	18,404

Marriages.—The marriages celebrated were: East Flanders, 6,728; West Flanders, 5,127.

Divorces granted.—East Flanders, 35; West Flanders, 15.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

The statistics of immigration show that in 1893 1,400 persons settled in East Flanders and 2,277 in West Flanders. During the same period 1,457 persons emigrated from East Flanders and 3,795 from West Flanders. The total number who went from these two provinces to the United States was 394.

POLITICAL STATISTICS.

In the last election, held for the first time under the new electoral law of Belgium, the electors for the senate and chamber of representatives were divided into two classes, respectively. Each one of these two classes was again subdivided into three classes, according to the fact of whether an elector had the right to cast one, two, or three votes.

According to the electoral lists, the total number of electors for the chamber of representatives was for East Flanders 217,480, with a total number of 316,692 votes; that is to say, there were 147,444 electors who have 1 vote, 40,860 having 2 votes, and 29,176 having 3 votes.

In the same province, for the senate, there were 185,874 electors having 282,333 votes, which were distributed as follows: 117,665 electors with 1 vote, 39,959 electors with 2 votes, and 28,250 with 3 votes. Owing to the fact that in some districts elections were allowed to go by default, it is impossible to give the number of votes cast for senators. We can, however, very closely approximate the total vote for the chamber of representatives, which in East Flanders, with only one district missing and estimated, amounted to 282,490. The total number of blank votes cast was 10,027.

Electoral lists of persons eligible in West Flanders to vote for members of the chamber contained 164,261 names, with a total number of 239,720 votes, there being 109,424 electors with 1 vote, 34,245 with 2 votes, and 20,602 with 3 votes.

In this province, there were 140,768 electors for the senate, with 214,387 votes, being 87,121 persons having 1 vote, 33,675 persons having 2 votes, and 19,972 persons having 3 votes.

On account of the numerous senatorial elections decided by default, it is also impossible to state the number of votes actually cast for senators in this province. The vote for representatives is, however, known to have been 214,642. There were 8,139 ballots blank.

LOCAL ELECTORS.

Owing to the adoption of new legislation, it is practically impossible to give the number of provincial and communal electors, nor can the number of votes be approximated. It may, however, be said that by the extension of the right of franchise, the total of voters has been greatly increased. In addition thereto, the system of plural voting will greatly augment the number of ballots to be cast at the next elections. We may remark at this point that, owing to the plural voting system recently adopted, Belgium has probably the most complicated electoral machinery in existence.

Schools of apprenticeship subsidized by the State.

[Statistics for the year 1893.]

Province.	Establishments.	Apprentices.	Average wages.	Previous education of apprentices.				Trained during the year.	Trained since establishment of school.
				Able to read, write, and figure.	Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Illiterate.	Per cent illiterate.	
West Flanders	22	652	<i>Francs.</i> 0. 88	358	171	69	54	8.28	21,226
East Flanders	8	241	1. 12	168	40	9	24	9.96	5,410

PERIODICAL JOURNALS.

There has not been any appreciable change in the number or character of the newspapers published in this district. The total number given in 1893 for this district was 214, as against 208 in 1892. Of the number now existing, 126 were published in East Flanders, and 88 in West Flanders.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Statistics for 1893 show 9,873 outside readers, as against 10,070 for 1892 in the province of West Flanders.

In East Flanders, the figures for 1893 and 1892 were, respectively, 9,124 and 11,897. The number of books loaned in West Flanders in 1893 was 43,263, as compared with 48,512 in 1892, while in East Flanders the numbers were, respectively, 140,836 and 154,637. It is to be noticed that there has been a decrease both in the number of readers and in the number of books loaned.

A proportionate reduction in the various classes of readers and books is noticeable. The only extraordinary figures are found in the statistics of West Flanders. It appears that in 1893 there were only read 20,324 volumes of novels, as compared with 30,390 read in 1892. On the other hand, the number of political works read increased from 1,311 to 8,760.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE PROVINCES.

The following statements give the financial condition of the two Flanders in 1892:

EAST FLANDERS.

Receipts:

Direct taxation	\$89,205.37
Dog tax	7.72
Tobacco and liquors	71,723.24
Permission to carry weapons	1,996.62

Total	162,931.95
Subsidies	5,781.12
Miscellaneous receipts	16,740.24

Total	185,453.31
Balance from previous statement	69,457.42

Grand total	254,910.73
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Disbursements:

Maintenance of the judiciary, prisons, and police	14,664.91
Religious worship	14,312.69
Loans paid	9,469.93
Public instruction	45,679.24
Roads	23,919.65
Slaughterhouses	19,562.48
Miscellaneous expenses	96,525.86

Total	224,134.76
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WEST FLANDERS.

Receipts:

Direct taxation	\$132,413.06
Dog tax	17,583.65
Tobacco and liquors	51,492.59
Permission to carry weapons	2,068.96
Other provincial taxes	2,354.40

Total	205,912.66
Subsidies	2,269.10
Miscellaneous receipts	36,550.53

Total	244,732.29
Balance from previous statement	57,904.25

Grand total	302,636.54
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Disbursements:

Maintenance of the judiciary, prisons, and police	21,187.35
Religious worship	13,548.41
Loans paid	23,786.09
Public instruction	40,187.23
Roads	30,851.24
Slaughterhouses	51,196.57
Miscellaneous expenses	91,639.87

Total	272,395.76
Previous deficit	37,234.91

Grand total	309,630.67
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REAL ESTATE.

The following table indicates the distribution of property and number of landowners in the two Flanders on December 31, 1893:

Province.	Number of registered parcels of land.	Number of tax rolls and proprietors.	Number of proprietors per 100 inhabitants.
East Flanders.....	890, 288	165, 573	17
West Flanders.....	722, 210	97, 569	13

Balance sheet of the communes.

No statistics have been published since those for 1892, which were included in the last annual report.

Loans outstanding December 31, 1893.

West Flanders.....	\$491, 258. 72
East Flanders.....	234, 495. 00

Communal loans.

Province.	Number of loans.	Amount.	Rate of interest.
West Flanders.....	8	\$3, 887. 02	<i>Per cent.</i> 3½ to 4
East Flanders.....	32	464, 473. 41	3 to 4

GHENT AND BRUGES.

The two following statements indicate the financial condition of the two principal centers of this district, Ghent and Bruges, during 1892:

Ghent.

Receipts:	
Ordinary receipts.....	\$981, 988. 63
Extraordinary receipts.....	436, 693. 38
Total	1, 418, 682. 01
Expenditures:	
Ordinary expenses.....	938, 591. 04
Extraordinary expenses.....	312, 190. 43
Total	1, 250, 781. 47

Bruges.

Receipts:	
Ordinary receipts.....	200, 306. 40
Extraordinary receipts.....	119, 201. 62
Total	319, 508. 02
Expenditures:	
Ordinary expenses.....	176, 130. 45
Extraordinary expenses.....	64, 161. 69
Total	240, 292. 14
Balance	79, 215. 88

BANK STATEMENTS.

The National Bank, Ghent branch.

Discount throughout the year 1894,¹ 3 per cent; average discount, 1892, 2.70 per cent.

Government account:

Receipts	\$17,020.48
Disbursements	5,161.78

Savings account:

Receipts	416.11
Disbursements	2,043.29

Private accounts current:

Receipts	26,279,073.00
Disbursements	26,228,700.00

Bills:

Presented	2,287,629.00
Issued	696,151.00

Bank of Flanders.

Funds:

Total movement, 1894	\$79,989,368.58
Total movement, 1893	80,363,046.72

Decrease	373,678.14
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City accounts current:

Total movement, 1894	100,241,652.93
Total movement, 1893	98,966,842.27

Increase	1,274,810.66
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On October 31, 1894, the following situation was reported: Bank was debtor to—

Accounts current	\$3,063,462.12
Deposits payable upon notice	363,407.51
Deposits payable upon demand	802,880.39

Total due by the bank on October 31, 1894	4,229,750.01
Total due to the bank on October 31, 1894	1,829,382.05

Balance to the debit of the bank	2,400,367.96
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Foreign accounts current:

Total movement 1894	54,259,481.50
Total movement 1893	55,492,420.27

Decrease	1,232,938.77
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Total due to the bank on October 31, 1894	1,333,973.37
Total due by the bank on October 31, 1894	645,719.76

Balance to the credit of the bank	688,253.61
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Reserve:

December 31, 1894	213,380.97
December 31, 1893	210,403.08

Increase	2,977.89
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¹ During the same year the minimum rates of discount of the national banks of England, Germany, France, and Holland were, respectively:

Bank of England: January 1, 3 per cent; February 1, 2½ per cent; February 22, 2 per cent. Bank of Germany: January 1, 5 per cent; January 9, 3 per cent; February 5, 3 per cent. Bank of France throughout the year, 2½ per cent. Bank of Holland: January 1, 3½ per cent; January 9, 3 per cent; January 22, 2½ per cent.

Statistics, pawnbrokers' shops for 1893.

Description.	Alost.	Bruges.	Courtrai.	Ghent.	Ostend.	St. Nic- las.	Dender- monde.
Pledges and renewals:							
Number of articles pledged.....	9,357	16,007	16,725	54,974	30,812	10,650	8,817
Sums loaned.....	\$6,327.70	\$45,772.27	\$26,746.52	\$131,405.59	\$66,142.84	\$9,479.00	\$6,991.62
Releases:							
Number of articles released.....	9,545	15,748	16,008	52,886	30,893	10,767	8,839
Loans repaid.....	\$6,506.03	\$44,921.72	\$25,278.74	\$124,938.74	\$64,416.27	\$9,529.18	\$7,634.12
Number.....	413	875	959	2,898	1,103	305	427
Conversions:							
Disbursements—							
Amount of sales.....	\$310.54	\$2,775.72	\$2,787.32	\$8,456.10	\$3,494.65	\$413.59	\$454.52
Sums lent.....	249.55	2,415.97	2,484.10	6,539.23	2,384.71	814.78	858.57
Interest and costs.....	48.06	41.80	2,142.88	229.09	320.96	59.25	56.36
Total.....	297.61	2,457.27	4,626.98	6,768.32	2,705.67	374.03	409.93
Expenses.....	1,011.18	3,365.92	2,051.78	5,742.33	3,375.38	815.06	1,755.72
Net profit.....	556.23	919.45	23,650.22	692.48	298.96	18.84	20.05

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Once more, I must thank all the persons to whose kindness and courtesy I am indebted for the material embodied in this report. Without their aid and assistance, it would have been impossible to present here the outline of last year's trade conditions.

Without naming any individuals—for the number would be too great—I wish to express to each and every one in the same degree as herein mentioned my grateful thanks for their ready and amiable co-operation. May they in their increased commercial relations with the United States reap the reward of their public spiritedness.

As stated in my preceding annual report, I am, for most of the statistical tables, indebted to the four annual publications, General Statement of Commerce with Foreign Countries, Annual Statistician of Belgium, Report of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Ghent on Commerce and Industry during 1894, and Report of the Society of Agriculture of East Flanders for 1894.

HENRY C. MORRIS, *Consul.*

GHENT, *August 31, 1895.*

DENMARK.

The year 1894 was not a bright one for trade and commerce. There has been a general depression in business, and from the merchant, the farmer, the manufacturer, and the banker have come complaints of hard times and a steady decline in prices. As a natural result from this condition of affairs, there was a corresponding reserve and cautiousness among business men; and there being no incentive to engage in transactions involving the outlay and exchange of money in considerable amounts, capital accumulated and lay idle in the banks and the rate of interest fell in proportion. Agriculture, being the chief industry of Denmark, and supplying products which go immediately into the hands of the consumer, has not felt the general pressure of hard times and poor prices in the same degree as commerce, manufacture, and shipping. Indeed, the only considerable advance in prices that can be noted during the year is in meats and cattle.

H. Doc. 186, pt. 2—8

This report is collated from a report on the trade of Denmark for the year 1894, a voluminous and lengthy document. For the sake of brevity, only its principal features will be touched upon.

AGRICULTURE.

In 1893, the harvests in Denmark were very poor, and the succeeding winter found the farmers very short of feed for their live stock (cattle and hogs), which are now being raised for export to an extent heretofore unknown in this country. Although Denmark in 1890-1892 raised more grain than was sufficient for home consumption, especially barley, the development of the stock-raising industry has created a demand greater than the domestic supply, and although there were abundant crops in 1894, there were heavy importations of barley, bran, oil cake, and other feed for cattle, all of which found a ready sale for home consumption. Those farmers who have gone in for raising live stock have evidently found it a profitable business, and in consequence the export trade in live animals and dressed meats was quite brisk, although the price of meat in the English market was at times very depressed.

The importation and exportation of grain into and from Denmark for the last four years were:

Description.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Imports:	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Wheat.....	155,800,000	94,900,000	144,100,000	159,700,000
Rye.....	189,800,000	56,600,000	97,600,000	229,300,000
Barley.....	28,800,000	17,800,000	92,300,000	420,700,000
Oats.....	50,600,000	47,600,000	34,900,000	38,900,000
Maize.....	81,700,000	304,600,000	168,900,000	121,100,000
Other small grain.....	21,200,000	16,300,000	15,000,000	24,800,000
Total	527,900,000	537,800,000	552,100,000	990,500,000
Exports:				
Wheat.....	50,200,000	78,800,000	53,100,000	28,600,000
Rye.....	31,100,000	64,800,000	23,200,000	32,800,000
Barley.....	82,400,000	57,600,000	74,400,000	107,900,000
Oats.....	4,900,000	2,900,000	18,500,000	1,500,000
Maize.....	11,200,000	32,100,000	17,800,000	16,200,000
Other small grain.....	3,400,000	3,800,000	4,800,000	3,000,000
Total	183,200,000	240,000,000	189,800,000	190,000,000

The increase in importation is particularly noteworthy as compared with the preceding year, 1893, and barley in particular from an article of export, has during the last four years become an important item in the Danish import trade. There has also been an increase in the importation of bran and oil cake during the last year. Bran, 214,676,777 pounds; oil cake, 167,215,552 pounds. Of this amount, there was only a trifling quantity exported, the home demand being equal to the whole supply. During this time, cotton-seed cake has been imported in large quantities from New Orleans. On account of its cheapness and the popular favor with which it has been received as an article of stock feed, there is reasonable ground to suppose that it will in time supplant the so-called sunflower cakes and palm cakes, which are now imported from Russia and other European countries.

Hemp-seed and rape-seed cakes are both now manufactured here, the seed being imported for the purpose, but as yet no cotton seed has been brought into Denmark for the purpose of manufacture.

BUTTER.

In 1894, Denmark exported about 118,000,000 pounds of butter, or about 20,000,000 pounds more than in the preceding year. The importation of butter was about 12,000,000 pounds more in 1894 than in 1893. The increase in exportation over 1893 can be accounted for mainly in the low price of grain, which permitted high feeding through the whole year, and to the fact that in many of the large districts of Jutland the farmers have turned their attention more to dairy farming than to the raising of beef.

Technical improvements have also contributed toward increasing the production of butter. As in preceding years, almost the entire output of butter in Denmark went to England.

The following figures for the last five years show Denmark's trade in butter with England:

Year.	Quantity.	Year.	Quantity.
	<i>Owt.¹</i>		<i>Owt.¹</i>
1894.....	1, 102, 063	1891.....	876, 211
1893.....	934, 787	1890.....	824, 749
1892.....	863, 532		

¹ 112 pounds.

This makes over two-fifths of the entire import of butter into England, which in 1894 amounted to 2,576,063 hundredweight.

Australia is now a formidable competitor with Denmark in the English market, but as long as the Danish dairyman can maintain the excellent quality of a butter which is considered the best in Europe, he will keep his foothold in this particular industry.

MARGARINE.

Denmark manufactured during the last five years the following:

Year.	Quantity.	Year.	Quantity.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>
1890.....	6, 261, 470	1893.....	16, 312, 844
1891.....	10, 277, 067	1894.....	16, 779, 374
1892.....	12, 895, 850		

There was also imported during 1894, principally from Norway and Sweden, 2,261,239 pounds of margarine. This amount has been consumed entirely at home, there being exported only some 51,000 pounds to the Danish possession, Iceland. In view of the fact that Denmark is one of the greatest butter producing countries in the world, this liberal and general use of margarine can only be explained on the ground that it is more profitable to producers to ship their butter to foreign markets than to take the chances of the home market. To supply the demand, therefore, and to accommodate a class who are unable to eat butter, the artificial product is made. At the same time, it may be stated, and I have no doubt that the statement can be verified, that the general price of the best Danish butter in England, is cheaper than it is here in Copenhagen.

EGGS.

In 1894, Denmark exported 8,000,000 scores of eggs, principally to England. There was also imported from Russia 853,604 scores. The eggs from Russia are sold mostly to baker and confectioners. For housekeeping purposes, of course, the native egg is preferred. During the year, the prices for eggs exported, free on board in boxes of 120 eggs, varied from 10s. 2d. in December to 5s. 3d. in July.

PORK.

I remarked above that the farmers had turned their attention to stock raising, and hogs in particular had become such a source of income that there is reason to believe that Denmark will in time become a competitor with other pork-raising countries. In 1894, she sold to England, where the great bulk of her dressed meats goes, 766,828 hundredweight of pork, valued at £2,189,680. Denmark ranks second in the amount of pork and bacon shipped to Great Britain, the United States coming first with an export of 2,561,203 hundredweight, valued at £5,082,951.

LEATHER.

The trade during the past year has, to say the least, been disappointing. Although there are large quantities of leather consumed, owing to an increased manufacture of shoes and like articles, there was an overproduction during the year, which, added to an increased importation, ran down prices and caused a dull and sluggish market. The autumn business, especially, has been the worst for many years. Germany controls the leather market here, and out of a total importation of 1,310,165 pounds, contributed 1,056,507 pounds. The value of the leather imported amounted to 2,680,972 kroner (\$718,500.50).

LUMBER.

The total importation of lumber in 1894 was 94,450 standards (1 standard equals 165 cubic feet), or about 500 standards more than the preceding year. There was also imported 209,305 cubic feet of oak.

LIME.

The business in lime has been satisfactory, with the exception, perhaps, of some parts of Jutland, where strong competition kept down prices. Both productions and sales have increased during the year, the sugar factories consuming much larger quantities than the preceding years. The consumption of limestone in 1894 was about 13,500 cubic fathoms, of which 11,890 cubic fathoms were produced here and the balance imported from Sweden. There was also exported 4,265 cubic fathoms to Germany, Russia and Sweden. The whole production of lime in this country was, therefore, 16,155 cubic fathoms, 2,300 more than in 1893.

SUGAR.

The production of domestic beet sugar during the year amounted to 70,000,000 pounds, against 48,500,000 pounds in 1893.

This remarkable increase in the production of sugar can be attributed directly to the fact that 6,500 more tonder (1 tonder = 1.36 acres) of land have been laid out in the cultivation of beets than in the preceding year. In consequence, the factories have been worked to their full capacity, and have constantly commanded more raw material than they could consume. There has also been imported about 31,500,000 pounds of sugar during the same period.

COFFEE.

The total import amounted to 132,900 sacks in 1894, against 140,800 sacks in 1893. The export was about 41,700 sacks, of which about 31,000 went to Sweden. Since the opening of the free port, there have been entered for storage and transportation some 22,000 sacks of coffee from Brazil.

WINE.

The transactions of 1894 have been quite lively, with an increased consumption, the cheaper qualities predominating. The imports amounted to 7,702,791 pounds in casks and 155,511 pottles in bottles. The exports during the same period reached 775,142 pounds.

There is much interest manifested here in the introduction of California wines, and they can now be had of several first-class dealers.

DANISH SECURITIES.

The following list shows the quotations of the principal Danish securities for the last two years:

Description.	1893.	1894.
State and city bonds:		
3½ per cent State bonds (unredeemable)	94	101
3½ per cent State bonds (sinking fund)	95½	100½
3½ per cent State railroad (unredeemable) .....	.....	100
3½ per cent Copenhagen city loan, 1886	93½	98½
3½ per cent Copenhagen city loan, 1887	93½	98
4 per cent Copenhagen city loan, 1892	100	.....
Stocks:		
National Bank	152	158½
Privat-Bank	112½	116½
Laane (Loan) Bank	109	115½
Industri-Bank	104½	108½
Landmandsbank	112½	120½
Handelsbank	112½	118
Aalborg Bank	85½	58½
Lolland-Falster Railroad	101	103½
Great Northern Telegraph Co	262	.....
Danish Sugar Factory	100	68
United Steamship Co	94½	100½
Steamship companies:		
Thingvalla	95	53½
Danmark	71½	65
Norden	95½	107½
Kjöbenhavn	78½	87½
Carl	48½	48½
Dannebrog	106½	100½
Skjold	67½	61½
Copenhagen Street Car Co	237½	159½
Nørrebro's Street Car Co. (paid 17 per cent dividend, stocks unpurchasable) .....	.....	.....
Frederiksberg Street Car Co.	182½	207
Forstodernes Street Car Co. (paid 14 per cent dividend, stocks unpurchasable) .....	.....	.....

Value of declared exports for the United States at Copenhagen during the years ended June 30, 1894 and 1895.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
1894.					
Annatto.....	\$126.07	\$411.09	\$948.76	\$148.37	\$1,634.29
Bagging.....	533.41	2,727.70	1,536.23	2,128.95	6,926.29
Books.....	519.50	204.03	.....	746.71	1,470.24
Bronzes and old furniture.....	465.98	.....	709.74	.....	1,175.72
Butter.....	4,761.26	10,718.28	.....	.....	15,479.54
Cabbage.....	.....	577.55	3,138.86	.....	3,716.41
Cement.....	.....	.....	.....	3,682.35	3,682.35
Chalk.....	2,013.08	.....	.....	.....	2,013.08
Cherry cordial.....	152.20	457.07	.....	.....	609.27
Cotton tares.....	.....	340.11	1,609.61	.....	1,949.72
Fish bladders.....	1,220.65	.....	.....	.....	1,220.65
Flints.....	586.90	423.44	.....	.....	1,010.34
Flowers, lilies of the valley.....	.....	402.00	.....	.....	402.00
Fruit sirup.....	.....	.....	104.52	164.15	268.67
Hair.....	1,558.82	.....	.....	.....	1,558.82
Iron, old scrap.....	5,708.48	.....	.....	.....	5,708.48
Machinery, electric.....	.....	1,564.58	.....	.....	1,564.58
Maltextract.....	.....	.....	280.06	.....	280.06
Metals, Britannia.....	268.00	.....	.....	.....	268.00
Music.....	.....	90.98	345.97	.....	436.95
Photographing apparatus.....	.....	.....	95.46	.....	95.46
Pictures, prints.....	.....	.....	.....	147.90	147.90
Porcelain and terra cotta.....	5,119.65	4,091.11	4,946.98	1,522.60	16,280.34
Rags.....	.....	.....	2,063.35	.....	2,063.35
Rape seed oil.....	1,253.96	6,481.32	5,923.57	3,014.06	16,672.91
Rennet.....	3,131.37	3,198.98	10,105.67	23,101.87	39,537.89
Rice, crushed.....	666.40	.....	.....	.....	666.40
Ropes and rigging.....	1,133.64	1,032.82	2,030.27	2,588.64	6,784.37
Seeds, roots, and bulbs.....	.....	6,783.23	4,080.64	1,013.04	11,876.91
Shoes:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old rubber.....	.....	225.47	.....	452.93	678.40
Wooden.....	143.56	.....	.....	.....	143.56
Silverware.....	1,482.60	2,664.59	1,115.75	483.34	5,746.28
Skins:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lamb.....	5,584.85	.....	3,027.57	3,476.78	12,089.20
Bear.....	.....	117.20	825.63	.....	942.83
Yeast machine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	611.56
Miscellaneous.....	.....	53.00	.....	571.56	624.56
Total.....	36,430.38	43,164.05	42,934.61	45,937.17	168,466.21
1895.					
Animals for breeding.....	187.00	.....	.....	.....	187.00
Annatto.....	.....	146.66	64.45	160.54	371.65
Bagging.....	2,315.33	133.69	.....	918.00	3,367.07
Books.....	411.79	343.15	706.31	392.71	1,853.96
Cabbage.....	.....	36,212.10	21,468.26	.....	57,680.36
Cement.....	14,730.68	81,531.77	1,846.85	36,776.26	84,885.56
Cherry cordial.....	157.16	1,160.17	457.12	246.02	2,020.47
Chicory.....	.....	.....	.....	455.87	455.87
Cotton nets.....	910.62	.....	.....	.....	910.62
Cotton tares.....	937.08	.....	.....	1,366.58	2,303.66
Delftware.....	120.60	.....	.....	.....	120.60
Eiderdown quilts.....	.....	.....	.....	156.58	156.58
Flintstones.....	228.40	911.36	460.75	1,156.87	2,757.38
Furniture and household goods.....	1,255.45	1,405.60	536.00	.....	3,197.05
Glass and wooden ware.....	.....	155.97	.....	.....	155.97
Gloves.....	.....	.....	336.47	86.56	423.03
Glue.....	903.16	1,807.41	1,805.25	1,834.23	6,350.05
Gold watches.....	.....	233.16	.....	.....	233.16
Hair, human.....	.....	.....	565.48	562.80	1,128.28
Hides.....	.....	.....	15,887.64	49,397.45	65,285.09
Machinery.....	2,154.09	1,972.88	636.59	509.20	5,272.76
Maltextract.....	.....	112.82	.....	.....	112.82
Music.....	182.75	309.78	.....	.....	492.53
Porcelain and terra cotta.....	3,810.84	5,569.45	2,673.11	3,465.19	15,518.59
Rags.....	2,567.37	1,130.08	2,062.13	.....	5,759.58
Raisins.....	.....	.....	.....	1,801.50	1,801.50
Rape seed oil.....	1,028.74	4,020.07	2,681.30	3,206.08	10,936.19
Rennet.....	1,992.92	2,634.38	5,027.47	27,004.75	36,659.52
Rope, old.....	529.14	1,046.86	3,170.85	889.00	5,134.65
Rubber shoes, old.....	540.30	278.83	.....	1,233.76	2,052.89
Seeds, roots, and bulbs.....	1,292.13	9,581.04	1,436.39	.....	12,309.56
Skins, lamb and polar bear.....	4,044.88	4,571.42	4,441.65	2,670.62	15,728.57
Sirup of fruit.....	.....	.....	.....	386.19	386.19
Wool.....	.....	.....	620.12	1,582.11	2,212.23
Miscellaneous.....	268.00	64.83	447.09	2,317.17	3,097.09
Total.....	40,568.48	105,332.48	67,315.31	135,493.68	348,709.95

COPENHAGEN, September 5, 1895.

ROBT. J. KIRK, Consul.

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FRANCE.

The total foreign trade of France for the six months ending June 30, 1894, amounted to 3,821,107,000 francs (\$737,473,651), which is 252,000,000 francs (\$48,636,000) in excess of the corresponding six months of 1893. This increase, however, occurred wholly in the imports, the exports being 77,400,000 francs (\$14,938,200) less than for the corresponding period of last year. The total increase in the imports amounted to 335,000,000 francs. The following table presents a comparison of the two years:

Articles.	Six months ending—		Difference.
	June 30, 1894.	June 30, 1893.	
Imports:	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Food products.....	670,090,000	479,943,000	190,147,000
Raw materials.....	1,280,806,000	1,153,207,000	127,599,000
Manufactured products.....	284,724,000	268,960,000	17,774,000
Total.....	2,235,620,000	1,900,100,000	335,520,000
Exports:			
Food products.....	340,025,000	341,079,000	1,054,000
Raw materials.....	398,968,000	407,286,000	8,318,000
Manufactured products.....	805,407,000	875,863,000	70,456,000
Exports sent through the mails.....	41,087,000	38,654,000	2,433,000
Total.....	1,585,487,000	1,662,882,000	77,395,000

The new French tariff, which was to have such a deterrent effect upon the importation of manufactured goods, does not seem to have had the effect anticipated, the importations having increased 17,700,000 francs (\$3,416,100), or between 6 and 7 per cent. Importations of food products increased 140,000,000 francs (\$27,420,000), or 40 per cent, and raw materials 127,000,000 francs (\$24,541,000), or 11 per cent. In comparison with previous years, the importation of industrial products for this period corresponds with that of 1889 and 1890, which were two good average years, the amount being 280,000,000 to 290,000,000 francs (\$54,540,000 to \$55,970,000).

The importation of food products has, upon the whole, been ordinary, the entry of cereals, which is the most important branch of this group, having been very heavy during the first months of the year in order to escape the increased duty.

The importation of Spanish wines suffered a diminution, amounting to 40,000,000 francs (\$7,720,000); but, on the other hand, the importation of live stock doubled, amounting to 18,000,000 francs (\$3,474,000), while the import of meats reached 5,000,000 francs (\$965,000).

The imports of sugar increased 5,000,000 francs (\$965,000).

With the exception of the year 1891, when it was 13,000,000 francs (\$2,509,000), or 10 per cent greater, the importation of raw materials has not reached so high a figure for ten years past. The most important items were, in francs: Wool, 19,000,000 (\$3,667,000); silk, 8,000,000 (\$1,574,000); cotton, 14,000,000 (\$2,702,000); nitrate of soda, 13,000,000 (\$2,509,000); hay, 10,000,000 (\$1,930,000); oil seeds and grains, 20,000,000 (\$3,860,000), and lumber, 13,000,000 francs (\$2,509,000). For these last two items, the importation has never reached a higher figure, with the exception of the year 1891, when the amount of lumber imported was 900,000 francs (\$173,700) greater. The importations of raw hides were 4,000,000 francs (\$772,000) less; jute, 5,000,000 francs (\$965,000) less, and flax, 7,000,000 francs (\$1,351,000) less than for the corresponding period of 1893.

The countries which have benefited by these increased purchases are England, with an increase of 11,000,000 francs (\$2,123,000); Belgium, 16,000,000 francs (\$3,088,000); Italy, 10,500,000 francs (\$2,026,500), and the United States with an increase of 60,000,000 francs (\$11,580,000).

On the other hand, Spain lost 22,000,000 francs (\$4,246,000) and Brazil 10,000,000 francs (\$1,930,000). The exceptional wine crop of France in 1893 explains the loss in the case of Spain, and the domestic troubles in Brazil explain the loss in Brazilian trade. All the other countries, except Switzerland and Turkey, show gains, these two countries remaining stationary.

The exportations of France for this period show very different results. A renewal of activity in the month of June in the exports of food products and raw materials limited the falling off of these exports for the period in question to 1,000,000 francs (\$193,000), or 3 per cent, on the first, and 8,300,000 francs, or 2 per cent, on the last, but in manufactured products, there was a falling off in exports of 70,000,000 francs, or 8 per cent, which is a serious decline.

The exports of raw materials are not considered very bad, while the exports of food products is mediocre as compared with the exportations of the previous six months.

In examining the figures for manufactured products, it is noted that the falling off is not general. It has been very serious in woolen goods, reaching 28,000,000 francs (\$5,504,000). Silk goods fell off 3,000,000 francs (\$579,000); cotton goods increased 9,000,000 francs (\$1,737,000); manufactures of hides and leather decreased 15,000,000 francs (\$2,895,000); machinery and millinery goods increased 3,000,000 francs (\$579,000) and 4,000,000 francs (\$772,000), respectively; manufactured ladies' wear fell off 9,000,000 francs (\$1,737,000); linen goods, 2,000,000 francs; toys and buttons, 3,000,000 francs. Hard times in the United States and other countries may explain the diminution in these last items.

In the distribution of exports, an increase of 6,000,000 francs (\$1,158,000) is noted for Germany and 29,000,000 francs (\$5,597,000) for countries not designated. A decrease is noted for the following countries: England, 5,000,000 francs (\$965,000); Belgium, 9,000,000 francs (\$1,737,000); Switzerland, 10,000,000 francs (\$1,930,000); Italy, 20,000,000 francs (\$3,860,000); Spain, 5,000,000 francs (\$965,000); Turkey, 3,000,000 francs (\$5,790,000); Brazil, 7,000,000 francs (\$1,351,000), and the United States, 55,000,000 francs (\$10,615,000); of which latter 18,000,000 francs (\$3,474,000) occurred in manufactures of silk, 8,000,000 francs (\$1,544,000) in woolen goods, and 8,000,000 francs in gloves.

The following table shows the movement of French imports and exports for the first six months ended June 30, 1893 and 1894:

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
England	287,630,000	246,916,000	477,301,000	482,320,000
Germany	157,808,000	157,932,000	181,895,000	175,220,000
Belgium	205,964,000	189,389,000	258,521,000	267,855,000
Switzerland	34,464,000	33,993,000	74,546,000	84,180,000
Italy	74,062,000	63,585,000	48,023,000	68,541,000
Spain	98,010,000	120,013,000	51,948,000	56,045,000
Turkey	55,512,000	54,873,000	27,622,000	30,242,000
United States	232,767,000	172,706,000	82,002,000	137,745,000
Brazil	27,358,000	37,880,000	84,273,000	41,403,000
Argentine Republic	180,806,000	118,612,000	31,610,000	29,649,000
Other countries	961,239,000	704,197,000	318,046,000	289,632,000
Total	2,285,620,000	1,900,100,000	1,585,487,000	1,662,882,000

STEPHEN H. ANGELL,
Commercial Agent.

ROUBAIX, August 17, 1894.

DECLARED EXPORTS, 1894.

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in France during the year ended June 30, 1894.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
ANGERS.					
Books (printed matter).....	\$903.79			\$1,535.84	\$2,439.63
Bulbous root.....		\$169.88	\$19.97		189.85
Liquors.....			77.15		77.15
Machinery.....				50.66	50.66
Mine orange.....	2,798.85	1,880.47	1,491.81	1,516.27	7,186.90
Movables (furniture).....				198.00	198.00
Plants.....	89.55	21,060.45	7,492.45		28,642.45
Rosaries.....		1,981.59	609.47		2,591.06
Silk.....	452.96				452.96
Seeds.....	891.54	11,776.88	989.29		13,187.66
Wines.....	439.17	1,280.82	1,886.00	2,951.98	6,517.92
Total.....	5,085.86	37,660.04	12,496.14	6,247.70	61,489.24
BREST.					
Petits pois (green peas).....			344.89		344.89
Sardines.....	110,659.63	88,564.29	19,999.05	20,490.42	189,718.39
Sprats.....			4,761.69	1,531.07	6,292.76
Total.....					196,341.04
CAUDEY.					
Laces.....	1,968.00	4,124.00	85,143.00	16,532.00	57,757.00
Tiles.....	215.00	1,568.00	196.00	2,225.00	4,204.00
Total.....	2,183.00	5,692.00	85,339.00	18,747.00	61,961.00
COGNAC.					
Brandy.....	102,454.91	136,417.82	118,908.82	102,079.26	459,855.30
Brass wire.....	582.45	122.64	124.62		779.91
Breeding animals.....	1,109.75				1,109.75
Coloring.....			156.52		156.52
Empty cases.....	130.27				130.27
Olive oil.....				341.19	341.19
Paper.....	802.21			145.59	447.80
Wine.....	489.64		163.32	90.15	743.11
Total.....	105,019.23	136,539.96	119,348.28	102,656.18	463,563.65
CORFU.					
Olive oil.....				20.00	20.00
DIJON.					
Chronos.....	199.75				199.75
Hardware, machinery and tools.....	6,609.87	8,809.10	7,940.56	1,002.20	25,351.73
Jugs, stone.....	114.44				114.44
Linen lace goods.....	6,484.22	6,706.33		743.56	13,934.11
Macaroni and pastes.....		2,194.57	1,454.00	742.17	5,390.74
Musical instruments.....	2,476.98	809.18		1,548.45	4,334.66
Mustard.....			124.83		124.83
Optical goods.....	2,408.38	2,287.74	1,072.45	2,096.91	7,810.43
Projectiles, cast iron.....			347.40		347.40
Smokers' articles and pipes.....	13,887.89	4,422.08	6,212.08	13,915.44	38,387.44
Sticks.....				299.15	299.15
Wines and liquors.....	14,390.65	21,820.70	22,047.58	83,286.04	101,544.97
Watches.....	5,452.55	3,155.39	3,183.58	5,487.68	17,279.20
Total.....	51,969.63	60,745.04	42,382.48	60,021.60	215,118.75
DUNKIRK.					
Bleaching powder.....	1,214.00	1,188.00			2,402.00
Chalk.....			3,500.00	1,912.00	
Pipes.....		191.00	333.00	667.00	1,191.00
Sugar.....		482,172.00			482,172.00
Total.....	1,214.00	483,551.00	3,833.00	2,579.00	441,177.00
GRENOBLE. ¹					
Cheese.....	4,462.68	10,849.98	6,196.40	10,089.82	31,608.85
Colors, samples.....	1,121.77				1,121.77

¹September quarter begins August 11, 1893, date of the establishment of consulate.

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in France during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
GRENOBLE—continued.					
Gloves	\$203, 074. 72	\$111, 033. 12	\$247, 098. 40	\$84, 919. 85	\$646, 126. 09
Liqueurs	2, 293. 13	10, 822. 42	10, 474. 52	10, 207. 98	33, 798. 05
Machinery .....	.....	69. 36	89. 80	181. 88	340. 54
Pianos .....	.....	140. 65	.....	.....	140. 65
Pastes, alimentary .....	.....	995. 32	.....	261. 76	1, 257. 08
Skins	6, 193. 35	5, 502. 65	11, 530. 09	8, 707. 12	32, 023. 21
Walnuts .....	.....	31, 395. 51	16, 069. 42	4, 061. 49	51, 481. 42
HAVRE.					
Articles de Paris	321. 79	.....	.....	.....	321. 79
Apples, dried .....	.....	752. 70	.....	.....	752. 70
Paintings	1, 452. 33	7, 247. 15	861. 26	.....	9, 560. 74
Empty barrels and bags	3, 156. 71	.....	.....	193. 00	.....
Books .....	.....	2, 260. 03	.....	.....	2, 260. 03
Brandy	869. 21	.....	.....	.....	869. 21
Bristles	2, 571. 40	1, 249. 00	17, 272. 24	13, 844. 85	34, 937. 49
Antiquities .....	.....	.....	3, 741. 22	965. 00	4, 706. 22
Chamois skins	404. 00	.....	21, 976. 48	193. 58	23, 524. 06
Carpets	472. 17	762. 78	990. 88	.....	2, 225. 83
Cheese	4, 569. 96	13, 829. 98	9, 856. 99	5, 520. 78	33, 807. 71
Church ornaments .....	.....	413. 38	2, 314. 28	.....	2, 727. 66
Cocoa .....	.....	458. 80	.....	.....	458. 80
Coffee	744, 266. 95	444, 668. 75	503, 782. 91	378, 841. 65	2, 071, 560. 25
Capsules .....	.....	470. 00	.....	.....	470. 00
Champagne	162. 39	.....	.....	.....	162. 39
Costumes and dresses .....	.....	.....	.....	193. 00	193. 00
Dye stuffs	15, 844. 22	20, 959. 84	23, 399. 41	24, 453. 08	89, 656. 55
Filters	75. 66	.....	.....	.....	75. 66
Feathers	1, 731. 11	3, 574. 49	30, 798. 07	10, 705. 15	47, 008. 82
Furniture and cabinet woods	358. 98	122. 02	.....	.....	481. 00
Hosiery .....	.....	123. 91	.....	.....	123. 91
Hair, calf	3, 031. 31	.....	.....	4, 840. 94	7, 872. 25
Horses .....	.....	965. 00	.....	.....	965. 00
Hides	1, 655. 38	.....	.....	.....	1, 655. 38
Horns	779. 02	.....	151. 51	.....	930. 53
Household effects	1, 082. 54	193. 00	.....	.....	1, 275. 54
India rubber	10, 650. 17	34, 556. 41	14, 705. 47	.....	59, 912. 05
Jewelry and precious stones	415. 72	.....	.....	.....	415. 72
Lard .....	.....	.....	.....	77. 20	77. 20
Licorice	4, 776. 25	16, 847. 86	10, 374. 92	8, 477. 15	39, 976. 18
Dress goods .....	.....	.....	731. 72	.....	731. 72
Machinery .....	.....	.....	.....	682. 54	682. 54
Mineral water	216. 16	1, 182. 13	.....	.....	1, 398. 29
Naker .....	.....	.....	4, 629. 89	.....	4, 629. 89
Oils	184. 34	266. 12	.....	534. 51	964. 97
Mustard .....	.....	.....	.....	15. 44	15. 44
Orange peel .....	.....	995. 61	.....	.....	995. 61
Ochre, yellow	625. 74	741. 28	607. 39	1, 004. 52	2, 978. 93
Potatoes .....	.....	.....	.....	80. 92	80. 92
Pamphlets	262. 48	.....	.....	.....	262. 48
Vegetables	125. 97	1, 281. 33	1, 232. 61	280. 43	2, 920. 34
Potted liver	171. 00	354. 15	257. 72	52. 14	835. 01
Nuts, etc. ....	.....	15, 512. 62	91. 77	.....	15, 604. 39
Rags and old rope and bagging .....	.....	1, 327. 92	3, 143. 85	5, 621. 61	10, 093. 38
Black stone	3, 915. 28	.....	2, 530. 87	7, 173. 10	13, 619. 25
Seeds and plants	271. 08	12, 174. 56	15, 244. 18	.....	27, 689. 82
Saddlery and harness	243. 27	178. 69	438. 15	406. 40	1, 266. 52
Sea flint	782. 05	.....	158. 82	154. 40	1, 094. 77
Statues	1, 304. 89	1, 019. 17	.....	954. 84	3, 278. 90
Split peas .....	.....	35. 80	.....	.....	35. 80
Stearine	24, 697. 90	.....	.....	.....	24, 697. 90
Snails .....	.....	215. 03	87. 17	2. 32	304. 52
Saffron .....	.....	759. 09	462. 39	115. 60	1, 337. 08
Shells .....	.....	647. 82	.....	2, 871. 56	3, 518. 88
Sugar .....	.....	68. 09	340. 71	60. 27	469. 67
Tortoise shell .....	.....	.....	.....	887. 26	887. 26
Table covers .....	.....	.....	991. 79	194. 74	1, 186. 53
Wall paper .....	.....	.....	.....	223. 17	223. 17
Wearing apparels .....	.....	235. 43	.....	.....	235. 43
Wines .....	.....	660. 06	.....	.....	660. 06
Wood, walnut	798. 70	2, 017. 15	1, 481. 55	2, 357. 09	6, 655. 09
Wool .....	.....	.....	.....	7, 761. 28	7, 761. 28
Zinc .....	.....	.....	.....	231. 60	231. 60
Total	833, 257. 45	588, 627. 26	678, 255. 52	479, 971. 73	2, 574, 881. 14
Total for preceding year	117, 128. 27	166, 781. 34	282, 343. 78	408, 739. 29	974, 992. 68
Increase	717, 129. 18	421, 845. 92	395, 911. 74	71, 232. 44	1, 599, 888. 46

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in France during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
LILLE.					
Beet seed.....			\$13,718.00		\$13,718.00
Chemicals.....	\$7,176.00	\$12,323.00	9,889.00	\$7,396.00	36,784.00
Chicoory.....			130.00		130.00
Cotton goods.....		760.00	800.00		1,560.00
Cherry stones.....				156.00	156.00
Flax.....	35,798.00	21,685.00	16,867.00	21,710.00	96,060.00
Glass.....	400.00	782.00		146.00	1,328.00
Jute.....	1,568.00	1,353.00	8,770.00	6,568.00	18,259.00
Linen goods.....	7,138.00	648.00		210.00	7,996.00
Machinery.....			549.00	1,069.00	1,618.00
Malt extract.....	4,762.00	748.00	2,670.00	4,198.00	12,378.00
Marble.....	430.00	1,826.00	325.00	495.00	3,076.00
Object d'art.....			325.00		325.00
Pottery.....			118.00		118.00
Silk goods.....		2,393.00			2,393.00
Soap grease.....	5,211.00	2,077.00	5,049.00	11,913.00	24,250.00
Thread.....	2,842.00	432.00	5,809.00	2,028.00	11,111.00
Tiles.....	468.00		206.00	817.00	1,491.00
Tow.....	6,453.00	4,879.00	8,146.00	10,766.00	37,553.00
Total.....	72,246.00	49,906.00	80,690.00	67,462.00	270,304.00
LIMOGES.					
China.....	335,630.25	184,791.88	122,093.33	135,236.69	874,189.99
Gloves.....	2,907.73	691.71			1,599.44
Liqueurs.....		274.83	109.66	657.75	1,042.24
Rabbit hair.....		2,291.65	8,102.96	2,544.13	12,938.74
Truffles, mushrooms, and canned vegetables.....	3,136.96	1,681.10	2,809.21	2,503.85	10,131.12
Total.....	341,674.94	189,731.17	133,115.16	140,942.42	899,901.53
L'ORIENT.					
Petite pois (green peas).....	42,378.39	11,755.37	1,298.08	11,103.12	66,534.96
Sardines.....	15,810.80	29,214.35	2,059.35	4,415.79	51,500.29
Tableaux réclame (pictures).....	72.67				72.67
Total.....					118,107.92
LYONS.					
Argols.....	28,996.03	52,800.90	63,114.99	97,975.91	242,887.83
Bronzes.....			820.82	1,651.69	2,472.51
Candles and candle wicks.....	977.96	3,533.30	2,335.33	929.08	7,775.67
Celluloid, manufactures of.....			416.79	3,212.65	3,629.42
Charcoal for censers.....		205.60	185.85	218.26	609.71
Church ornaments and metal- lic trimmings.....	63,681.35	25,552.50	24,987.34	33,430.75	147,631.94
Cotton goods.....		1,985.90	1,877.94	3,003.83	6,867.67
Dyestuffs.....	9,958.70	2,378.20	5,769.45	8,000.16	26,106.51
Embroideries.....				9,191.43	9,191.43
Ether, chlo. of.....	788.24		567.03	293.94	1,649.21
Glucose.....		688.10			688.10
Glue and gelatin.....	7,607.88	3,971.30	11,177.52	8,040.15	30,796.85
Hair, animal.....	10,466.07	9,582.30	3,640.68	4,720.35	28,409.40
Hardware, machinery, and tools.....	1,037.13	2,449.70	6,386.32	3,012.87	12,886.02
Macaroni and pastes.....	17,116.83	19,081.87	24,367.38	7,436.70	67,982.78
Marbles for mosaics.....	5,398.72	5,181.70	3,961.69	2,038.99	16,581.10
Mineral waters.....		1,695.30	1,013.25	3,750.52	6,459.07
Musical strings and instruments.....		155.50	220.88	318.45	694.83
Nuts, walnuts.....		1,417.00			1,417.00
Optical goods and instruments.....				731.86	731.86
Plants, flowers, and seeds.....			1,113.27		1,113.27
Plumes, feathers.....				553.73	553.73
Potassium, chlorate of.....			3,730.75	1,763.06	5,493.81
Preserved fruits.....	1,749.12	5,571.30	2,596.10	524.08	10,440.60
Sausages.....	294.90	148.40	343.63	99.78	886.71
Silk:					
Pure.....				1,219.85	1,219.85
Raw.....	138,293.27	177,235.80	247,794.00	825,605.03	888,928.10
Spun.....	12,608.69			2,760.09	15,368.78
Thrown.....	166.59				166.59
Wash.....				2,822.24	2,822.24
Waste.....	10,707.45	92,040.10	8,521.91	39,120.14	150,889.60
Handkerchiefs, mufflers, ties, etc.....	4,407.06	3,084.55	1,572.57	898.11	9,462.29

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in France during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
LYONS—continued.					
Silk—Continued.					
Piece goods	\$1, 212, 860.72	\$696, 835.90	\$1, 162, 402.27	\$611, 957.64	\$3, 885, 056.53
Pongees	199, 680.17	255, 762.50	193, 064.57	96, 154.52	745, 261.76
Ribbons	18, 899.64	13, 568.65	40, 941.72	9, 733.93	78, 143.94
Tulles, crepes, etc.	91, 492.76	148, 039.70	158, 476.67	96, 164.97	494, 174.10
Velvets	223, 095.07	41, 124.10	12, 497.92	14, 637.16	291, 354.25
Skins, hides, and leather ..	18, 241.29	15, 038.40	9, 230.90	8, 842.96	50, 853.55
Stationery, paper, and paste- board	747.80			487.96	1, 235.26
Terra alba	870.03		862.10		732.13
Thread		869.23	1, 283.18		2, 269.41
Whetstones	135.10				185.10
Wines and liquors		529.90	176.25	622.03	1, 319.18
Wood, rosewood		150.90			150.90
Woolens and spun wool		729.10			729.10
Total	2, 075, 778.07	1, 581, 495.70	1, 995, 531.07	1, 600, 924.87	7, 253, 729.71
MARSEILLES AND AGENCIES. ¹					
Asphalt			3, 021.81	849.20	3, 871.01
Candied fruit	26, 319.18	57, 712.55	5, 760.20	3, 848.53	93, 140.46
Cement and sulphate of lime ..	6, 184.64	7, 414.87	11, 456.43	8, 590.95	33, 652.89
Chemicals:					
Glycerin		14, 915.23	39, 533.56	3, 683.40	58, 132.19
Sulphur			43.04		43.04
Verdigris	605.53	2, 090.39	1, 114.48	1, 896.74	5, 697.04
All other		3, 598.45	33, 115.70		36, 714.15
Drugs:					
Argols and tartar	10, 959.71	7, 551.42	271.17	14, 851.36	33, 633.66
Leaves, fruits, seeds, etc.	5, 802.13	23, 738.24	8, 924.40	11, 274.51	49, 239.28
All other	9, 454.18	11, 005.70	2, 378.61	966.64	23, 795.13
Essential oils, perfumery, and pomatum	12, 335.69	46, 964.21	3, 984.86	2, 539.31	65, 774.07
Gloves	236.06	740.71	526.40	643.54	2, 146.71
Glue	14, 452.30	15, 943.43	9, 368.82	8, 540.68	48, 305.13
Hair, cattle	868.29	3, 152.94	15, 248.25	5, 739.12	25, 008.60
India rubber				1, 463.19	1, 463.19
Lemons			11.69	45, 926.84	45, 938.50
Macaroni, vermicelli, etc	6, 703.22	13, 302.20	8, 116.98	6, 006.90	34, 130.30
Marble and stone	4, 332.25	3, 874.10	4, 798.65	5, 267.25	18, 272.26
Metals and ores:					
Tin		305.94			305.94
All other			1, 773.28		1, 773.28
Nuts:					
Almonds	15, 286.87	56, 903.75	12, 191.80	35, 941.49	120, 323.91
Filberts		7, 360.26	5, 364.71	2, 759.03	15, 484.00
Walnuts	5, 066.83	57, 636.93	20, 827.58	27, 311.37	110, 832.71
All other		897.72	947.90	1, 870.17	3, 715.79
Ochre	5, 957.87	3, 527.18	4, 027.26	7, 382.84	20, 894.60
Oils:					
Olive	24, 827.50	19, 621.50	32, 177.62	38, 594.88	115, 221.50
Sesame	555.76	2, 126.42	2, 769.14	3, 014.08	8, 465.40
All other, except essential		88.15	1, 661.26	12, 559.77	14, 309.18
Paper	8, 353.23	4, 713.25	4, 682.09	3, 718.72	21, 467.29
Provisions and vegetables:					
Beans		786.14	18, 628.32	24, 677.03	44, 091.49
Capers and olives		138.55	665.14	843.55	1, 147.24
Dates		184.89			184.89
Truffles	982.37		125.05		1, 107.43
All other	24, 794.20	18, 271.41	3, 003.69	3, 089.41	49, 108.71
Rags and old rope			829.74	964.40	1, 784.14
Salt		2, 223.24			2, 223.24
Seeds and flowers not medic- inal:					
Bulbs	74, 158.74		73, 318.27	1, 730.15	149, 207.16
Canary seed		2, 391.73	7, 961.19	9, 544.84	19, 897.76
Immortelles	4, 477.90	513.46	4, 477.90	162.55	9, 631.81
Teasels	869.66			168.53	1, 028.19
Seeds, all other, etc	1, 008.60	3, 436.09	1, 932.88	369.54	6, 747.11
Skins and hides:					
Raw	221.75	7, 599.33	65, 314.05	73, 344.76	146, 479.89
Tanned skins and leather ..	821.65	16, 008.32	1, 347.65	5, 565.05	23, 740.68
Soap	12, 797.22	8, 959.74	13, 506.00	15, 037.17	50, 300.13
Terra alba	1, 347.09	911.12	3, 472.78	2, 328.20	8, 059.19

¹ Bastia, Cette, and Toulon.

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in France during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
MARSEILLES AND AGENCIES—continued.					
Water, mineral	\$729. 15	\$802. 05	\$1, 234. 62	\$872. 07	\$3, 637. 89
Wines and liquors:					
Wine	2, 011. 96	1, 238. 70	1, 986. 18	3, 915. 98	9, 152. 82
Vermouth	7, 768. 65	15, 548. 87	10, 162. 26	15, 333. 84	48, 813. 62
Liqueurs	2, 122. 77	3, 221. 72	1, 197. 38	1, 293. 30	7, 836. 17
Wood:					
Walnut, olive, and other cabinet	947. 44	.....	243. 71	3, 552. 12	4, 743. 28
Sticks, handles, etc .....	.....	262. 54	4, 692. 38	6, 353. 08	11, 308. 00
Wool	17, 906. 53	3, 040. 05	8, 224. 47	77, 172. 23	106, 553. 28
Piece silk .....	.....	.....	18, 978. 55	.....	18, 978. 55
Sundries	3, 463. 96	4, 006. 13	4, 888. 57	4, 413. 69	16, 772. 35
Total	314, 611. 28	454, 228. 47	480, 248. 45	504, 896. 03	1, 754, 086. 23
NANTES.					
Biscuits	4. 86	.....	.....	.....	4. 86
Cans (tin) and empty boxes	202. 65	.....	.....	1, 381. 88	1, 584. 53
Cotton goods .....	.....	.....	.....	182. 97	182. 97
Fish in oil (thom, etc.)	354. 25	391. 98	.....	.....	746. 23
Foies-gras (pâté de)	202. 47	2, 492. 48	169. 79	2, 462. 57	5, 327. 31
Funeral articles (wreaths, etc.)	301. 87	.....	.....	37. 39	339. 26
Hardware (sickles and locks) .....	.....	704. 98	328. 27	433. 27	1, 466. 52
Macaroni	989. 98	400. 75	.....	.....	1, 370. 73
Mushrooms and cèpes	212. 50	3, 348. 61	.....	2, 462. 57	6, 018. 68
Pease, green, canned	6, 534. 40	.....	.....	1, 680. 06	8, 214. 46
Pineapples, preserved .....	.....	.....	.....	11. 34	11. 34
Plants, bulbous roots, etc .....	.....	2, 346. 83	.....	.....	2, 346. 83
Printed matter (books and labels)	4. 63	7. 72	.....	.....	12. 35
Sardines	120, 075. 28	74, 992. 14	7, 005. 97	6, 648. 28	209, 321. 81
Truffles	331. 96	279. 85	1, 017. 11	.....	1, 628. 92
Vegetables, preserved or canned .....	.....	7, 382. 60	.....	.....	7, 382. 60
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	246, 049. 40
NICE.					
Confectionery	320. 62	249. 64	217. 95	193. 63	981. 84
Embroidery .....	.....	.....	.....	193. 58	193. 58
Household goods .....	.....	.....	386. 00	11, 893. 63	12, 279. 63
Linen .....	.....	.....	495. 24	954. 51	1, 451. 75
Machinery .....	.....	165. 12	.....	95. 53	260. 65
Oil:					
Almond	198. 19	502. 97	1, 122. 70	551. 57	2, 370. 43
Olive	12, 418. 93	10, 208. 03	16, 327. 85	16, 820. 47	55, 770. 28
Perfumery	55, 363. 68	99, 650. 84	110, 179. 98	71, 250. 58	336, 445. 08
Pictures .....	.....	.....	.....	96. 50	96. 50
Pottery	682. 60	338. 78	.....	371. 35	1, 392. 73
Victuals .....	.....	28. 90	6. 89	.....	33. 79
Wines .....	.....	.....	.....	170. 46	170. 46
Wood, manufactured olive	333. 50	.....	.....	.....	333. 50
Total	69, 312. 52	111, 137. 28	123, 736. 61	102, 593. 81	411, 780. 22
Total for preceding year	117, 525. 29	176, 625. 47	105, 877. 41	73, 447. 99	472, 476. 16
PARIS.					
Albumen	8, 071. 00	3, 281. 00	9, 264. 00	7, 114. 00	27, 730. 00
Argols and cream of tartar	10, 228. 00	18, 109. 00	24, 521. 00	26, 325. 00	79, 183. 00
Art, works of	289, 456. 00	346, 473. 00	180, 340. 00	46, 659. 00	812, 928. 00
Blacking	10, 785. 00	30, 164. 00	17, 445. 00	23, 880. 00	82, 274. 00
Books and engravings	87, 992. 00	86, 804. 00	118, 556. 00	69, 508. 00	362, 855. 00
Books, shoes and leather manufactures	2, 439. 00	5, 790. 00	1, 530. 00	549. 00	10, 308. 00
Brandy and liqueurs	6, 011. 00	6, 030. 00	11, 248. 00	7, 043. 00	32, 332. 00
Bristles	21, 023. 00	17, 144. 00	35, 643. 00	21, 639. 00	95, 499. 00
Brushes	85, 172. 00	62, 412. 00	56, 358. 00	55, 506. 00	259, 448. 00
Buttons and trimmings	160, 641. 00	72, 581. 00	218, 560. 00	121, 415. 00	573, 197. 00
Carpets	23, 768. 00	5, 676. 00	349. 00	1, 722. 00	31, 516. 00
Carrriages	1, 397. 00	2, 531. 00	579. 00	883. 00	5, 730. 00
Cheese	899. 00	.....	.....	.....	899. 00
Chemicals not elsewhere specified	38, 951. 00	69, 528. 00	53, 279. 00	33, 277. 00	195, 035. 00
Church ornaments and metal-lotrimings	36, 229. 00	26, 033. 00	22, 559. 00	16, 673. 00	101, 494. 00

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in France during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
PAIRS—continued.					
Clocks and watches, and materials of.....	\$42,385.00	\$31,780.00	\$12,841.00	\$6,965.00	\$92,971.00
Corsets.....	43,200.00	32,029.00	25,573.00	35,214.00	136,016.00
Costumes and dresses.....	116,970.00	59,991.00	92,766.00	27,029.00	296,755.00
Cotton goods.....	57,530.00	40,199.00	132,056.00	90,833.00	320,618.00
Drugs and medicines.....	30,438.00	57,932.00	48,824.00	33,611.00	170,805.00
Dyestuffs.....	5,911.00	8,537.00	12,450.00	14,249.00	36,147.00
Fancy goods.....	314,126.00	150,576.00	111,982.00	165,111.00	741,795.00
Feathers and flowers, artificial, and millinery.....	837,186.00	415,773.00	934,167.00	377,314.00	2,564,440.00
Furniture, cabinet woods, and household goods.....	130,057.00	132,287.00	31,197.00	34,985.00	328,526.00
Glass, porcelain, and potteries.....	138,550.00	64,792.00	45,078.00	39,634.00	288,054.00
Gloves.....	167,100.00	39,322.00	101,205.00	31,251.00	338,878.00
Glue.....	36,037.00	14,350.00	22,015.00	29,372.00	101,774.00
Gum senegal.....	.....	2,506.00	1,210.00	2,149.00	5,865.00
Hair, human.....	16,210.00	4,046.00	6,027.00	7,031.00	33,314.00
Hardware, machinery, and manufactures of metal.....	32,197.00	46,292.00	26,719.00	23,280.00	128,438.00
Hats, hatters' goods, and furs.....	407,931.00	270,713.00	287,133.00	561,449.00	1,527,226.00
Horses, for breeding purposes.....	3,378.00	.....	579.00	.....	8,957.00
Hosiery.....	43,715.00	32,747.00	32,848.00	43,398.00	122,708.00
India rubber.....	11,776.00	5,977.00	8,452.00	9,098.00	30,303.00
Jewelry and precious stones.....	240,128.00	349,413.00	313,791.00	457,066.00	1,360,398.00
Laces, tulles, crapes, and veillings.....	140,007.00	116,862.00	206,274.00	146,784.00	609,927.00
Linen goods.....	28,030.00	17,135.00	15,236.00	11,708.00	72,109.00
Macaroni.....	6,065.00	11,768.00	6,230.00	2,463.00	26,516.00
Merinos, cashmeres, and miscellaneous dress goods.....	959,819.00	340,622.00	572,419.00	158,351.00	2,031,211.00
Millstones, plaster, and cement.....	5,349.00	6,987.00	116.00	4,640.00	17,092.00
Miscellaneous.....	578,663.00	229,419.00	443,295.00	197,783.00	1,449,150.00
Musical instruments.....	17,207.00	16,768.00	13,780.00	19,333.00	67,058.00
Oils, except essential.....	.....	2,135.00	728.00	.....	2,863.00
Optical and scientific instruments.....	145,740.00	81,939.00	54,523.00	59,466.00	341,668.00
Paints and colors.....	25,818.00	17,960.00	16,793.00	18,363.00	78,943.00
Platinum.....	5,036.00	5,619.00	2,519.00	26,152.00	39,326.00
Preserved fruits and vegetables.....	35,204.00	30,115.00	22,798.00	45,257.00	133,369.00
Preserved meat and sardines.....	698.00	16,000.00	16,262.00	13,908.00	46,868.00
Rags.....	865.00	8,628.00	12,935.00	6,155.00	23,663.00
Seeds and plants.....	2,821.00	111,464.00	37,367.00	8,212.00	154,864.00
Shawls.....	28,960.00	4,814.00	4,465.00	1,991.00	42,230.00
Silk, manufactures of.....	160,038.00	92,877.00	147,254.00	63,692.00	463,861.00
Skins, hides, and leather.....	144,356.00	111,747.00	147,378.00	163,509.00	566,990.00
Stationery and paper.....	16,760.00	11,626.00	7,295.00	20,966.00	56,647.00
Straw goods.....	2,734.00	1,188.00	.....	.....	8,922.00
Sugar and confectionery.....	35,879.00	31,578.00	16,542.00	14,544.00	98,543.00
Toilet articles and perfumery.....	79,937.00	145,824.00	132,616.00	141,873.00	500,250.00
Upholstery goods and wall paper.....	338,684.00	91,394.00	101,095.00	60,191.00	591,364.00
Whalebone and horn strips for corsets.....	61,479.00	31,781.00	20,387.00	39,167.00	152,814.00
Willows, wood, wood ware, empty barrels.....	14,334.00	2,864.00	7,516.00	7,210.00	31,924.00
Wines.....	8,434.00	5,054.00	1,595.00	5,283.00	20,366.00
Wool.....	5,059.00	2,624.00	1,852.00	.....	9,535.00
Woolen cloth.....	26,814.00	6,466.00	7,131.00	8,879.00	49,290.00
Total.....	6,334,667.00	4,054,705.00	4,960,489.00	3,632,058.00	18,981,919.00
RHEIMS AND TROYES. ¹					
Buckles.....	2,127.45	316.52	316.52	.....	2,760.49
Caoutchouc.....	2,375.65	3,936.04	4,301.00	3,795.65	14,408.34
China ware.....	8,066.05	6,310.52	3,994.52	10,091.71	28,462.60
Corsets.....	409.45	.....	257.07	241.14	907.66
Cotton goods.....	1,111.85	1,532.03	2,170.09	2,053.71	6,867.68
Cutlery.....	.....	.....	.....	141.36	141.36
Drugs.....	193.00	34.74	2,137.66	5,189.00	7,554.40
Fancy goods.....	635.25	456.25	.....	.....	1,091.50

¹The exports declared at the Troyes agency, and included in the above statement, amounted to \$281,921, against \$688,896 during the previous year, and comprised the following goods: Hosiery, \$75,800; kid gloves, \$204,056; furniture, \$73.

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in France during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
RHEIMS AND TROYES—cont'd.					
Glass:					
Glassware.....	\$6,021.60	\$1,946.80	\$1,596.88	\$1,624.10	\$11,189.38
Mirrors.....	28,589.85	8,249.97	309.38	2,535.22	39,684.42
Watch crystals.....	1,905.50	234.18	1,563.68	528.37	4,231.73
Window.....	713.50	5,844.17	8,273.91	2,034.75	16,356.33
Hosiery.....	3,148.78	20,478.05	46,004.81	6,228.58	75,860.22
Iron:					
Iron carriage attachments.....			447.76		447.76
Steel printing designs.....	1,814.40	1,241.95	172.52	485.20	3,714.07
Steel tubes and hardware.....		8,115.71		2,702.47	10,818.18
Kid gloves.....	92,265.27	36,142.70	55,355.80	23,284.10	206,057.87
Lithographic cards and maps.....	86.85	91.86	115.02	103.17	396.90
Machinery.....	810.80	1,061.50	595.40		2,467.70
Musical instruments.....		696.70	84.15	105.85	886.70
Oxen hair.....	674.90		1,025.22		1,700.12
Putty.....	174.50				174.50
Rabbit skins.....	2,546.45	523.03	8,800.85	6,871.76	18,241.59
Silk, shoddy or waste.....	177.55				177.55
Slippers.....		618.05			618.05
Statuary.....	3,805.95	2,743.68	3,664.50	1,799.72	12,013.85
Straw hats.....		58.10	215.58	360.75	634.43
Tiles.....	1,563.10	1,970.33	2,911.21	2,090.76	8,535.40
Tin foil.....		431.61	115.80	87.30	634.71
Wall paper.....			657.16		657.16
Wash blue.....	969.80	495.15	901.81	720.90	3,087.16
Willow ware.....	11,828.35	7,101.15	7,123.25	6,524.65	32,578.40
Wine:					
Brandy and rum.....	328.85			726.43	1,055.28
Champagne.....	565,896.45	1,187,192.10	688,005.05	1,074,241.95	3,465,335.55
Woolen goods.....	10,762.05		5,520.95	1,152.10	17,435.10
Sundries.....	253.70	992.20	113.87	34.35	1,374.12
Total.....	749,237.90	1,248,313.09	846,250.42	1,154,755.05	3,998,556.46
Total for preceding year.....	1,335,453.51	2,261,037.70	1,531,180.72	1,702,209.82	6,829,911.75
Decrease.....	586,215.61	1,012,724.61	684,930.30	547,454.77	2,831,355.29
ROUBAIX.					
Aniline colors.....			572.00		572.00
Animal hair.....	1,928.00	2,669.00	1,747.00	1,639.00	7,983.00
Buttons.....		132.00			132.00
Card clothing.....	2,832.00	976.00	3,875.00	2,821.00	10,504.00
Dress goods.....	609,794.00	218,235.00	396,578.00	264,763.00	1,489,370.00
Glass.....	680.00				680.00
Schappe.....		4,046.00	3,155.00	425.00	7,626.00
Upholstery goods.....	58,193.00	20,271.00	45,391.00	41,780.00	165,635.00
Yarns.....	4,553.00	285.00	3,818.00	6,683.00	15,319.00
Total.....	677,960.00	246,614.00	455,186.00	818,111.00	1,697,821.00
ST. ETIENNE.					
Axles.....			824.68		824.68
Bonbons.....	275.10	4,129.24	1,729.30	201.42	6,335.06
Braids.....	8,102.33	6,889.33	8,165.35	13,707.52	36,864.53
Button stock.....	11,089.42	2,267.20	3,059.11	4,656.25	21,071.98
Cheese.....	10,706.72	6,745.66	1,273.40	6,276.07	25,002.05
Chestnuts.....				253.19	253.19
Cravats.....		1,218.53			1,218.53
Galloons.....	2,200.28	214.01			2,414.29
Gauze.....	820.00				820.00
Gloves.....	198,972.09	9,985.83	3,116.52	3,315.62	215,339.56
Glove skins.....	7,275.80				7,275.80
Hats.....	436.32	581.98	98.81		1,116.21
Headles.....	1,354.84	1,839.14		3,375.80	6,569.78
Knives.....	315.23			230.16	545.39
Laces.....	20,015.29	29,038.64	44,848.47	7,618.30	101,521.70
Linings.....	1,763.69	2,662.56	324.03		4,750.28
Liquors.....	1,406.79				1,406.79
Mineral water.....	414.08	193.00	949.89	561.21	2,118.18
Mohair.....	3,462.22	4,001.17			7,463.39
Placards.....	926.47				926.47
Pinah.....	4,871.72				4,871.72
Rat traps.....	1,718.84	2,219.29	970.96	839.16	5,748.27

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in France during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
ST. ETIENNE—continued.					
Ribbons:					
Silk.....	\$47,717.15	\$10,268.83	\$78,912.54	\$85,903.62	\$222,791.64
Velvet.....	116,062.13	83,915.94	115,838.02	68,431.69	383,767.78
Elastic.....	2,918.52	1,479.80	1,965.16	496.09	6,859.57
Silk, raw.....		517.87		1,021.47	1,539.34
Velvet, piece.....	19,331.23				19,331.22
Walnuts.....	2,855.72				2,855.72
Miscellaneous.....	315.16			804.94	620.10
Total.....	465,343.13	168,126.32	265,576.26	197,192.51	1,092,238.22

DECLARED EXPORTS, 1895.

Value of declared exports from France to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
ANGERS.					
Books		\$196.44	\$638.24	\$2,393.63	\$3,227.31
Iron, molded				120.47	120.47
Kernel of a green walnut		424.83	3,351.97	3,477.04	7,253.39
Wine orange	\$2,884.93	1,531.71	1,501.75	1,458.72	7,377.11
Plants	211.86	26,717.86	12,490.03		39,419.24
Rosaries	219.10	1,054.61	180.60		1,454.31
Seeds	764.75		14,006.02		14,770.78
Vermicelli	219.14			254.47	473.61
Wines	1,744.83	4,424.52	2,536.84	3,568.37	12,274.06
Total					86,370.28
BREST.					
Sprats		22,216.16	16,993.10	12,756.05	51,965.31
Sardines	89,288.00	13,445.84	16,669.80	1,185.75	70,589.39
Petits pois	4,110.00		691.15	606.70	5,407.85
Macquereaux		405.30	2,793.30	494.45	3,693.05
Thon			175.05		175.05
Total					131,830.66
CALAIS. ¹					
Cement			6,116.50	4,909.51	11,026.01
Lace	56,787.41	787,287.85	751,518.28	260,423.37	1,895,936.41
Lastings				2,266.86	2,266.86
Linen, table				128.24	128.24
Mackerel				2,523.15	2,523.15
Oil, poppy		116.00		111.93	227.93
Vellings				699.62	699.62
Velvet			640.28	3,962.70	4,602.98
Total	56,787.41	787,358.85	758,275.06	275,029.88	1,827,415.70
CANNES.					
Almonds, shelled and crushed				65.47	65.47
Carboys				30.11	30.11
Confectionery	141.85	436.47	21.62	141.86	741.80
Earthenware, pottery	423.72	830.94	352.50	197.83	1,804.99
Furniture				494.66	494.66
Household goods				482.50	482.50
Linen		978.40	94.28		1,067.78

¹The figures as contained in this "annual return of exports" are correct only as showing the amounts declared for the quarter ended June 30, 1895, in this consular district (Departments of Pas-de-Calais and Somme). Prior to April 1, 1895, an unknown quantity or value of merchandise exported from this consular district was declared at the consulate at Rouen, and the figures as given under "September 30," of \$56,787.41, only cover the declarations at this office (Calais) from September 21 to 30, 1894, inclusive.—Charles W. Shepard, Consul.

Value of declared exports from France to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
CANNES—continued.					
Machinery			\$198. 00		\$198. 00
Marble work			50. 95		50. 95
Meal, almond			104. 22	\$80. 82	185. 04
Oil:					
Almond	\$477. 03	\$1,485. 14	1,181. 98	1,078. 26	4,167. 41
Olive	9,477. 20	10,297. 67	15,763. 23	10,363. 82	45,901. 92
Perfumery	85,851. 42	214,048. 48	108,735. 02	87,490. 73	496,625. 65
Photographs			1,119. 40		1,119. 40
Total	95,871. 22	228,022. 10	127,616. 30	100,421. 06	551,930. 68
CAUDEY.					
Laces	15,969. 00	26,780. 00	23,984. 00	3,777. 00	70,510. 00
Machinery		109. 00		88. 00	192. 00
Tiles	1,296. 00	1,960. 00	1,999. 00	487. 00	5,742. 00
Total	17,265. 00	28,849. 00	25,983. 00	4,347. 00	76,444. 00
COGNAC.					
Brandy	145,621. 65	227,894. 07	140,325. 78	171,087. 32	684,878. 82
Brass-wire netting	214. 58		1,036. 60	600. 92	1,852. 10
Books, old			151. 51		151. 51
Cordage, old rope			115. 18		115. 18
Paper		213. 17	284. 61	599. 21	1,046. 99
Rags		1,008. 24	3,337. 81		4,346. 06
Safety bands			118. 17		118. 17
Sirup, alcoholized			775. 74		775. 74
Wine	722. 61	184. 21			906. 82
Total	146,558. 84	229,294. 74	146,092. 85	172,237. 45	694,183. 88
DIJON.					
Fruit juices	484. 40				484. 40
Hardware, machinery, and tools	4,400. 69	3,071. 05	5,606. 12	5,183. 30	18,261. 16
Linen lace goods	9,780. 73	12,497. 35	10,999. 61	4,814. 81	37,192. 50
Macaroni	3,409. 92	4,620. 54	1,373. 39	655. 43	10,059. 28
Musical instruments	1,247. 84	332. 15		1,369. 33	2,949. 32
Optical goods (spectacles)	1,010. 81	1,985. 90	2,220. 22	3,120. 02	8,286. 95
Pipes and smokers' articles	18,497. 50	16,335. 65	26,670. 19	24,641. 02	86,144. 36
Stones, precious and false			198. 94		198. 94
Watches	7,025. 54	11,143. 29	8,876. 88	9,039. 83	36,085. 54
Weights and scales	356. 64				356. 64
Wines and liquors	10,731. 18	49,735. 84	12,106. 49	22,781. 94	95,355. 45
Wood sticks	553. 91				553. 91
Total	57,499. 16	99,671. 77	67,151. 84	71,605. 68	295,928. 45
DUNKIRK.					
Chalk	4,753. 00	9,671. 00		781. 00	15,155. 00
Flax	5,988. 00		325. 00	4,536. 00	13,781. 00
Jute yarn		337. 00			337. 00
Linseed		133,286. 00			133,286. 00
Manila rope			1,627. 00	300. 00	1,927. 00
Pipes	157. 00	984. 00	299. 00	199. 00	1,589. 00
Rags				119. 00	119. 00
Total	10,898. 00	144,228. 00	5,183. 00	5,885. 00	166,194. 00
GRENOBLE.					
Cheese	9,131. 03	17,765. 37	6,936. 03	12,280. 56	46,112. 99
Furniture		70. 90			70. 90
Fasteners		346. 82			346. 82
Gloves	464,791. 71	316,246. 21	428,773. 68	229,275. 70	1,439,087. 30
Liquors	6,474. 12	12,794. 65	3,229. 10	13,722. 80	36,220. 67
Machinery		137. 28		728. 32	865. 60
Pastes, alimentary	1,831. 10	1,561. 63	823. 69	598. 98	4,815. 40
Skins, raw and dressed	7,058. 55	12,187. 31	28,840. 42	19,602. 81	67,689. 09
Tapes			368. 59		368. 59
Walnuts	5,096. 88	52,788. 45	16,874. 53	13,185. 68	87,945. 49
Wool	1,747. 65	1,803. 39	3,649. 71		7,400. 75
Wets			825. 29		825. 29
Total					1,691,248. 89

Value of declared exports from France to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
HAVRE.					
Arsenic		\$519.10			\$519.10
Art. works of, painting		751.81	\$8,247.66	\$2,164.88	11,163.85
Books	\$114.80	2,514.12		48.25	2,677.17
Beans		810.60			810.60
Brandy	395.65				395.65
Bristles	3,318.48	15,280.66	5,727.90	2,370.56	28,697.50
Bric-a-brac	13,810.38	10,051.77	1,226.61	579.00	25,667.76
Calfskins, leather, and hides	25,771.12	23,099.54	97,043.65	188,961.07	334,875.38
Carpets				120.63	120.63
Cheese	3,294.46	16,605.92	8,565.79	8,651.99	37,118.16
Cocoa	241.78		261.86	4,601.17	5,104.81
Church ornaments	2,463.86		1,218.36	1,451.75	5,133.47
Crockery		89.50			89.50
Coffee	443,292.24	11,905.21	258,746.11		713,943.56
Extract of coffee	95.19				95.19
Cutlery		92.98			92.98
Personal effects		1,457.15			1,457.15
Cotton goods					841.80
Dye-stuffs	33,876.00	25,032.65	33,902.52	35,349.18	128,160.25
Flint		443.90		183.35	627.25
Feathers	2,943.03	3,993.15	2,738.24	1,894.99	11,559.41
Furniture		699.91	4,784.59	289.50	5,774.00
Glass (antique)			1,183.25	1,226.63	2,414.88
Gum			1,699.15		1,699.15
Hair		276.60			276.60
Hams	225.81				225.81
Hair, calf	389.32		2,500.66	3,036.74	5,926.72
Indigo		3,565.44			3,565.44
Harness and saddlery	552.33		77.57		629.90
Horses and buffaloes		2,168.65			2,168.65
Household effects	3,705.60				3,705.60
India rubber	3,980.77	10,555.75	5,904.72		20,441.24
Jewelry		1,544.00			1,544.00
Laces and tulles				49.41	49.41
Lemons				311.76	311.76
Liquors	11,343.08	18,905.18	17,813.41	13,361.41	61,423.08
Millstones, plaster, and cement				9.94	9.94
Nickel	3,742.62	3,740.66	3,731.82		11,215.10
Nacre	1,911.16	2,018.01	1,419.68	723.54	6,072.34
Oils	4,507.47	8,074.41		345.00	7,927.59
Nuts		12,281.22			12,281.22
Yellow ochre	341.31	1,308.85	940.38	1,544.24	4,134.78
Ores, emery	5,790.00				5,790.00
Plassava	998.73				998.73
Prussiate potash		3,206.21	649.20		3,855.41
Vegetables	146.19	1,535.54	1,809.97	159.89	3,651.59
Pepper	11,257.83				11,257.83
Preserves	80.11		582.47	643.08	1,255.66
Old rope or bagging	4,986.49	5,668.79	2,696.69	4,268.93	17,620.90
Saffron	1,189.67	1,472.04	2,856.48		5,518.19
Seeds, plants, and trees	8,550.77	20,489.45	16,527.78	5,890.36	51,458.36
Shells	96.50			3,095.63	3,192.13
Oleostearin	1,447.50	1,437.06		36,269.81	39,154.37
Bags			12,940.24	4,870.89	17,811.13
Sausages			63.66	211.34	275.03
Sledge	135.10				135.10
Snails		350.11	146.16	2.32	498.59
Stationery				2,655.45	2,655.45
Telegraphic appliances	2,588.71				2,588.71
Sugar and confectionery		436.29	55.46	55.46	547.21
Tallow	2,846.94		11,491.88	22,489.07	36,827.89
Toilet articles and perfumery				557.88	557.88
Upholstery goods and wall paper				386.00	386.00
Whalebone				518.37	518.37
Wood (fustic)	115.41			1,392.96	1,508.37
Wines		746.86		1,264.54	2,011.40
Wool, angora	2,981.60	27,419.54	14,100.57	3,854.28	48,355.99
Wool		2,363.61			2,363.61
Total	603,477.31	237,831.54	521,719.47	355,698.26	1,717,711.15
Total for preceding year	833,257.45	588,627.26	678,255.52	479,971.73	2,574,881.14
Decrease	229,780.14	350,840.72	156,536.05	124,278.47	857,409.99

Value of declared exports from France to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
LILLE.					
Beet seed.....		\$7,581.00	\$514.00	\$1,151.00	\$9,246.00
Chemicals.....	\$8,704.00	23,307.00	14,822.00	19,844.09	66,677.00
Clover seed.....			2,713.00		2,713.00
Cotton goods.....	751.00	1,858.00	681.00	536.00	3,321.00
Cotton waste.....				2,053.00	2,053.00
Cow hair.....			961.00	2,568.00	3,529.00
Chromes.....			158.00	334.00	492.00
Dress goods.....			11,273.00	1,335.00	12,608.00
Flax and tow waste.....	14,237.00	8,622.00	11,308.00	9,056.00	43,223.00
Flax.....	9,690.00	89,591.00	60,023.00	43,155.00	201,459.00
Glass.....	259.00	2,773.00	225.00	207.00	3,464.00
Jute yarn.....	5,608.00	12,508.00	11,869.00	7,836.00	37,811.00
Machinery.....	246.00				246.00
Malt.....	4,313.00	3,705.00	3,937.00	7,055.00	19,010.00
Marble.....	804.00	1,077.00	882.00		3,363.00
Rags.....			297.00		297.00
Soap grease.....	7,516.00	11,421.00	8,868.00	13,147.00	40,952.00
Tiles.....				232.00	232.00
Thread.....	2,105.00	5,079.00	3,699.00	5,078.00	16,559.00
Tops.....				11,878.00	11,878.00
Upholstery goods.....	146.00	478.00	3,464.00	15,736.00	19,804.00
Wool.....		9,412.00	17,084.00	89,164.00	56,060.00
Wool waste.....			47,968.00	101,208.00	149,176.00
Works of art in marble.....			284.00	1,851.00	1,635.00
Yarns.....			9,849.00	37,482.00	37,331.00
Total.....	54,879.00	178,107.00	210,879.00	300,394.00	743,759.00
LIMOGES.					
Canned vegetables, truffles....	1,140.31	1,680.83	5,043.21	800.95	8,665.30
China.....	259,392.57	184,670.83	247,678.03	279,581.29	971,322.72
Costumes.....			235.36		235.36
Enamels.....				215.43	215.43
Gloves.....		691.00			691.00
Liqueurs.....		275.00	243.95		518.95
Pâtes de foies gras.....			411.14		411.14
Rabbit hair.....	13,345.17	2,191.64	4,322.55	4,964.72	23,724.08
Total.....	263,878.05	189,509.30	257,784.24	325,562.39	1,004,563.98
LORIENT.					
Petits pois.....	71,247.36	2,534.74			73,882.10
Sardines.....	45,681.63	20,922.07	6,481.73	8,060.26	81,095.69
Total.....					154,927.79
LYONS.					
Argols.....	83,077.29	96,857.54	58,905.14	10,583.89	249,423.36
Brandy.....		4,801.54	4,551.52		9,353.06
Bronzes.....		249.26			249.26
Candlewicks.....	4,153.03	487.13	3,557.66	2,032.38	10,230.20
Celluloid, manufactures of.....	914.00	571.04	4,641.40	2,098.50	8,224.94
Charcoal, for censers.....	378.86			378.85	755.21
Church ornaments and metal trimmings.....	38,676.94	47,376.58	46,212.72	54,681.99	187,148.23
Combs, horn.....		512.89			512.89
Cotton goods.....		701.38			701.38
Dye stuffs.....	6,491.04	8,310.51	7,300.78	10,181.21	32,283.54
Flowers, artificial.....		283.56			283.56
Furs, hatters'.....	2,085.41	5,954.76	3,088.04	1,743.09	12,871.30
Glass, plate.....		3,975.26	5,411.94		9,387.20
Glucose.....	354.18				354.18
Glue and gelatin.....	6,830.85	12,967.13	11,416.49	12,451.72	43,666.19
Hair, animal.....	1,734.10		163.63		1,897.73
Hardware, machinery, and tools.....	219.35	2,658.93	1,108.64	6,943.56	10,930.48
Macaroni and alimentary pastes.....	11,976.72	12,931.95	15,067.35	5,449.52	46,025.54
Marbles for mosaics.....	3,848.52	2,353.60	1,708.92	3,486.19	11,397.23
Mineral waters.....	16,635.63	5,356.36	2,436.43	4,099.93	29,128.34
Musical strings and instruments.....		748.16		1,736.26	2,484.42
Paper and pasteboard.....	226.82	638.42	430.80		1,296.04

Value of declared exports from France to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
LYONS—continued.					
Plants, flowers, and seeds.....		\$631.48	\$418.79		\$1,045.27
Preserved fruits.....	\$2,572.47	6,162.96	1,129.57	\$1,218.10	11,078.10
Rags.....			667.08		667.08
Sausages.....	497.85		154.20		652.05
Silk:					
Combed.....			3,520.14	337.87	3,858.01
Raw.....	132,844.71	261,908.25	314,066.76	504,078.48	1,212,898.14
Spun.....	429.23	1,811.07	9,794.00	1,443.41	13,547.71
Waste.....	10,957.19	140,259.07	38,203.10	12,785.04	202,204.40
Handkerchiefs, ties, and flags.....	5,203.29	3,585.57	1,045.72	4,493.08	14,277.66
Piece goods.....	845,678.72	815,498.85	904,685.02	556,333.25	3,122,696.84
Pongees.....	142,770.92	325,519.75	607,978.80	221,787.08	1,298,056.55
Ribbons.....	19,066.75	21,488.55	31,521.98	26,181.96	98,259.24
Tulles and crepes.....	156,180.26	306,138.25	400,095.01	170,268.25	1,032,681.77
Velvets and plushes.....	148,032.90	103,498.55	104,888.82	119,063.10	475,471.37
Skins, hides, and leather.....	13,544.53	16,700.00	12,681.15	54,817.24	97,743.62
Statuary.....				482.50	482.50
Terrazas.....	410.04	371.67			781.71
Theatrical goods.....		209.02			209.02
Thread, metallic.....	195.51	738.10	6,131.67	614.90	7,680.18
Wines.....		1,073.30	1,582.99	819.48	3,475.77
Woolen goods.....	195.51	283.52			479.03
Total.....	1,656,182.62	2,213,607.15	2,605,141.20	1,791,882.83	8,266,813.80

Value of declared exports for the year ended June 30, 1895.

Articles.	Bastia.	Toulon.	Cette.	Marseilles.
MARSEILLES AND AGENCIES.				
Asphalt.....				\$5,648.63
Candied fruit.....	\$2,096.83		\$36,724.07	60,276.69
Cement and sulphate of lime.....				28,844.05
Cork and corks.....				1,000.00
Chemicals:				
Glycerin.....				60,011.86
Verdigris.....			6,160.71	
All other.....				2,067.21
Drugs:				
Argols and tartar.....			111,359.28	93,170.76
Leaves, roots, seeds, etc.....			5,360.98	39,919.73
All other.....				13,807.79
Essential oils, perfumery, and pomatum.....			2,149.31	3,160.04
Gloves.....			2,167.92	
Gins.....				66,522.61
Hair, cattle.....				78,648.73
India rubber.....				8,270.77
Macaroni, vermicelli, etc.....				52,623.30
Marble and stone.....	25.58		2,378.05	17,717.77
Metals and ores, all other.....				10,356.28
Nuts:				
Almonds.....	5,731.06			177,555.27
Filberts.....				6,133.19
Walnuts.....			5,227.43	115,802.74
All other.....			2,418.18	7,122.15
Other.....				40,661.48
Oils:				
Olive.....				144,177.42
Sesame.....				4,842.38
All other except essential.....			170.20	134,011.67
Paper.....				53,689.11
Provisions and vegetables:				
Beans.....				95,754.97
Capers and olives.....			1,209.03	3,002.55
Truffles.....				1,834.68
All other.....			795.84	25,063.54
Rags and old rope.....				47,046.32

Value of declared exports for the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Bastia.	Toulon.	Cette.	Marseilles.
MARSEILLES AND AGENCIES—continued.				
Seeds and flowers not medicinal:				
Bulbs.....		\$49, 179. 90		\$448. 00
Canary seed.....			\$11, 498. 78	4, 025. 13
Immortelles.....		6, 067. 58		
Seeds, all other, etc.....		809. 61	403. 41	87, 006. 27
Skins and hides:				
Raw.....				567, 422. 72
Tanned skins and leather.....				25, 192. 57
Soap.....				63, 353. 21
Terra alba.....				10, 139. 60
Water, mineral.....				4, 620. 00
Wines and liquors:				
Wine.....			5, 461. 45	13, 340. 16
Vermuth.....				47, 277. 71
Liquors.....			106. 68	3, 111. 11
Wood:				
Walnut, olive, and other cabinet.....				36, 907. 05
Sticks, handles, etc.....				15, 064. 90
Wool.....				787, 394. 43
Beauxite, mineral.....		7, 933. 77	3, 659. 71	2, 316. 00
Wood for pipes.....				39, 727. 82
Sundries.....				38, 398. 52
Total	\$7, 853. 47	64, 731. 98	198, 181. 55	3, 083, 000. 44

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
NANTES.					
Books.....		\$195. 44	\$388. 24	\$2, 393. 63	\$3, 227. 31
Boxes, empty.....	\$10, 727. 25	1, 434. 93	747. 10		12, 909. 28
Fish, in oil.....		56. 50			56. 50
Foie-gras.....	1, 378. 44	118. 73	830. 50	787. 94	3, 190. 61
Hotchpotch.....		158. 00			158. 00
Hardware.....				120. 47	120. 47
Kidney beans.....		69. 49	79. 25		148. 74
Mineral orange.....	2, 884. 93	1, 531. 71	1, 501. 75	1, 458. 72	7, 377. 11
Macaroni.....		795. 19			795. 19
Mackerel.....		501. 80	3, 243. 84	494. 45	4, 240. 09
Macédoine.....	89. 13		131. 98		221. 11
Mushrooms.....	1, 167. 13	2, 195. 34			3, 362. 47
Oil, linseed.....	171. 08	91. 38			262. 46
Pease.....	108, 522. 89	6, 984. 68	2, 254. 40	1, 409. 24	119, 171. 21
Plants.....	211. 86	26, 717. 36	12, 490. 02		39, 419. 24
Rosaries.....	219. 10	1, 054. 61	180. 60		1, 454. 31
Sardines.....	62, 378. 64	77, 735. 53	48, 809. 19	18, 528. 55	207, 151. 91
String beans.....	269. 33		274. 40		543. 73
Strawberries, canned.....			78. 28		78. 28
Seeds.....	764. 76		14, 006. 02		14, 770. 78
Sprats.....		22, 216. 16	20, 617. 84	30, 098. 85	72, 932. 85
Truffles.....	174. 32		1, 096. 24		1, 270. 56
Thon.....			300. 25		300. 25
Tripe.....	27. 02				27. 02
Vermicelli.....	219. 14			254. 47	473. 61
Wines.....	1, 744. 32	4, 424. 52	2, 536. 84	3, 568. 37	12, 274. 06
Walnuts, green.....		424. 88	3, 351. 97	3, 477. 04	7, 253. 39
Total.....					516, 189. 54
Total for preceding year.....					621, 987. 60
Decrease.....					105, 798. 06
NICE.					
Bronze.....			137. 61		137. 61
Bulbs, flower.....	109. 76				109. 76
Earthenware.....		139. 88			139. 88
Furniture.....			252. 83		252. 83
Hides, salted.....				2, 277. 13	2, 277. 13
Household goods.....			1, 980. 00		1, 980. 00
Liquors.....	148. 70				148. 70
Oil, olive.....	4, 781. 09	5, 099. 98	5, 069. 46	5, 012. 24	20, 962. 77
Total.....	5, 089. 55	5, 239. 86	7, 289. 90	7, 289. 37	25, 958. 68

Value of declared exports for the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June. 30.	
BOURBAIX.					
Billiard cloths.....			\$680.00		\$680.00
Carbonate of potash.....	\$1,228.00	\$2,893.00	5,005.00	\$5,521.00	14,647.00
Combs.....			274.00	539.00	813.00
Clover seed.....	3,938.00	840.00			4,768.00
Cotton goods.....		1,183.00	3,127.00		4,310.00
Dress goods.....	307,506.00	350,420.00	1,058,189.00	782,245.00	2,498,350.00
Grease.....	2,985.00	4,350.00	781.00	2,193.00	10,269.00
Knit goods.....			63.00		63.00
Leather.....			447.00		447.00
Miscellaneous.....	1,433.00			4,743.00	6,176.00
Paper stock.....			66.00		66.00
Rags.....		779.00			779.00
Silk waste.....	7,888.00	5,261.00	5,028.00	2,531.00	20,703.00
Upholstery goods.....	69,094.00	91,505.00	111,917.00	80,087.00	352,603.00
Woolen cloths.....			2,288.00	3,377.00	5,665.00
Wool waste.....	87,038.00	183,719.00	98,636.00	259.00	369,652.00
Yarns.....		5,289.00	16,037.00	43,594.00	64,920.00
Total.....	481,110.00	646,188.00	1,300,483.00	925,089.00	3,352,870.00
TROYES.					
Hosiery.....	1,284.20	24,520.92	142,394.62	53,079.57	221,279.31
Kid gloves.....	123,236.58	88,035.33	134,117.40	84,600.20	379,989.51
Sundries.....		12.95			12.95
Total.....	124,520.78	112,559.20	276,512.02	87,679.77	601,281.77
Total for preceding year.....	95,414.05	56,620.75	101,399.21	28,557.03	281,991.04
Increase.....	29,106.73	55,948.45	175,112.81	59,122.74	319,290.73
ST. ETIENNE.					
Bonbons.....	1,789.65	4,555.89	1,149.06	910.69	8,405.29
Braids.....	9,023.63	13,355.47	12,768.87	11,119.96	46,267.92
Button stock.....	3,354.99	7,393.53	2,961.51	9,248.59	22,953.62
Cheese.....	4,073.77	5,955.38	4,196.59	5,097.45	19,322.19
Cloth.....		321.26			321.26
Cravats.....				282.81	282.81
Gloves.....	9,248.51	11,077.61	17,690.29	6,845.73	45,432.14
Glove skin.....				4,009.33	4,009.33
Guns.....			138.18		138.18
Harness, looms.....	590.58	1,032.81	1,086.63	1,878.94	4,538.96
Knives.....	310.17	1,010.10	306.26	120.39	1,747.02
Laces.....	34,340.92	64,777.76	56,862.83	19,565.90	175,547.41
Linings.....	1,569.59	199.85	713.39	973.57	3,156.40
Locks.....	170.49		167.54		338.03
Macaroni.....		395.85	744.85	448.68	1,589.38
Mineral water.....		290.55			290.55
Rat traps.....	1,984.77	6,633.63	2,932.81	2,917.19	14,468.51
Ribbons:					
Silk.....	48,477.04	65,519.92	121,068.03	45,539.13	280,624.12
Velvet.....	113,773.04	68,820.03	111,733.54	101,546.47	395,873.08
Elastic.....	1,146.76	1,643.03	2,954.74	1,575.58	7,320.11
Scythes.....			162.00		162.00
Silk, raw.....	422.94	414.19			837.13
Velvet, piece.....	3,895.49	1,898.09			5,793.58
Miscellaneous.....	67.30	122.71		99.94	289.95
Total.....	234,238.64	255,987.66	337,577.82	212,475.84	1,040,279.46
Total for preceding year.....					1,092,238.22
Decrease.....					51,958.76
VEVAY.					
Cheese.....			429.04		429.00
Chocolate.....			215.19		215.19
Hardware.....	6,094.44	10,234.21	9,415.89		25,744.54
Household effects.....		313.63		13,443.80	13,757.43
Leather.....	4,356.65	17,388.91	5,067.95	10,356.57	37,160.08
Musical boxes.....	14,142.33	35,539.02	12,242.76	14,013.92	75,938.03
Marble.....	449.28	287.38			736.66
Products of milk.....	5,908.31	29,449.29	7,429.73	20,622.24	63,409.57
Watches and watch materials.....	285.45	17,074.13	7,561.16	3,728.95	28,649.69
Wine.....		651.95			651.95
Total.....	31,236.46	110,938.52	42,351.72	62,165.48	246,692.18

BOULOGNE.

Imports and exports at Boulogne-sur-Mer for the year ended June 30, 1894.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.
Twine, trimmings, and ribbons, etc:	<i>Pounds.</i>		Phormium tenax, etc	<i>Pounds.</i>	
Silk	960,000	\$5,800,000	Tobacco	2,888,200	\$154,020
Woolen	4,843,800	3,380,007	Indigo	225,000	150,140
Cotton	2,774,000	3,800,000	Paper, cardboard, books, etc	80,000	10,996
Wool and wool waste	18,282,200	3,009,600	Cast iron, iron, and steel	719,600	113,200
Yarn of all kinds	3,580,400	2,000,300	Cheese	1,891,600	102,222
Clockwork	3,235,800	1,700,607	Pottery, glass, and crystal ware	689,600	102,406
Jute goods, rough	38,559,200	1,715,180	Woodwork and furniture	3,056,000	117,500
Cork wood	2,121,800	1,060,800	Oils and essences	447,600	99,100
Dressed hides and leather goods	1,200,200	1,040,040	Varnish of all kinds	17,600	83,140
Silk and waste silk	431,000	1,010,087	Felt, woolen, and silk hats	456,000	85,500
Straw and spartan plaits	1,098,600	1,900,604	Buttons, toys, etc	18,600	85,000
Mother-of-pearl shells	2,601,000	864,040	Needles	107,400	83,200
Eggs of all sorts	6,117,200	770,400	Greases and lard grease	41,400	70,020
Wood, timber	70,137,000	710,482	Hair	410,800	55,200
Horses	2,815,800	600,000	Flour, wheat, etc	108,600	55,002
India rubber and gutta-percha goods	439,600	660,300	Ores, sundry	4,265,500	51,502
Machinery	3,745,800	530,402	Steel pens	3,380,600	45,002
Metallic tools	1,589,200	513,144	Resins, exotic	39,000	40,200
Condensed milk	2,890,000	480,260	Whalebones, rough	168,400	37,200
Coals	216,129,400	452,014	Camphor	8,200	31,029
Coach builders' materials	177,000	390,240	Aniline dyes	43,400	30,500
Linen and flax twines and ribbons	422,000	360,009	Ice	43,000	31,120
Bones, hoops, and horns	3,690,400	271,420	Coffee	13,600,000	21,100
Fish	1,819,200	260,160	Sundry	15,600	3,309
Elephants' teeth	113,800	247,060	Gold and silver	13,959,000	880,200
Hides and rough furs	307,000	234,043	Direct imports from the United States:		1,340
Chemicals	13,697,600	217,800	Salt pork	766,028	
Rough india rubber and gutta-percha	279,000	189,140	Lard	263,180	
Cinchona bark	1,622,200	1-0,020	Coffee	101,262	
Meat, fresh and salted	988,000	180,090	Allspice	210	
			Mineral oil	82,500	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
Twine, trimmings, and ribbons:	<i>Pounds.</i>		Hides and rough furs	<i>Pounds.</i>	
Woolen	12,487,400	\$11,807,014	Feathers	1,264,400	\$241,920
Silk	1,123,400	6,413,015	Brushwork	51,600	216,400
Hides and leather goods	4,023,600	4,517,400	Chemicals	532,000	217,409
Dressed toys	4,758,800	3,640,388	Wools, wool waste	1,906,800	181,174
Cotton twine and trimmings and ribbons	1,539,000	2,705,004	Sugar	641,000	164,200
Wine	14,848,400	2,700,200	Pearls	3,989,200	170,200
Clockwork	1,147,400	2,213,000	Fish	200	153,209
Buttons and Paris articles	740,200	1,170,000	Optical and mathematical instruments	1,330,600	166,000
Yarns of all kinds	2,051,600	1,078,004	India rubber and gutta-percha	171,000	136,200
Corkwood	2,105,200	1,078,009	Poultry, dead	248,200	131,080
Eggs	8,132,200	950,201	Whalebone	548,800	180,200
Fruit	35,982,800	910,042	Animal hair (merino)	25,800	137,020
Pottery, glass and crystal goods	19,614,600	870,040	Glue	23,800	116,002
Silks, waste silk	299,800	811,305	Straw, etc, plait	2,141,000	116,630
Vegetables, fresh and otherwise	14,427,400	681,150	Tobacco	111,600	113,309
Musical instruments	1,326,800	553,070	Truffles	225,200	102,020
Tools, metal	2,842,600	567,090	Baskets	65,800	98,705
Rags	8,656,600	456,000	Machinery	434,200	95,020
Wood articles and furniture	1,743,400	517,115	Antiquities	785,600	93,029
Paper, cardboard, books, etc	1,335,600	307,107	Hair, animal	93,600	85,200
Condensed milk	2,930,200	303,430	Horses	185,400	82,004
Perfumery	763,600	297,104	Wearing apparel and linen	411,000	52,029
Cement	73,294,400	291,190	Iron, cast iron, and steel	5,200	62,320
Yeast	2,991,000	271,200	Potatoes	4,112,800	55,309
			Beer	7,494,200	63,179
			coal	1,272,800	50,920
			Sundries	21,380,800	32,072
			Gold and silver	15,472,000	1,367,050
				13,400	101,130

Navigation at the port of Boulogne-sur-Mer for the year ended June 30, 1894.

Flag, and from or to—	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
French:												
England	1	12	1	387	2	399			7	295	7	295
Germany			1	77	1	77						
Holland	1	81	1	74	2	155						
Spain			2	138	2	138	7	3,792	1	967	8	4,659
Portugal			17	2,432	17	2,432	1	141	7	1,556	8	1,697
Belgium	4	2,230			4	2,230	1	271			1	271
Roumania							1	1,138			1	1,138
French Indo-China							1	663			1	663
Algeria									2	293	2	293
Norwegian:												
Sweden	3	1,468	3	607	6	2,075	1	754	4	325	3	1,079
Russia	1	424	2	402	3	626			1	502	1	502
Norway	4	1,752	27	7,594	31	9,346	3	1,007	20	6,602	23	7,609
England	1	218			1	218	4	1,904	8	591	7	2,495
Germany			1	338	1	338	1	588			1	588
Brazil									2	788	2	788
English:												
Sweden	16	9,180			16	9,180	1	754			1	754
England	1,176	291,870	7	508	1,183	293,058	1,391	243,465	15	1,123	1,406	284,871
Belgium	1	1,394			1	1,394	1	1,783			1	1,783
Germany							1	494			1	494
India	2	3,372	5	9,187	7	12,559	4	5,476			4	5,476
Philippines	1	1,810			1	1,810						
Portugal							1	754			1	754
Russia			1	494	1	494						
Spain							1	467			1	467
Roumania							1	1,394			1	1,394
Norway									1	709	1	709
Holland									3	169	3	169
Dutch:												
England	1	493			1	493						
Holland	64	148,069			64	148,069	60	138,455			60	138,455
United States	54	132,966			54	132,966	50	142,974			59	142,974
Belgian:												
England	3	1,365			3	1,365	4	1,645			4	1,645
Belgium							1	455			1	455
German:												
Sweden			1	383	1	383						
Philippines			1	947	1	947						
England							3	1,489	1	947	4	2,436
Russian:												
Russia			1	389	1	389						
Sweden			4	1,649	4	1,649						
Swedish:												
Denmark			1	307	1	307						
Sweden			2	723	2	723						
England			1	159	1	159						
Danish:												
Russia			2	423	2	423						
Sweden			2	261	2	261						
Denmark			2	423	2	423						
England			1	129	1	129						
Austrian:												
England							1	708			1	708

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, *Consul.*

ROUEN, *October, 1894.*

CALAIS.

Imports at Calais for the year ended June 30, 1894.

Articles.	Quantity.	Whence imported.
	<i>Tons.</i>	
Meat, pressed and preserved.....	487	Great Britain.
Wool.....	20,230	Do.
Silk.....	98	Do.
Fish of all kinds.....	44	Do.
Cereals.....	39,813	United States, Australia.
Preserved milk.....	730	Switzerland.
Timber.....	139,645	United States, Sweden, Russia.
Jute and hemp.....	6,444	Great Britain.
Wood pulp.....	2,224	Norway.
Ice.....	2,397	Do.
Coal.....	51,851	Great Britain.
Petroleum.....	23,000	United States.
Iron ore.....	45,970	Spain.
Iron of all kinds.....	4,870	Sweden, Belgium.
Yarns.....	430	Great Britain.
Tissues.....	674	Do.
Machinery.....	978	Do.
Chemicals.....	442	Do.
Coffee, tea.....	444	Do.
Cheese.....	240	Do.
Yeast.....	463	Do.
Rags.....	554	Do.
Total	341,166	

Exports from Calais for the year ended June 30, 1894.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>
Poultry.....	914	Trees and flowers.....	215
Flour.....	150	Wines.....	23,087
Timber.....	818	Mineral waters.....	420
Staves.....	20,706	Metals.....	725
Hair skins.....	600	Glass.....	4,411
Sugar, beet.....	8,776	Tissues.....	5,221
Condensed milk.....	730	Furs.....	232
Oils.....	227	Machinery.....	11,557
Vegetables.....	2,671	Baskets.....	256
Fodder.....	714		
Yeast.....	263	Total	182,794
Rags.....	641		

¹ Mostly to Great Britain.*Imports from the United States for the year ended June 30, 1894.*

Articles.	Quantity.
	<i>Tons.</i>
Wheat.....	8,336
Pitchpine.....	6,878
Petroleum.....	23,000
Total	87,209

Navigation at the port of Calais for the year ended June 30, 1894.

Flag.	Entered.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
French.....	662	174, 375	12	1, 085	674	175, 460
British.....	1, 460	353, 968	27	6, 281	1, 487	360, 229
Russian.....			18	7, 736	18	7, 736
Swedish.....	10	3, 728	8	3, 243	18	6, 971
Norwegian.....	21	11, 705	43	17, 200	63	28, 905
Danish.....	8	8, 720	2	899	10	9, 119
German.....	12	6, 612	3	3, 268	15	9, 880
Italian.....			1	492	1	492
Belgian.....	1	465				465
Spanish.....	1	878			1	878
Total.....					2, 288	600, 100

J. P. VENDROUX,
Consular Agent.

CALAIS, November 1, 1894.

DIEPPE.

Imports and exports at the port of Dieppe in 1893.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Cattle.....	32, 937	62, 051
Cattle products and skins.....	1, 818, 531	13, 867, 753
Fisheries.....	642, 012	139, 586
Substances for medicines and perfumeries.....	18	1, 339
Hard materials subject to cutting.....	11, 083	25, 205
Alimentary mealy substances.....	5, 136, 926	4, 060, 147
Fruits and seeds.....	8, 141, 557	10, 836, 488
Colonial provisions for consumption.....	1, 507, 990	7, 550, 068
Oils and juices.....	97, 597	46, 049
Medicinal substances.....	1, 031	2, 604
Woods:		
Ordinary.....	82, 525, 569	98, 734
Exotic.....	1, 156, 309	154, 434
Fruits, stalks, filaments, to be wrought.....	535, 867	17, 303
Tinctures and tannin.....	2, 768	48, 810
Various produces and wastes.....	482, 282	5, 560, 479
Stones, loams, and mineral combustibles.....	322, 062, 132	45, 264, 414
Metals.....	4, 892, 479	260, 804
Chemical products.....	3, 767, 745	647, 503
Wrought tinctures.....	56, 387	222, 444
Paints.....	41, 874	138, 359
Various compositions.....	86, 802	1, 068, 122
Drinks.....	906, 814	2, 131, 014
Earthenware, glassware, and crystal.....	401, 039	1, 982, 808
Threads.....	1, 073, 999	2, 045, 499
Tissues.....	380, 471	2, 200, 513
Papers.....	63, 830	564, 620
Skins and furs.....	15, 888	445, 261
Jewelry, horology, and metal works.....	2, 651, 823	838, 907
Arms, powder, and ammunition.....	103	245
Grindstones, wooden works, and musical instruments.....	134, 356	620, 977
Mats, baskets, and rope works.....	77	112, 863
Works of various substances.....	33, 296	1, 004, 904
Gold and silver.....	190	239, 396
Total.....	438, 213, 282	102, 963, 200
International transit.....	22, 779, 069	27, 875, 718
French salt.....	131, 600	
Coasting trade (less the salt).....	4, 437, 900	1, 214, 100
Total.....kilograms..	465, 562, 181	132, 109, 018
Total.....tons.....	513, 050	145, 584

Imports and exports between Dieppe and the United States for the year ended June 30, 1894.

Articles.	Quantity.
Imports:	
Petroleum	tons.. 12,207
Pitch pine	standards.. 857
Exports, chalk	tons.. 3,100

Navigation at the port of Dieppe for the year ended December 31, 1893.

Flag.	Entered.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian			1	378	1	378
Belgian	2	528			2	528
Danish	2	1,035	6	1,706	8	2,741
Dutch	1	413	1	453	2	866
English	877	329,768	18	6,385	895	336,153
French	795	103,729	42	3,043	837	106,772
German	8	1,552	2	1,271	5	2,823
Italian			1	769	1	769
Norwegian	14	5,800	28	15,183	42	20,983
Russian			11	3,686	11	3,686
Swedish	4	1,949	3	890	7	2,839
Total	1,608	444,774	113	33,764	1,811	478,538

R. BOURGEOIS,
Consular Agent.

DIEPPE, November 1, 1894.

NICE.

Imports and exports during the year 1893.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
	<i>Tons. cwt.</i>		
Bran	530 9	\$15,360.75	Italy.
Carobs	5,251 14	81,107.21	Turkey.
Charcoal	1,318 13	20,365.52	Italy.
Cheese	16	238.89	Do.
Coal	35,573 8	240,841.76	England.
Hemp	22 15	4,395.94	Italy.
Lumber	3,317 3	25,615.24	Russia, Sweden, Austria-Hungary, Roumania.
Maize	680 5	26,270.73	Italy, Algeria.
Meat, salted	1 4	350.38	Germany, Italy, England.
Oil, olive	4,546 15	140,440.75	Spain, Italy, Tunis.
Pasta, macaroni	1 14	131.54	Italy.
Rice	77 8	4,462.29	Do.
Staves	167 12	1,941.45	United States.
Stock fish	116 3	22,424.32	Norway, Germany, England, Netherlands.
Vegetables, dry	6 18	532.81	Italy.
Wheat	6,481 15	300,313.06	Russia, Turkey, Algeria.
Wine:			
Liqueur	54 9	15,772.29	Spain, Italy, Tunis.
Ordinary	9,761 15	753,804.40	Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Algeria.
Total		1,653,869.34	

Duties collected, \$400,750.88. Details not given.

Imports and exports of Nice during the year 1893—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, includ- ing costs and charges.	Whither exported.
	<i>Tons. cwt.</i>		
Casks	1,397 3	\$40,457.95	Spain, Italy, Algeria.
Coal.....	985 14	6,660.13	Italy, Austria-Hungary.
Cork, manufactured.....	6 18	12,536.25	Italy.
Flour.....	36 11	2,117.81	Do.
Fruit.....	67 5	2,596.44	Do.
Glassware.....	254 14	9,834.55	Italy, Algeria.
Lumber.....	130 4	1,005.67	Italy, Algeria, Malta.
Oils:			
Olive.....	63 13	19,711.97	Italy, Turkey, Russia, Belgium.
Seed.....	23 3	4,476.67	England.
Perfumery.....	31 16	61,511.58	Italy, Austria-Hungary.
Plaster.....	2,049 3	27,691.32	Italy, Algeria.
Potatoes.....	95 7	1,473.12	Italy.
Pottery.....	968 6	114,474.55	Italy, Algeria.
Sea biscuit.....	9 18	768.41	Turkey, Italy.
Skins, salted.....	24 5	4,684.94	Italy.
Soap.....	29 15	2,875.00	Algeria.
Vegetables, dry.....	4 2	316.07	Italy.
Wine:			
Liquor.....	2 1	590.73	Algeria.
Ordinary.....	54 11	4,212.97	Do.
Total.....		318,785.23	

Number of tile and brick exported (to Italy and Algeria), 445,610.

Exports to the United States in 1893.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Champagne.....	\$308.80	Oil—Continued.	
Confectionery.....	1,356.56	Olive.....	48,874.60
Furniture, antique.....	162.12	Perfumery.....	297,186.91
Household goods.....	4,242.50	Pottery.....	1,652.68
Linen.....	2,248.62	Viols.....	26.90
Machinery.....	166.12	Wood, manufactured olive.....	333.50
Oil:		Total.....	350,775.20
Almond.....	1,686.70		
Essential.....	1,426.19		

Navigation at the port of Nice in 1893.

Flag.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian.....	97	65,950	184	19,787	42	83,308	64	37,395	175	17,708	149	15,234
Danish.....					24	7,737					24	7,737
English.....					25	25,080					25	25,080
Greek.....					8	1,262					8	1,262
Italian.....					165	16,531					149	15,234
Norwegian.....					3	1,906					3	1,906
Spanish.....					38	6,069					2	1,430
Swedish.....	8	1,263	1	208	5	821	34	9,494	.....	.....	5	737
Turkish.....					4	1,471					34	9,494
French.....					.....	.....					.....	.....
Coasting trade, including Algeria.....	384	96,596	360	86,180	744	182,726	875	89,259	354	17,915	729	107,174
Total.....	484	163,809	545	56,125	1,029	219,934	478	136,148	529	85,623	1,002	171,771

Imports and exports at Nice during the year 1894.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
	<i>Tons. cwt.</i>		
Bran.....	1,345 4	\$38,953.68	Italy.
Carobs.....	4,069 12	63,313.82	Turkey.
Charcoal.....	903 4	14,859.92	Italy.
Cheese.....	2 14	775.48	Do.
Coal.....	44,398 20	299,269.24	England.
Cork.....	11 4	21,579.15	Italy.
Hemp.....	21 4	4,087.26	Do.
Lumber.....	5,861 12	45,263.21	Russia, Sweden, Roumania.
Maize.....	612 1	22,630.54	Italy, Algeria.
Meat, salted.....	1 2	308.10	Germany, Italy, Austria.
Oil, olive.....	5,273 1	1,628,730.81	Spain, Italy, Greece, Tunis.
Paste, macaroni.....	4 4	326.56	Italy.
Rice.....	161 4	9,335.08	Do.
Staves.....	138 1	1,598.48	United States.
Stook fish.....	129 15	25,044.40	Germany, Norway, England, Netherlands.
Vegetables, dry.....	21 11	1,663.86	Italy.
Wheat.....	10,571 15	489,809.96	Russia, Turkey, Algeria.
Wine:			
Liqueurs.....gallons..	12,817	14,845.94	Spain, Italy, Turkey.
Ordinaire.....do....	1,459,005	450,657.60	Spain, Italy, Turkey, Algeria, Tunis, Greece.
Total.....		3,184,742.98	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
	<i>Tons. cwt.</i>		
Casks.....	578 12	\$10,962.74	Spain, Italy.
Coals.....	114 14	775.00	Italy, Turkey.
Cork, manufactured.....	1	83.01	Italy.
Glassware.....	118 12	4,578.41	Do.
Oil:			
Olive.....	67 14	20,912.75	Russia, England, Italy, Turkey.
Seed.....	7 6	1,408.68	Italy, Turkey.
Perfumery.....	50 6	97,166.02	Italy.
Plaster.....	1,073 6	14,504.05	Italy, Algeria.
Potatoes.....	1 10	23.01	Italy.
Pottery.....	4 8	513.82	Italy, Algeria.
Sea biscuits.....	2 16	217.87	Spain, Italy, Turkey.
Soap.....	2	9.65	Italy.
Vegetables, dry.....	4	16.99	Do.
Wine:			
Liqueurs.....	1 2	324.08	Italy, Russia, Austria, Turkey.
Ordinaire.....	4 18	335.98	Italy, England, Malta, Austria.
Tile and bricks (number).....	6,000	28.95	Italy, Turkey.

Exports to the United States in 1894.

Articles.	Value of exports.	Articles.	Value of exports.
Bulb, flower.....	\$109.76	Perfumery.....	\$746,024.96
Confectionary.....	1,778.11	Pictures.....	96.50
Embroidery.....	193.58	Pottery (earthenware).....	2,787.27
Household goods.....	13,665.63	Victuals.....	40.06
Linen.....	2,920.39	Wines.....	170.46
Liquors.....	143.70	Wood, manufactured olive.....	333.50
Machinery.....	260.65	Total.....	875,639.56
Oil:			
Almond.....	5,405.30		
Olive.....	102,754.07		

Imports from the United States: 138 tons 1 cwt. of staves, valued at \$1,598.48.

Navigation at the port of Nice in 1894.

Flag.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian					59	39,369					6	2,748
Danish												
English					24	26,451					24	24,600
Greek					11	4,863					7	3,064
Italian					148	18,819					131	12,843
Norwegian	104	71,576	152	16,088	8	672	52	34,999	131	13,346	2	865
Russian					1	664						
Spanish					6	911					11	3,173
Swedish					1	303					1	303
Turkish					1	562					1	149
French	2	900	2	183	4	1,083	42	13,007	1	41	43	13,048
Coasting trade, including Algeria	429	104,254	314	19,199	743	123,453	390	105,960	324	20,748	714	126,708
Total	535	176,730	468	35,420	1,003	212,150	484	153,966	456	34,185	940	188,101

WILBURN B. HALL, *Consul.*NICE, *June, 1895.*

ROUEN.

PORT OF ROUEN.

During the year 1893, the Service of Navigation of the Seine Inferieure has expended as follows: For the extension and improvement of the port of Rouen (law March 11, 1885), \$96,500; for the maritime Seine, (decree July 15, 1874), \$41,608; law of May 9, 1883, \$108,546; total, \$246,654.

The total expense from the beginning has been: Law March 11, 1885, \$1,023,138; decree of July 15, 1879, \$576,139; law of May 29, 1883, \$1,341,702; total, \$2,940,979.

The deepening of the immediate approach to the port has been completed. There is still a considerable amount of dredging required in the neighborhood of the wood and petroleum basins. This deposit is attributed to the peculiar formation of the shore and the banks of two small islands, the one above and the other below the entrance to the basin. Already the work of remedying this bar to secure easy navigation is in process of execution by rescinding one island and taking the point from the other.

The further extension of the petroleum docks has become necessary, as new works have been established. The work of extending the dockage on the right bank of the river, by an additional 1,500 feet, is well under way.

LIGHTING THE ESTUARY.

The difficult problem of effectually lighting the channel of the estuary of the harbor of Rouen, 12 miles in length, seems to have been solved. The various attempts for the past five years to mark this channel reflect credit upon the Rouen authorities and the skill of the engineers. The brush wood guides were succeeded by metal buoys, and the channel is now marked by gas-boat buoys. During the year 1893, more than 1,200 vessels passed the estuary at night, going up and down, without mentioning those which arrived and departed from Honfleur.

The masters of vessels are quite unanimous in their opinion of the great advantage and safety of this night passage. The steamer *Wild Flower* alone met with an accident, and ran aground on the night of

December 21. The lights of the three first gas-boat buoys had gone out, and the pilot was not aware of it, but he was steering by the light-house at Berville, which was suddenly hidden by a hailstorm.

LIGHTING THE DOCKS BY ELECTRICITY.

In connection with the lighting of the estuary, the necessary discussions and formalities have culminated in a permission to light with 27 electric lights, of 50 carcel power each, an area of more than 60 acres of quay and basin.

The expense of construction is borne by the State, the maintenance by the municipality and the chamber of commerce in the proportion of \$1,930 by the former and \$772 by the latter per year, the cost of lighting being computed at \$2,702. A portion of this sum will be collected from the vessels clearing at night. This double lighting of the channel and docks will enable vessels to gain a tide and enter Rouen sooner than they could reach their moorings at Havre, and also to discharge their cargoes without interruption.

VESSELS ENTERED.

The list of vessels from all countries accompanying this report shows clearly that the efforts made to improve the Seine have assured to this port a large amount of shipping. Ships of ordinary tonnage, and drawing as much as 23 feet of water, can now safely come up the Seine to Rouen.

The *Thortondale* and the steamer *Drumond* recently entered this port, the former laden with 32,000 tons of indian corn from Sulina, and the latter with 4,114 tons of rice from Saigon, both consigned to a large distillery in this place.

The tonnage of the last year, although exceeding that of the previous year, was not as large as that of 1891. The greatly increased tonnage of that year was occasioned by an effort to stock the French market with Spanish wines before the new tariff could take effect. This wine has been used for "coupage"—that is, mixing with the French wine so as to supply the deficiency caused by the ravages of the phylloxera. Italian wine was used for the same purpose. The failure to effect a commercial treaty with Italy has cut off that source of supply. The increased duty upon Spanish wines has materially diminished their importation. If the demand for wine continues, the only recourse will be to substitute alcohol and water.

HAY IMPORTS.

The deficiency in the crop of hay and oats required large importations of these articles, the former being brought in some instances by the vessel load from Montreal and formed portions of cargoes from New Orleans. During the last six months of last year 88 vessels laden with oats discharged 120,000 tons.

COAL TRADE.

The foreign coal trade is steadily diminishing, as the French mines are supplying larger quantities each year. The canals intersecting the coal region force the railroads to offer favorable terms for transporting coals throughout France. The route by canal, although circuitous and almost double the distance by rail, can be effected so much cheaper than by rail that the canals can establish the rates for both. These rates

are now 6 francs (\$1.16) per ton. The average freight from Cardiff to Rouen is \$1.56, sometimes less.

The diminution of imports of English coals last year, to the extent of 150,000 tons, can not be attributed to the strike, for, strange as it may appear, the imports were undiminished during that period.

The tables show the monthly prices and fluctuations of the coal market that American miners may study and determine if they would like to compete. The consumption of coal at Rouen and the adjacent manufacturing towns which draw their supply from this port is from 500,000 to 600,000 tons.

FORESTS AND TIMBER.

The forests of this department (Seine-Inférieure) alone, administered by the Government, contain 231,000 acres. Within a short driving distance in several directions from this city, are forests traversed for miles by roads as smooth and as well taken care of as those of any French thoroughfare.

The title to these forests constitute the French Government the largest timber and wood dealers in France. In consequence, it protects itself by large tariff duties on these articles. In spite of these safeguards, the British consul, who has given much time recently to a review of this and kindred subjects, affirms that the trade in foreign woods has recently received a great impetus, and attributes it to the distressed condition of the shipping industry of Great Britain, and the keen competition for freights arising therefrom between all over-sea carriers. He further adds that this competition has enabled the importers of wood to disregard the duties, and renew to the full their former stock of foreign woods.

The lumber yards here seem to be heavily stocked, mostly with planking from 1 to 3 inches in thickness, chiefly from Swedish and Russian ports of the Gulf of Bothnia. Three years ago, the freight paid for this wood from a Baltic port to Rouen varied from \$12.54 to \$14.47 per St. Petersburg standard (165 cubic feet). Since that time, prices have declined and ships are now accepting freight at \$7.72 and even \$6.75 per standard. The cost of a standard of white pine is now about \$39.50 at Rouen.

ROUEN AND ITS APPROACHES.

Rouen, as often before mentioned in my reports, is 70 miles up the Seine, in the heart of France, and now readily approached by night or day. Canals diverge from this port in every direction throughout France. Freight can be swung from the vessel on board of cars or boats or trucks as suits the convenience of shippers.

Three lines of railway connect Rouen with the entire Continent of Europe. The railways of the north and west have long connected with one another and with the quays, while the Orleans road had no such facilities. The interference with private rights and the clashing of various interests have for a long time prevented this union. These obstacles have been finally removed, and the necessary preliminaries have been effected to complete the union of these lines. The work has been begun, and will probably be completed within the year, at a cost of \$602,775. There will be erected a handsome terminal station for the Rouen-Orleans line, at an expense of \$127,766. Not a large sum for an American station, but one which commands in this place a commodious and imposing structure.

RAILWAYS, CANALS, AND COASTERS.

While on the subject of railways, it may not be out of place to mention that there are really no rival lines of railways in France, and competition does not prevail to the extent of reducing prices to effect sales or extend traffic.

The railways are held somewhat in check by the canals, and a notable instance of this rivalry extending to coast navigation has occurred at this port in regard to the movement of wine from the south to the center and north of France.

The railways between the wine-growing regions of France have entered into competition with the French coasting vessels to secure the transportation of the wine from Cette and other southern ports of France to Paris by reducing the freight from \$7.24 to \$4.63 per ton.

The cost of transporting wine from Cette to Paris by coasting steamer and lighter is \$4.63, and from Cette to Rouen \$3.47 per ton.

The chances and risks of a sea voyage and the greater length of time in transit, as well as the cost of transport to the port of shipment, would give the railroads the monopoly of this traffic. In anticipation of this change, which has received the sanction of the minister of commerce, many large wine merchants and wine growers have held their stock back, and the effect has been to greatly diminish this trade. It is virtually a bonus to the wine growers.

The railways can fall back upon the State for their deficits and guaranteed interest, which entered into last year's budget for the sum of \$13,691,932.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Chamber of commerce.—The chamber of commerce has completed a large and imposing addition to their building, which renders it one of the most commodious and architecturally beautiful structures for the purposes required of any to be found in France.

Shipyard.—A shipbuilding yard has been started within the last year, with fair prospects of success, and already has an order for a steel sailing ship of 3,000 tons.

EXPORTS.

The exports of lace have fallen off in money value, without materially diminishing the quantity, as the demand has been for the cheaper grades. This manufacture has not attracted much attention in the United States. It has been considered a precarious business, subject to caprice, and liable to change in material and patterns so as to disconcert the best-laid plans. I have often attempted to show that there is no good reason why this manufacture should not thrive with us.

The duties are sufficient to favor it, yet we send out wheat, corn, cotton, and petroleum to the value of \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 to pay for this article every year.

The shipment of rags and other paper-making material is affected by the condition of the money market. When general business is stagnant, the demand ceases. This trade has been dull for the past year. It has been greatly demoralized by the exaggerated and false reports in regard to contagious diseases.

The sales of cloth and Utrecht velvet have diminished yearly, and now are reduced to almost nothing. This can be attributed to two causes, one of which is that our countrymen seek their supply elsewhere, and buy largely in their own counting rooms the articles which more enterprising European manufacturers offer to them, and again

the orders are taken by Paris houses, whence they commence their journey.

The shipment of bristles has fallen off, probably owing to the stagnation of business.

The total movement of vessels during the last year was 5,224 ships, carrying 2,081,839 tons.

The shipments of wine in 1891 were 64,635,705 gallons; in 1893-94, 8,127,755 gallons.

EMIGRATION.

Peculiar circumstances have obliged me to examine a large number of emigrants and their baggage at Boulogne-sur-Mer. The law at this port has been strictly complied with respecting the health, pecuniary condition, and capacity for self-support. Those emigrants who were destined to remain in the United States, or were returning, were generally of a good class. A large proportion were booked for Canada, South America, and Mexico.

Movement of merchandise at Rouen in 1893.

Merchandise.	Maritime navigation.				River navigation.	
	Long voyage.		Coasting.		Entered.	Cleared.
	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Raw materials, textile and animal:						
Cotton, wool, flax, hemp, etc.	4,591	1,391				
Products and skins of animals	424	1,325				
Suet and fat	734	433				
Fish, and products of fishery	847	116				
Vegetable matter:						
Wheat, cereals, and flour	270,832	2,287			21,400	273,947
Seed and berries	11,574	788				
Hay, straw, and other forage	6,177	210				
Oleaginous fruits and grains	2,892	203				
Oil of olives, linseed, rape, etc.	173	587				
Colonial products, spice, sugar, coffee, etc.	2,319	44,653			81,022	86,578
Green and dry fruits and vegetables	16,270	841				
Building timber	159,383	542			84,396	122,811
Dyewoods and vegetables for sugar	18	47				
Mineral matter:						
Marble, granite, and cut stone	12	784			17,498	83,290
Plaster and building material	1,107	81,080			40,521	
Earth for arts and manufactures	28,422	23,218				
Coal	806,764	41,114			29,344	77,335
Fuel, other than coal					1,573	
Rough and smooth castings	5,489	120			80,484	88,480
Rough and wrought iron	5,076	987				
Other metals than iron	13,981	1,698				
Mineral and natural products, petroleum	81,984	11				
Manufactures:						
Chemical products	10,302	6,983			23,473	117,534
Prepared dyes and tanning colors	1,050	2,423				
Manures	576	79			4,199	1,740
Rags, paper, and cardboard	53,550	7,120				
Wine	144,366	756			4,785	264,119
Spirits	861	25				
Cider and beer	153					
Pottery and glassware	785	640			21,066	
Machines and instruments	8,122	3,496				
Shipbuilders' material	7,478	61				
Thread of all sorts (linen, cotton, wool, etc.)	1,782	113				
Textiles:						
Wool	174	26				
Cotton	889	803				
Miscellaneous	141	407				
Merchandise not classified	2,806	16,278			2,546	6,069
Coasting.			282,467	207,943		
Total	1,236,604	190,740	282,467	207,943	812,909	971,903
Aggregate for 1893.	1,427,844		490,410		1,384,312	
Aggregate for 1892.	1,429,476		419,452		1,089,031	

Movement of merchandise at Rouen in 1893—Continued.

Merchandise.	Railroad.				Total.	
	North.		West.		Entered.	Cleared.
	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.		
Raw materials, textile and animal:	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Cotton, wool, flax, hemp, etc.	7, 103	9, 040	15, 216	3, 013	20, 910	12, 244
Products and skins of animals	138	356	1, 420	1, 908	1, 902	2, 549
Suet and fat	2, 219	2, 074	4, 211	41, 764	7, 164	44, 861
Fish and products of fishery					847	116
Vegetable matter:						
Wheat, cereals, and flour	11, 105	37, 816	23, 055	30, 569	326, 392	344, 619
Seed and berries			19, 647	72, 306	81, 221	73, 094
Hay, straw, and other forage	690	629	5, 660	1, 139	12, 527	1, 978
Oleaginous fruits and grains					2, 862	298
Oil of olives, linseed, rape, etc.					178	587
Colonial products, spice, sugar, coffee, etc.	1, 772	504	6, 444	3, 498	91, 557	85, 233
Green and dry fruits and vegetables	3, 080	2, 028			19, 300	2, 699
Building timber	5, 603	15, 074	8, 987	13, 437	208, 381	151, 864
Dyewoods and vegetables for sugar			3, 535	1, 237	3, 553	1, 284
Mineral matter:						
Marble, granite, and cut stone			4, 856	1, 456	22, 366	35, 530
Plaster and building material	7, 775	7, 350	22, 444	5, 787	71, 847	44, 217
Earth for arts and manufacture					28, 422	23, 218
Coal	32, 640	34, 093	10, 350	34, 321	469, 096	236, 963
Fuel other than coal	2, 304	1, 101	2, 931	1, 114	7, 308	2, 215
Rough and smooth castings					5, 489	120
Rough and wrought iron	11, 857	6, 109	7, 273	10, 247	54, 690	55, 823
Other metals than iron					12, 981	1, 098
Mineral and natural products, petroleum			673	187	82, 657	198
Manufactures:						
Chemical products	3, 328	5, 464	3, 361	29, 164	40, 464	158, 745
Prepared dyes and tanning colors	502	1, 226			1, 552	3, 649
Manures	620	2, 607	1, 855	15, 973	7, 250	20, 399
Rags, paper, and cardboard	2, 107	7, 439	6, 736	5, 863	62, 392	20, 443
Wine			4, 317	16, 950		
Spirits	4, 234	49, 295	4, 152	11, 277	166, 244	342, 097
Cider and beer			3, 476	276		
Pottery and glassware	2, 940	894	2, 022	1, 993	26, 812	3, 527
Machines and instruments	80		3, 414	6, 632	6, 616	10, 128
Shipbuilders' material					7, 478	61
Thread of all sorts (linen, cotton, wool, etc)			7, 941	15, 314	9, 723	15, 437
Tissues:						
Wool						
Cotton			22, 416	27, 279	23, 620	23, 016
Miscellaneous						
Merchandise not classified	3, 257	3, 358	42, 870	17, 489	52, 579	43, 189
Coasting					282, 467	207, 943
Total	103, 804	187, 087	240, 271	420, 152	2, 175, 455	1, 977, 776
Aggregate for 1893	290, 841		660, 423		4, 158, 230	
Aggregate for 1892	279, 384		709, 517		4, 027, 476	

Imports from the United States for the year ended June 30, 1894.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>
Indian corn	38, 984	Petroleum, crude	73, 361
Oats	670	Petroleum, refined	10, 000
Forage	4, 836	Wheat	56, 792
Machinery	96	Lumber for building purposes	2, 936

NAVIGATION.

Arrivals and departures of vessels at Rouen during the year ended June 30, 1894.

From and to—	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Laden.	In ballast.	Total laden and in ballast.		Laden.	In ballast.	Total laden and in ballast.	
	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.
Russia:								
Baltic Sea.....	90		90	76,574	2	3	5	4,828
Black Sea.....	35		35	40,668	1	4	5	5,126
Sweden.....	123		123	75,390	32	19	51	23,785
Norway.....	61		60	31,077	19	10	29	12,762
Denmark.....	1		1	324	3		3	1,589
England.....	706	10	716	242,986	897	702	1,099	551,625
Germany.....	24		24	12,566	2	5	7	3,961
Holland.....	2		2	177	6	1	7	2,572
Belgium.....					10	8	18	7,421
Portugal.....	4		4	1,550	5	2	7	2,199
Spain.....	188		188	112,179	143	30	173	108,208
Austria.....	25		25	23,521	2		2	1,722
Italy.....	7		7	5,590	12	1	13	10,888
Romania.....	28		28	30,223	1		1	967
Greece.....	8		8	6,049				
Turkey.....	7		7	7,298				
Morocco.....	2		2	1,083				
Australia.....	13		13	14,838				
United States (Atlantic Ocean).....	48		48	72,281				
United States (Pacific Ocean).....					2	18	20	33,155
English possessions in North America.....	1		1	1,175	2		2	2,396
Total.....	1,373	10	1,382	755,559	639	798	1,437	774,232
Total in 1892.....	1,266	18	1,284	656,774	652	748	1,400	722,452

Number of vessels coming up the Seine during the year ended June 30, 1894, arranged according to nationality and draft.

Nationality.	3 meters and less.	3.01 to 3.50 meters.	3.51 to 4 meters.	4.01 to 4.50 meters.	4.51 to 5 meters.	5.01 to 5.50 meters.	5.51 to 6 meters.	6.01 meters and upward.	Total.
English.....	56	113	162	148	137	118	46	68	848
French.....	171	30	57	94	123	60	31	20	596
Norwegian.....	2	5	31	62	28	12	1	4	145
Swedish.....	3	4	14	14	38	37	5		110
German.....	1	2	4	10	30	8	2	4	61
Danish.....	1	1	1	2	10	18	6	1	40
Austrian.....				1	4	12	6	8	26
Spanish.....		1			5	11	3		20
Italian.....				1	2		1		4
Belgian.....		1	1				1		3
Russian.....			2		1	1			4
Portuguese.....			4	1					5
Holland.....	1				1				2
Greek.....					1	1			2
Finnish.....						1			1
Total.....	235	157	276	333	375	279	102	100	1,857
Total in 1892.....	177	160	300	309	390	228	63	74	1,696
Total in 1891.....	189	174	319	373	540	367	88	80	2,130

C. P. WILLIAMS, Consul.

ROUEN, November 1, 1894.

GERMANY.

DECLARED EXPORTS, 1894.

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Germany during the year ended June 30, 1894.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.					
Buttons, agate	\$5,724.73	\$7,325.57	\$5,635.94	\$4,889.96	\$23,576.20
Chemicals	44,453.64	27,065.22	38,362.73	27,110.84	136,992.42
Glass, looking and rough	3,766.14	2,532.26	.....	487.63	6,787.03
Gloves, kid	38,217.80	.....	.....	.....	38,217.80
Linen yarn	1,399.44	.....	.....	.....	1,399.44
Hooks and eyes	4,725.84	3,440.90	3,898.71	7,099.32	18,664.77
Miscellaneous	847.80	469.54	718.05	292.23	2,327.11
Natural mineral water	685.44	.....	848.78	7,340.49	8,874.66
Paper	32,789.29	27,483.06	31,715.63	27,805.79	119,792.77
Pins and needles	7,432.26	10,717.14	16,431.89	16,179.84	50,760.63
Steel	3,028.13	2,438.73	.....	.....	5,466.85
Sugar .....	.....	102,837.26	.....	.....	102,837.26
Woolen cloth	186,232.85	118,366.65	56,175.99	86,365.20	447,140.69
Total.....	329,301.85	302,677.33	153,287.16	177,571.29	962,837.63
ANNABERG.					
Aluminium .....	.....	.....	.....	180.47	180.47
Baskets	616.41	1,170.42	667.32	416.11	2,870.26
Brushes	979.25	1,651.88	1,180.83	1,438.08	5,250.04
Buttons and button covers	301.10	.....	.....	538.08	839.18
Chemical colors	519.42	584.79	1,044.57	986.38	3,135.16
Corks	297.87	.....	.....	.....	297.87
Laces and embroideries	5,421.66	2,338.13	1,707.28	3,573.23	13,040.30
Lace curtains	25,693.17	5,378.08	5,544.08	8,910.27	40,525.60
Leather gloves and leather	130,205.72	93,519.68	72,114.82	70,381.47	366,221.69
Machinery and tinware	1,884.93	.....	.....	766.52	2,651.45
Musical goods	229.13	122.22	108.93	188.31	643.59
Paper and paperware	25,370.69	17,297.51	5,571.61	12,811.15	61,050.96
Shawls, woolen .....	.....	245.36	.....	.....	245.36
Tinsel goods	236.70	138.08	861.25	153.63	1,389.66
Toys and woodenware .....	.....	531.88	1,111.22	9,821.64	11,464.74
Trimnings and fringes	159,755.65	14,228.20	173,856.95	160,485.53	507,826.33
Total.....	351,511.70	187,206.23	263,263.86	205,600.87	1,017,582.66
AUGSBURG.					
Books	14,531.77	6,585.39	7,696.51	6,424.75	35,238.42
Cotton thread	2,293.41	2,277.98	2,222.37	2,628.48	10,422.24
Glassware	1,962.93	.....	.....	.....	1,962.93
Glue	1,072.65	.....	.....	.....	1,072.65
Gold and metal paper	3,014.59	3,263.36	790.29	1,946.30	9,114.54
Manufactured paper .....	.....	1,043.15	459.21	1,012.12	2,514.48
Matches	860.91	1,041.70	687.09	1,421.90	4,011.60
Mathematical instruments	3,485.03	2,324.54	.....	864.45	6,674.02
Musical instruments	2,561.89	925.02	515.50	580.25	4,582.66
Porcelain	1,600.00	1,147.51	269.83	355.77	3,873.11
Statuary	3,078.53	3,064.13	2,470.55	843.04	9,456.27
Sulphite of wood pulp	16,463.57	.....	.....	.....	16,463.57
Sundries	1,702.85	2,283.29	1,872.75	3,121.02	8,979.91
Watch mainsprings	4,080.59	1,838.10	2,484.77	5,147.74	13,551.20
Total.....	56,708.74	26,894.17	19,468.87	24,845.82	127,417.60
BARMEN AND SOLINGEN AGENCY.					
Feather-stitch braids	55,598.01	35,694.66	48,520.62	64,838.27	204,561.56
Cotton galloons	15,289.80	3,871.26	6,177.51	7,131.32	32,449.89
Trimnings	11,505.63	4,893.49	6,324.55	13,327.89	35,651.56
Linen and cotton laces	43,488.88	50,105.99	59,278.84	49,586.61	202,460.32
Mohair and woolen braids	36,534.65	9,024.19	38,525.23	14,672.92	99,756.99
Beltings	13,556.47	3,141.98	4,964.33	5,568.30	26,281.08
Bone casings	21,663.49	8,097.75	8,780.54	7,424.70	45,966.48
Shoe laces, hat braids, etc. (Iron yarn)	27,165.21	44,980.29	109,419.14	55,162.23	236,726.87
Hat bands and ribbons	285,962.76	107,304.46	103,518.84	173,124.05	669,910.11
Yarns	8,404.10	7,743.60	6,017.50	4,228.08	26,393.28
Upholstery goods	33,599.25	8,171.07	4,848.95	3,078.26	35,261.62
Silk and cotton mixed goods	141,628.54	79,806.86	131,812.70	158,427.80	511,675.90
Vestings and mantle cloths	8,473.98	10,631.44	.....	5,151.61	24,257.03
Woolen goods	62,911.08	39,392.54	28,787.09	33,735.20	163,826.91

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Germany during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 30.	June 30.	
BARMEN AND SOLINGEN AGENCY—continued.					
Woolen mixed goods	\$15,244.21	\$9,230.66	\$9,826.95	\$7,280.94	\$41,582.76
Plaques	10,917.70	7,956.53	2,836.91	7,754.69	29,465.83
Linen goods (tapes)	1,761.91	2,492.15	879.80	1,912.50	7,046.45
Button stuff	6,326.33	2,572.53	2,244.06	3,138.74	14,281.66
Buttons	6,843.89	1,006.16	2,258.20	3,380.81	13,489.06
Dyes and chemicals	120,516.42	158,964.80	161,729.21	130,385.87	571,595.80
Brass, bronze, and fancy goods	35,093.35	23,640.26	16,793.58	15,764.73	91,291.91
Hardware and cutlery	294,413.53	161,947.42	119,970.32	148,899.88	725,231.15
Iron and steel	16,239.74	27,413.46	27,865.94	19,815.94	91,325.08
Nickel	1,238.23	705.63	2,551.80	2,269.45	6,765.11
Needles and pins	18,885.47	11,968.10	16,658.86	17,330.75	64,244.18
Machines	1,761.57	1,372.90	677.95	7,355.07	4,116.89
Provisions	4,601.71	20,667.91	21,136.14	11,421.44	57,827.20
Books and paper	4,008.74	5,449.49	2,952.22	4,118.70	16,529.15
Coke	5,775.80	1,320.61	1,323.76	10,992.46	19,412.63
Miscellaneous	1,660.29	568.80	1,244.15	1,149.64	4,622.88
Total	1,800,930.74	844,537.99	949,949.19	981,028.42	4,076,446.34
Total in preceding year	1,662,459.31	1,625,020.78	1,551,394.51	1,579,408.93	6,418,283.53
Decrease	361,528.57	780,482.79	601,445.32	598,380.51	2,341,837.19
BERLIN.					
Albums	103,489.63	8,484.67	4,196.06	27,794.88	143,967.24
Aluminium					
Artificial flowers	2,542.14	4,905.38			7,447.52
Brushes, bristles	17,882.87	2,310.98	1,538.10		21,731.95
Books and printed matter	21,557.36	17,406.35	11,927.29	17,374.61	68,264.61
Buttons and covers	8,626.31		1,881.97		5,008.28
Chemicals	59,584.47	59,997.93	97,678.31	73,059.36	290,320.07
China and porcelain	32,235.51	10,192.82	8,420.31	9,981.56	60,780.20
Chromes and photographs	16,557.58	21,325.79	11,616.95	23,000.49	72,500.81
Colors, oil and aniline salt	18,890.56	51,855.04	16,531.46	54,006.56	141,283.62
Dress and piece goods, velvets	31,493.16	9,997.42	21,206.73	36,415.59	99,112.90
Electric goods				3,781.39	3,781.39
Fancy feathers	89,922.00	692.56	1,589.63	13,339.90	55,544.09
Fancy and sundries	48,172.26	22,004.21	56,826.84	91,837.00	218,840.31
Glassware	8,605.18	7,196.63		7,379.56	23,181.37
Gloves and glove leather	45,756.56	36,007.49	28,719.03	55,437.61	165,909.69
Glucoze, dextrine, potato flour	11,414.94	38,445.45	15,813.27	18,581.08	78,754.69
Granite	29,750.00	10,710.00			40,460.00
Hair pins				2,287.24	2,287.24
Hides and skins	9,750.73	9,325.32	36,578.43	18,594.95	74,244.43
Human hair				1,004.30	1,004.30
Instruments:					
Musical	32,293.73	7,381.63	61,107.72	7,778.96	53,562.04
Scientific	50,845.27	23,815.06	11,652.45	15,675.36	101,968.16
Ivory		838.24			838.24
Lanoline		4,890.48	2,673.17	7,066.27	14,460.92
Leather goods	10,104.55	3,332.48	6,289.82	1,951.59	21,628.43
Leather glue		1,278.89		3,324.44	4,603.33
Linen goods	21,636.12	23,126.67	20,662.57	14,310.65	79,736.01
Lithographs and engravings	13,086.17	6,432.10	7,415.23	3,087.75	30,021.25
Machinery and metal ware	28,600.67	18,483.56	18,705.75	16,221.47	72,011.45
Minerals		1,134.52			1,134.52
Ozocerite	2,289.89				2,289.89
Paintings		2,423.53	1,053.84		3,477.37
Paper ware	79,901.82	29,653.14	29,106.64	51,684.04	190,345.64
Perfumeries		777.43			777.43
Plants and seeds		7,117.96			7,117.96
Rags and jute bagging	11,908.12	14,206.21	14,240.59	25,370.05	65,724.97
Ready-made clothing	294,888.92	13,896.66	86,129.23	32,249.10	366,663.91
Shawls and mufflers	16,383.57	2,709.80	6,860.93	5,675.30	31,629.60
Sheep guts and rennets	38,916.57	61,491.88	53,807.90	27,837.97	182,054.30
Toys	13,877.56	709.44			14,587.00
Trimnings and neckware	24,538.48	3,178.80	10,427.91	12,410.90	50,556.09
Umbrella sticks, canes	3,755.45	1,089.93	2,736.53	1,724.75	9,306.66
Underware	2,109.08	1,367.10			3,476.18
Wines and liquors	9,872.39	2,936.23	1,087.52	1,991.06	15,887.20
Wool	1,339.64	357.90		3,610.40	5,307.94
Yarn	27,634.29	7,976.80	12,109.95	23,661.08	71,382.07
Zinc sheets and zinc goods				3,028.81	3,028.81
Total	1,119,713.55	546,403.48	599,439.13	712,485.82	2,978,041.98
Total for preceding year	1,596,470.28	1,108,440.16	1,328,219.24	1,304,522.07	6,346,917.20
Decrease	476,756.73	562,036.68	728,780.11	592,036.25	3,368,875.22

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Germany during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
BREMEN.					
Animals, birds, etc.	\$12,787.44	\$3,455.82	\$4,760.00	\$1,413.90	\$22,397.16
Bed feathers, downs	8,496.60	9,719.20			18,215.80
Books, sheet music, etc.	2,509.95	4,151.20	2,211.50	6,662.81	15,535.46
Cement	26,431.08	11,027.25	6,416.24	22,164.94	66,039.51
Coffee		5,598.24	11,474.46	8,270.28	25,342.98
Drugs, paints, chemicals	6,303.67	10,427.49	2,766.04	5,254.80	24,752.00
Glassware	20,521.67	13,712.91	11,644.02	7,358.19	53,236.79
Mineral water	3,665.20				3,665.20
Personal effects	11,072.95				11,072.95
Provisions		2,357.39			2,357.39
Rice and rice flour	177,166.96	202,530.62	199,919.76	895,553.14	975,170.48
Silverware	2,674.17				2,674.17
Sundry merchandise	12,149.95	13,892.77	5,409.74	4,950.46	36,402.92
Tobacco	73,179.29	62,318.16	24,099.40	105,627.26	265,224.11
Whisky and brandy	34,846.44	129,596.95	298,460.81	252,905.94	715,810.14
Willow, straw, and wooden ware	18,813.00	12,987.66	11,411.15	20,695.28	63,907.09
Wine, beer, liquors	37,685.43	37,914.01	34,478.24	36,397.51	146,470.19
Wool tares	4,022.20		4,886.88	3,333.43	12,242.01
Woolen yarn				2,934.54	2,934.54
Total	452,806.00	519,689.67	617,932.74	873,522.46	2,463,450.87
BRESLAU.					
Arsenic	3,717.87	3,451.57	2,697.23	3,145.27	13,011.94
Brushes	5,793.68	1,261.92	6,111.17		13,166.77
Castings of bronze	161.41		627.06		788.47
Cellulose, sulphite pulp	40,755.09	18,404.58	5,232.87	2,578.43	66,970.77
Cement	1,023.24				2,023.24
Chemicals	9,829.99	3,931.08	2,886.91	6,486.03	23,134.01
Chromos, books, etc.	7,147.26	1,109.59	938.87	6,698.54	15,894.26
Fancy paper	2,000.08	890.50	1,065.75	6,734.08	6,734.08
Glassware		7,220.00	1,199.49	2,672.83	11,092.32
Glove leather			3,496.17	10,653.64	14,149.81
Glue		2,999.49	2,709.49	3,952.75	9,661.73
Leather gloves	182,480.86	87,591.68	103,159.15	67,449.13	440,660.82
Linens, mixed linens, union, and cotton goods	162,512.95	99,245.76	100,818.92	75,044.07	437,621.70
Liquors	1,592.67	8,030.23	542.27	753.99	5,919.16
Metal buttons	540.99				540.99
Paper frames	1,944.31		2,335.95	1,376.73	5,656.99
Porcelain	82,811.58	16,834.77	15,595.31	30,793.06	146,034.72
Rennet powder			154.70		154.70
Silk-mixed goods	36,915.99	38,318.93	68,714.17	86,142.04	230,091.13
Spelter			1,920.05	1,004.66	2,924.71
Stone pipes				775.05	775.05
Sugar			13,083.95		13,083.95
Tin foil	7,888.71	1,194.51	7,399.05	2,940.80	19,423.07
Toys	6,858.46		523.93	153.89	7,536.28
Woolen goods	5,641.43	4,997.25	3,879.95	7,096.17	21,613.80
Zinc dust	3,611.57	4,949.30		1,247.56	9,808.43
Miscellaneous	8,305.11	18,466.83	5,903.65	2,471.70	25,147.29
Total	572,513.25	313,897.99	350,995.84	316,213.09	1,553,620.17
Total for preceding year	834,416.72	705,916.57	759,334.11	671,127.65	2,970,895.05
Decrease	261,903.47	392,018.58	408,338.27	354,914.56	1,417,274.88
BRUNSWICK.					
Asphalt	528.63		1,359.15	2,030.64	3,918.42
Birds and animals, live	7,102.39	15,247.95	11,063.67	2,452.71	35,866.72
Books and printed matter	5,746.77	4,056.15	9,815.38	6,658.90	26,277.20
Cement	27,874.84	4,826.27	18,097.20	7,952.19	59,650.50
Chemicals, colors, etc.	11,221.63	34,442.45	107,145.46	60,456.65	213,266.19
Glass	16,849.40	11,408.75	10,657.88	13,073.83	51,989.86
Gloves, leather	124,310.77	29,314.77	64,521.80	25,590.50	243,737.84
Manure salt	16,573.90	5,486.61	6,139.21	7,064.58	35,254.80
Mineral water			743.75	892.50	1,636.25
Muriate of potash	44,486.67	92,379.30	41,411.39	25,004.49	203,281.85
Prepared vegetables	7,636.25	1,295.93		288.75	9,120.93
Sauces		4,510.91	1,276.16	580.89	6,367.96
Sugar:					
Raw	404,443.71	2,377,410.55	414,489.61	159,671.68	3,356,015.55
Refined			1,677.54	5,513.51	7,191.05
Sundries	3,918.80	6,750.19	2,235.22	1,571.92	14,477.13
Total	670,594.76	2,587,129.83	691,433.42	318,793.74	4,267,951.75
Total for preceding year	825,613.03	583,486.27	879,514.24	183,556.31	1,972,169.85
Increase	844,981.73	2,003,643.56		135,237.43	2,295,781.90
Decrease			188,080.82		

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Germany during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
CASSEL.					
Baskets	\$1,126.43	\$212.75			\$1,339.18
Clay	9,610.60	4,442.55	\$5,727.52	\$10,131.34	29,912.01
Colors, chemicals, etc.	2,065.46	749.70	1,956.96	2,088.34	6,860.46
Earthenware	1,218.84	783.20	925.07	1,568.88	4,495.99
Glue	1,133.74	2,044.71	1,090.81		4,269.26
Iron and metal ware (corset steels, and capsules for beer bottles)	5,806.74	3,459.79	3,153.10	3,273.62	15,198.25
Linen and cotton goods	3,286.25	878.11		435.35	4,099.71
Musical instruments	1,171.93			394.05	1,565.98
Paper and paper boxes	6,303.80		404.78	5,883.25	12,591.83
Portland cement	3,999.30		1,076.09	11,226.00	16,301.39
Toys	3,892.70				3,892.70
Sundries	1,272.10	650.12	405.34		2,327.56
Total	40,387.39	12,720.93	14,739.67	35,005.83	102,853.56
Total for preceding year					180,253.39
Decrease					77,399.83
COBURG.					
Baskets	2,142.64	279.81	1,341.04	617.08	4,380.57
Cotton textures				415.35	415.35
Dolls and toys	59,479.98	7,109.10	4,999.98	13,144.95	89,794.01
Drugs, chemicals, paints, colors	1,899.19	752.42	606.79	2,313.87	5,572.27
Glassware	21,544.26	13,654.71	9,566.58	11,736.95	56,502.50
Gloves, kid and other	7,570.29	6,024.80	9,388.32	6,059.20	29,042.11
Guns	3,172.78	4,753.00	246.13	1,889.72	10,061.63
Mineral water		483.43			483.43
Paper articles, papier-maché ware	132.56		1,015.19		1,147.75
Porcelain and stoneware	58,615.45	10,818.08	7,622.93	29,554.71	106,611.12
Steel and iron ware	3,709.73	1,758.07	1,293.13	1,893.26	8,654.19
Wooden ware	1,493.23	673.18	1,032.10		3,198.45
Sundries				1,473.94	1,473.94
Wine, beer, brandies	4,836.59	7,951.55	9,944.04	9,266.25	34,997.43
Total	167,395.69	54,257.55	47,026.23	83,865.28	352,544.75
COLOGNE.					
Aniline salt and aniline colors	19,567.94	29,286.06	31,075.12	30,177.58	110,126.70
Books and stationery	372.47	627.27		476.22	1,475.96
Chemical apparatus	7,607.80	1,825.45	1,585.90	356.11	11,375.26
Chocolate and confectionery	26,066.03	34,009.86	38,886.07	43,673.06	142,634.01
Clay pipes and clay	4,486.84	8,127.24	4,332.85	5,062.31	22,009.24
Cologne water	2,519.21	2,938.40	3,677.01	3,379.54	13,014.16
Dyes, chemicals, and colors	10,266.74	11,388.81	21,145.00	21,773.05	64,573.60
Earthenware	33,195.99	19,393.96	8,926.00	10,570.60	75,086.55
Fulminates	1,761.07		4,433.62	2,040.86	8,235.55
Grease		1,526.56			1,526.56
Gimps	369.79	374.61			744.40
Horn strips	3,312.24	1,109.15	539.31	4,625.76	8,586.46
Iron (spiegel and car)	26,406.46	9,019.05	1,555.89	1,702.84	38,684.24
Leather and leather goods	27,139.88	13,384.53	16,007.65	17,889.82	74,431.88
Mineral water	103,265.23	58,510.52	10,234.88	72,593.99	244,594.62
Orange mineral and red lead	9,718.23	6,927.27	11,896.18	15,811.53	44,353.27
Paper ware	1,977.52	1,547.48	1,477.71	1,387.08	6,359.79
Potash	49,464.78	50,575.70	43,579.08	37,058.24	180,677.80
Silk velvets and plushes, cot- ton mixed	127,452.24	23,240.90	9,097.66	19,547.74	179,338.54
Soap and essences	3,165.28	2,255.45	3,240.32	3,041.01	11,702.06
Steel, wire and rods	25,062.55	9,302.99	10,197.35	5,208.84	50,871.23
Sundries	4,862.28	18,089.00	3,243.94	12,650.40	38,845.62
Wine	41,517.33	48,921.35	28,685.99	53,622.17	172,751.84
Zinc white and zinc oxide	4,000.13	6,956.72	7,145.36	12,725.61	30,830.83
Total	532,667.08	350,341.33	261,022.89	375,848.86	1,528,880.16
Total for preceding year	677,626.59	634,199.89	581,901.67	725,942.67	2,619,670.82
Decrease	144,959.51	274,858.56	320,878.78	350,093.81	1,090,790.66
ORNFELD.					
Books and paper ware	18,150.40	14,526.54	8,859.33	8,617.17	50,153.44
Dyes, drugs, chemicals, etc.	4,524.04	2,732.03	4,320.21	23,189.43	34,765.70
Hat bands and ribbons	31,874.68	23,198.87	29,321.30	12,836.70	97,230.65

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Germany during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
CREZFELD—continued.					
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	\$16, 176. 68	\$1, 474. 74	\$17, 123. 33	\$9, 357. 26	\$44, 132. 01
Miscellaneous	2, 743. 84	4, 355. 88	2, 241. 32	2, 156. 95	11, 500. 99
Silks, silk goods, velvets, etc.	1, 819, 706. 08	270, 295. 35	277, 622. 47	460, 210. 40	2, 427, 838. 30
Soaps	2, 488. 16	117. 93	2, 075. 32	1, 181. 40	6, 462. 81
Wines and liquors	4, 464. 88	4, 464. 88	3, 691. 37	5, 629. 33	18, 260. 46
Total	1, 400, 139. 75	421, 160. 72	345, 854. 65	523, 191. 63	2, 690, 346. 75
DANTZIG.					
Amber, amber goods, and ambroid	1, 569. 29	4, 140. 45	2, 122. 46	647. 41	8, 479. 61
Books	1, 010. 02		869. 39	218. 19	2, 092. 60
Enameled wares		71. 21	101. 57		172. 78
Machinery			1, 784. 52		1, 784. 52
Matches			154. 12		154. 12
Smoked geese		701. 54			701. 54
Sugar		835, 845. 03	183, 693. 12		1, 019, 538. 15
Ferrocyanide of soda		1, 425. 04			1, 425. 04
Total	2, 579. 31	841, 683. 27	183, 725. 18	860. 60	1, 033, 848. 36
DRESDEN AND ZITTAU.					
Artificial flowers	35, 629. 23	55, 733. 86	28, 637. 71	6, 328. 27	126, 329. 07
Arsenic, powdered			1, 469. 65	3, 997. 86	5, 467. 50
Asbestos, manufactures of		1, 267. 74			1, 267. 74
Books and pamphlets	7, 734. 56	7, 357. 39	6, 346. 44	5, 987. 97	27, 426. 36
Buttons	4, 231. 65	2, 919. 07	1, 202. 83	2, 436. 18	10, 789. 73
China and earthen ware	84, 738. 69	33, 383. 94	10, 747. 76	16, 476. 43	145, 346. 82
Cotton goods	8, 552. 39			1, 304. 56	4, 856. 95
Drugs and chemicals	11, 442. 18	15, 328. 37	9, 152. 88	18, 579. 06	54, 502. 49
Egg albumen and yolks	7, 980. 31	6, 887. 67	3, 980. 24	2, 544. 86	21, 393. 18
Essential oils	952. 70	529. 95	1, 043. 76	2, 730. 84	5, 246. 75
Fancy goods and toys	10, 611. 82	968. 25	2, 131. 45	6, 933. 71	20, 664. 78
Glassware	29, 875. 20	30, 614. 81	19, 293. 55	20, 051. 15	99, 834. 71
Leaf metal	1, 508. 78	1, 533. 05	1, 920. 45	2, 711. 48	7, 673. 76
Linen and half-linen goods	180, 467. 49	114, 304. 71	114, 503. 53	77, 968. 74	487, 234. 47
Machinery	980. 17			5, 067. 52	6, 047. 69
Paper and paper ware	10, 782. 71	6, 697. 09	11, 770. 63	20, 786. 10	50, 036. 53
Photographic paper	81, 928. 81	42, 190. 45	6, 686. 22	31, 188. 96	111, 991. 96
Plants, living		4, 015. 13	243. 88		4, 259. 01
Paintings, pictures, and photos	3, 853. 48	489. 33			4, 342. 81
Rags	5, 661. 14	16, 257. 41	5, 564. 54	13, 266. 42	40, 749. 51
Straw braids	6, 146. 16	10, 352. 63	18, 795. 04	11, 192. 03	46, 485. 86
Straw pulp	3, 030. 54		7, 652. 54		10, 683. 08
Sumac, extract of	3, 942. 45	5, 656. 90	4, 729. 01	2, 451. 42	16, 779. 78
Tobacco and cigarettes	1, 724. 35	4, 784. 82		721. 82	7, 230. 99
Waste, cotton		3, 421. 76	13, 848. 09	13, 157. 56	34, 927. 41
Woolen goods	6, 178. 13	1, 570. 32	2, 396. 64	696. 06	10, 843. 17
Yarn	7, 545. 46	4, 129. 35	13, 825. 61	7, 047. 89	32, 548. 31
Sundries	10, 776. 78	4, 876. 85	8, 131. 44	7, 633. 67	31, 413. 74
Total	471, 272. 18	890, 290. 85	293, 575. 99	281, 240. 09	1, 426, 379. 11
Total for preceding year	619, 227. 37	635, 387. 70	571, 734. 66	485, 965. 84	2, 312, 815. 57
Decrease	147, 955. 19	255, 596. 85	278, 158. 67	204, 725. 75	886, 436. 46
DUSSELDORF AND ESSEN.					
Artists' colors	3, 643. 69	1, 026. 26	836. 84	1, 404. 14	5, 410. 93
Books	2, 291. 47	307. 71	534. 78	1, 613. 91	4, 747. 87
Bottles, empty	15, 248. 28	1, 027. 25	10, 555. 03	8, 018. 52	34, 849. 08
Braids, bindings, and trimmings			155. 74		155. 74
Button stuffs				1, 619. 03	1, 619. 03
Caps and cartridges	2, 470. 44	4, 620. 77	8, 874. 04	5, 172. 34	16, 138. 19
Chemicals and dyes	20, 073. 42	24, 033. 13	25, 749. 79	82, 558. 94	102, 415. 28
Church robes and ornaments		444. 03	101. 75	325. 63	872. 01
Cooking utensils	1, 931. 66	560. 44	227. 80	641. 80	3, 261. 60
Cutlery	981. 70				981. 70
Hardware	1, 376. 34	1, 051. 66	374. 84	364. 20	3, 166. 54
Instruments, musical		140. 59			140. 59
Iron and steel	14, 451. 90	14, 158. 02	4, 688. 22	3, 865. 00	37, 163. 14
Italian cloth	1, 247. 58	142. 80	392. 90	293. 20	2, 076. 48
Machinery, and parts of	63, 632. 24	49, 235. 88	43, 966. 39	41, 875. 85	198, 730. 36
Mineral water	612. 09	1, 365. 25	1, 812. 04	1, 219. 72	4, 409. 29

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Germany during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
DUSSELDORF AND ESSEN—continued.					
Paintings, oil and water-color	\$1,003.19	\$579.70	.....	\$623.56	\$2,206.45
Paper parchment	4,819.55	5,935.71	\$2,427.39	8,403.76	21,588.41
Shirt bosoms, linen and cotton	1,777.85	607.28	.....	135.22	2,520.35
Shoe strings	.....	175.72	.....	.....	175.72
Silk and cotton mixed goods	17,822.15	13,269.12	6,889.37	11,408.41	49,389.05
Toys and fancy goods	1,588.78	643.31	490.57	862.78	3,585.44
Ultramarine	733.16	366.58	1,715.98	366.58	3,282.30
Wine	.....	343.43	409.97	802.41	1,555.81
Woolen cloth	22,791.01	9,547.81	5,358.44	2,407.10	40,004.36
Miscellaneous	2,524.99	1,130.22	5,812.49	203.02	9,670.72
Total	180,021.39	130,613.37	115,394.47	124,085.12	550,114.28
Total for preceding year	402,983.55	497,719.05	656,025.18	473,988.10	2,030,715.68
Decrease	222,962.16	367,105.68	540,630.71	349,902.98	1,480,601.53
ESSEN.¹					
Books	2,291.47	307.71	534.78	1,613.91	4,747.87
Chemicals and dyes	18,668.98	19,575.64	25,252.49	21,008.67	84,505.78
Church robes and ornaments	.....	444.63	101.75	325.63	872.01
Hardware	1,376.34	715.53	179.97	364.20	2,536.04
Iron and steel	11,689.59	7,394.44	2,255.00	3,266.43	24,605.46
Italian cloth	1,247.58	142.80	592.91	293.20	2,076.49
Machinery, and parts of	62,419.56	39,921.38	40,996.79	35,249.04	178,586.77
Paper parchment	.....	.....	.....	702.61	702.61
Shirt bosoms, linen and cotton	1,777.85	607.28	.....	135.22	2,520.35
Shoe strings	.....	175.72	.....	.....	175.72
Toys and fancy goods	1,588.78	643.31	490.57	862.78	3,585.44
Ultramarine	733.16	366.58	1,715.98	366.58	3,182.30
Woolen cloth	22,791.01	9,547.81	5,358.44	10,071.84	47,769.10
Miscellaneous	699.00	246.02	.....	.....	945.02
Apparatuses for drying ground malt	.....	8,568.00	.....	.....	8,568.00
Total	125,283.32	88,656.85	77,278.68	74,280.11	365,478.96
Total for preceding year	200,987.28	194,122.09	263,937.29	190,505.88	849,552.54
Decrease	75,703.96	105,465.24	186,658.61	116,245.77	484,073.58
FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN.					
Albums, books, and photographs	12,547.60	18,106.01	10,568.16	16,832.41	58,054.18
Clay	14,405.16	22,345.58	8,664.97	18,642.30	64,058.01
China, porcelain, and glass ware	7,606.86	5,301.12	3,757.88	6,680.19	23,346.05
Colored, photographic, and albumen paper	16,620.20	22,209.48	21,534.03	22,996.46	83,350.17
Dyes, drugs, and chemicals	356,700.09	488,658.46	432,084.01	438,853.53	1,716,296.09
Fancy goods and toys	49,417.06	32,701.36	28,399.00	21,198.97	131,716.39
Hair, prepared and raw, hatters' fur	75,661.61	81,519.06	41,980.57	78,186.66	277,327.90
Ironware, steelware, machinery, etc	11,232.71	12,770.25	9,852.67	12,063.38	45,919.01
Leather, leather goods, hides, and skins	204,194.59	152,841.82	215,660.65	419,066.66	991,792.72
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	23,190.24	30,695.87	17,022.16	26,833.63	97,741.40
Mineral water	11,886.52	18,736.19	305.43	27,136.87	58,064.98
Optical goods	7,783.81	6,631.94	3,219.99	5,998.46	23,634.20
Platinum wire	51,793.54	37,207.43	26,060.10	63,351.38	178,421.45
Sundries	20,422.66	76,778.77	37,354.81	22,721.06	163,277.33
Wine	18,116.58	23,975.49	13,902.25	27,492.26	83,486.58
Total, including Cassel	887,579.23	1,030,478.33	870,364.65	1,208,064.25	3,996,486.46
Less exports for Cassel ²	42,847.06	58,051.37	42,877.20	51,525.83	189,301.46
Total for Frankfort on the Main	844,732.17	972,426.96	827,487.45	1,156,538.42	3,807,185.00

¹The Essen exports, being also included in the preceding Dusseldorf table (Essen is an agency under the Dusseldorf consulate), must be deducted therefrom to arrive at a correct estimate of the Dusseldorf exports.

²For details, see Cassel.

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Germany during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
FREIBURG.					
Buttons	\$1,976.25	\$8,445.90	\$3,204.65	\$9,694.75	\$23,321.55
Books, periodicals, and religious art.	12,601.50	11,518.75	29,808.00	4,490.90	58,428.15
Brushes			102.50		102.50
Cement		280.20		322.15	602.35
Chemicals and colors	12,405.45	14,441.80	17,201.85	27,216.80	71,265.40
Clocks, watches, and parts of	8,897.95	8,965.85	1,324.70	2,211.20	16,388.30
Cotton and woolen goods	39,548.50	171,082.10	268,884.40	33,215.00	512,730.00
Gum				831.30	831.30
Household goods.....				40.40	40.40
Leather	1,341.25		1,216.35		2,557.60
Linon	222.90			106.95	329.85
Machinery	28,281.25	6,858.85	8,209.45	4,299.75	87,149.30
Musical instruments	9,051.05	2,322.05	628.00		12,001.70
Organs				2,027.70	2,027.70
Paperhanging	701.15	765.25		9,808.40	10,774.80
Photos	8,071.50	264.95		9,395.85	12,732.30
Precious stones	356.45				356.45
Scientific instruments		965.85			965.85
Silk and half silk goods	13,545.10	12,364.25	8,882.20	10,817.45	45,609.00
Steel wool				563.10	563.10
Sundries			1,623.65	212.50	1,836.15
Wine and oil	214.25	786.85		68.60	1,069.70
Total.....	127,213.62	233,551.75	836,085.25	114,831.80	811,682.45
Total for preceding year.....	181,463.70	459,208.20	549,893.10	119,215.15	1,259,780.15
Decrease	4,250.05	225,656.45	213,807.85	4,383.35	448,097.70
FURTH.					
Artists' materials		3,480.17	613.85		4,094.02
Beer		574.10			574.10
Bronze powder, leaf metal, and aluminum	71,645.20	49,909.38	48,000.79	\$55,123.23	219,678.60
Chicory	5,493.00	8,810.41	6,333.41	10,735.28	31,372.10
Crude chemicals		4,250.35	8,297.82	1,083.00	13,640.17
Dry goods		923.80			923.80
Fancy cards and picture books	12,665.43	27,044.09	4,552.17	20,520.16	64,781.85
Foil, tin and copper			1,019.82	709.22	1,729.04
Glass, plate, mirror, and window	122,077.81	35,163.45	241,722.85	261,219.17	760,183.28
Hops		3,639.20	839.76		4,478.96
Horn, manufactures of	2,548.34	5,695.07	448.28	873.01	4,459.70
Household goods	1,021.81	2,584.00	3,504.65	914.76	8,025.22
Leonic ware and silverware			286.19	177.32	463.51
Mathematical instruments and optical goods	8,387.19	1,592.81	764.53	1,996.00	12,740.53
Paper, gold, silver, and metal	9,620.51	5,274.58	2,459.12	6,077.61	23,431.82
Smokers' articles	135.05	265.17	353.17		753.99
Stationery articles	4,005.01		437.67	2,777.17	7,219.85
Sundries	2,702.39	377.06	953.22	6,257.87	10,290.54
Toys and fancy goods	141,441.81	12,087.27	6,926.33	49,209.27	209,664.18
Total.....	881,738.65	256,579.91	822,513.63	417,673.07	1,378,505.26
GERA.					
Chemicals		1,149.04		1,809.16	2,958.20
China ware	22,064.02	1,520.13	3,206.36	8,480.51	35,274.02
Colors	8,795.91	880.72	507.55		9,184.18
Horn and ivory buttons	8,207.58	911.19	167.48	119.79	9,406.04
Leather	2,889.56	1,256.13	2,259.79	3,780.92	10,186.40
Leather gloves	17,176.52	3,621.18	6,771.29	10,407.00	37,975.99
Machines	2,108.85				2,108.85
Miscellaneous	852.21	279.98	139.40		1,271.59
Musical instruments	6,743.81	4,523.99	2,700.05	8,433.61	17,401.56
Shoe findings	682.79	1,316.51	407.95		2,407.25
Worsted goods	283,570.39	99,844.07	217,579.10	130,957.52	731,951.08
Total.....	348,091.74	115,302.94	283,738.97	158,988.51	856,122.16
Total for preceding year.....	474,161.40	446,193.29	404,971.19	252,074.81	1,577,400.19
Decrease	126,069.66	330,890.35	171,232.22	93,086.30	721,278.03

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Germany during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
HAMBURG.					
Animals			\$1,259.02	\$6,185.64	\$7,394.06
Basket, cane,ware, and rattans	\$59,157.43	\$47,461.45	28,165.84	47,783.31	182,568.03
Beet, raw, and grape sugar	2,616,556.29	446,986.26	780,767.19	78,314.31	3,917,624.05
Books and printed matter	797.34				797.34
Bristles, feathers, and horse-hair	12,040.32	11,033.77	1,097.15	8,772.94	32,944.18
Canned meat, fish, and vegetables	7,824.59	9,081.94	555.17	1,458.60	18,870.30
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, paints, and colors	75,399.60	89,888.89	77,792.38	181,949.37	374,430.24
Coffee	417,214.13	460,469.17	363,135.38	382,743.91	1,572,567.59
Diamonds and jewelry	19,787.04	297.40	553.59	517.88	21,155.91
Dried fruits and vegetables	374.07	1,266.66	354.81		1,995.54
Dextrine	727.60	560.07			1,287.67
Eggs and albumen	1,488.38			821.69	2,310.06
Fancy goods and objects of art	3,838.20	3,999.90	1,549.41	1,479.71	10,867.22
Grains, plants, seeds, and fruits	11,750.68	159,675.75	87,862.31	41,763.18	261,051.92
Gutta-percha:					
Crude	3,151.16	5,131.47	6,848.05	10,926.51	26,057.19
Paper	1,807.75	6,176.24	9,340.84	7,067.16	24,391.99
Haircloth	2,208.39	713.24	1,965.10	14,678.98	19,565.71
Herrings and other fish	6,141.05	7,806.73	4,812.39	1,678.57	20,438.74
Human and animal hair	5,677.70	21,295.54	1,130.41	4,597.08	32,700.68
India and hard rubber:					
Crude	64,534.59	213,541.89	85,853.56	50,475.57	413,905.61
Manufactured	9,685.39	5,067.94	10,218.00	11,542.52	36,514.45
Ivory, raw	22,202.87	15,562.95	1,209.94	38,545.70	77,521.46
Leather goods (goloshes)	5,242.00	1,957.67	658.87		7,858.54
Leather, raw	548.50	3,659.32			4,207.82
Linen, hemp, and jute goods	227.24				227.24
Liquors (malt and distilled), wines, spirits, and juices	6,270.74	8,262.95	6,803.35	11,452.95	32,779.99
Metal goods and hardware	6,347.63	6,557.34	3,916.22	5,842.10	22,663.29
Metal, raw	2,191.03	888.29	331.77		2,911.09
Margarine and sealine	5,938.97				5,938.97
Miscellaneous	22,151.85	14,075.18	4,935.50	15,224.72	56,386.75
Musical and scientific instruments	1,206.07	1,453.99	212.74	1,280.96	4,153.76
Paper	13,079.88	8,419.14	3,974.05	4,719.21	25,192.28
Manufactures of	561.65	2,968.71		3,402.74	6,933.10
Portland cement	96,210.20	84,116.85	104,737.63	189,923.50	474,988.18
Rags, waste cuttings, and bagging	25,988.71	34,038.21	22,942.64	21,819.83	104,789.39
Rawhides and skins	27,781.91	25,569.52	89,474.44	112,878.53	255,703.58
Rennets, guts, and bladders	7,008.22	1,714.31	91,173.74	233.29	100,129.56
Salt		303.79	502.63	239.33	1,045.75
Silk and silk goods				1,913.95	1,913.95
Tobacco:					
Raw		1,158.39	13,520.33	1,987.07	16,615.79
Manufactured		1,164.57			1,164.57
Woolen goods	5,811.73	2,385.19	563.02		8,759.94
Wool	1,327.21	3,874.08	1,770.64	5,809.86	12,781.79
Wood		251.56	2,350.11	2,535.47	5,137.14
Manufactures of	1,202.18				1,202.18
Total	3,751,458.97	1,703,276.32	1,760,858.82	1,164,871.08	8,280,465.19
Total for preceding year	4,326,105.63	2,004,163.86	2,590,402.98	1,947,073.50	10,867,745.97
Decrease	754,646.66	300,887.54	829,544.16	782,202.42	2,687,280.78
HANOVER.					
Ammunition	1,491.15	1,129.57	11,498.77	2,488.62	16,608.11
Antimony		546.89	1,162.55	1,043.52	2,752.96
Asphalt	4,969.78	8,502.62	17,508.12	15,246.96	46,247.68
Birds, pet animals, etc.		28,236.96	11,309.71	2,191.84	36,738.51
Books, printed matter, etc.	540.38		218.96	963.39	1,741.64
Cement, Portland	44,985.78	32,679.92	40,453.94	94,609.16	212,728.80
Chemicals	8,392.21	6,144.02	21,477.87	12,250.08	48,264.13
Earth, manufactured, for filtering	1,845.56	1,074.90	1,524.36	1,521.89	5,466.71
Feathers and down	7,518.96	5,884.91	2,198.72	1,378.76	16,981.35
Glass	2,913.25		845.56	2,704.64	6,463.45
Gloves, leather	7,556.88	4,053.58			11,610.46
Goatskins, hides, etc.			9,721.94		9,721.94
Grease	20,440.24	2,841.29	7,957.69	19,399.20	50,638.42

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Germany during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
HANOVER—continued.					
Hams and sausages.....		\$5,647.82	\$6,159.06	\$242.15	\$12,049.05
Instruments, scientific.....	\$1,062.63	145.98	159.98	797.62	2,166.21
Lampblack, inks, colors, etc.	2,665.75	2,482.06	1,061.22	4,996.76	11,125.79
Lithography.....	4,329.72	6,377.91	5,521.94	8,722.40	24,951.97
Linen.....	4,784.16	1,731.07	1,289.86	1,185.96	8,940.45
Machinery.....	278.22				278.22
Matches.....				462.96	462.96
Miscellaneous.....	1,896.07	1,964.07	2,445.76	926.75	7,232.65
Paper stock, rags, etc.	46,053.80	10,182.06	25,878.62	29,818.58	111,427.58
Pipes, clay.....		288.96		595.45	884.41
Rubber wares.....	9,791.95	9,211.48	7,052.46	9,060.32	35,116.16
Silks, cotton-mixed, velvets.....	25,125.77	6,772.82	11,043.96	12,325.90	55,268.45
Straw goods.....				1,674.72	1,674.72
Woolframite.....				228.07	228.07
Wool.....		2,282.60	7,154.42		9,437.02
Total.....	196,261.76	183,081.06	198,110.49	224,758.91	747,207.22
KEHL.					
Books, stationery, and paper ware.....	7,678.41	3,269.84	6,498.50	2,001.45	16,448.20
Bronze powder.....	824.96	471.52			1,296.48
Chicory and substitute for coffee.....	2,044.75	2,754.57	1,186.32	1,146.78	7,082.42
China, glass, porcelain, stone, and earthen ware.....	4,591.80	1,058.89	798.65	631.90	7,081.24
Dyes, drugs, chemicals, etc.	17,261.85	11,739.95	9,598.64	15,994.75	54,595.19
Flowers, artificial.....		717.68	1,546.71		2,264.39
Fruits, preserved, candied, dried.....	3,947.83	3,875.44			7,823.77
Glassware, watch, and spectacle.....	35,558.66	28,154.81	28,261.11	17,146.86	104,121.44
Hair, prepared and raw.....	11,496.39	7,168.02	9,015.93	8,843.70	36,524.04
Household goods and personal effects.....			1,074.09	1,015.88	2,089.97
Instruments.....	674.17	285.60	175.76	516.99	1,652.52
Ironware, steel, etc.			880.36	179.49	1,059.85
Leather, hides, and skins.....	41,775.78	20,900.88	18,074.16	39,548.76	120,299.58
Linen and cotton goods.....		1,452.37	1,857.46		3,309.73
Paper maché articles.....	4,728.87	2,606.35	2,173.04	3,324.11	12,833.87
Pasteboard goods and paper boxes.....	798.25	319.20	782.27		1,849.72
Silk goods, velvets, ribbons, etc.	16,754.17	24,212.53	4,371.38	14,822.74	60,160.82
Smokers' articles, snuff, etc.	1,167.23	1,188.89	891.84	592.62	3,790.58
Steel, manufactured.....	10,803.41		142.01		10,945.42
Terrines de foie gras (goose liver pastry).....	667.93	14,940.83	2,333.45	399.46	18,341.77
Tinware, stamped.....	2,951.00				2,951.00
Watches, clocks, and parts of.....	889.69	134.30	964.32	126.66	1,604.99
Wine, brandy, beer, and liquor.....	249.70	1,199.67	1,111.40	1,933.15	4,493.92
Wire textures.....			165.61		165.61
Woolen goods.....	70,542.48	18,225.48	55,279.04	26,915.47	170,962.47
Sundries.....		77.35		33.96	111.33
Total.....	234,906.33	144,706.17	188,072.05	135,174.77	652,859.32
Total for preceding year.....	321,479.05	289,181.36	328,062.73	274,825.29	1,213,548.43
Decrease.....	86,572.72	144,475.19	139,990.68	139,650.52	560,689.11
KÖNIGSBERG.					
Amber and ambroid.....	5,674.41	1,414.29	19,133.18	19,113.83	45,306.21
Bristles.....	28,939.53	53,372.57	57,694.24	38,620.74	175,627.08
Flax.....	4,870.40		7,105.81		11,976.21
Hemp.....	1,763.62	6,879.27	4,028.48	2,658.86	15,530.23
Horsehair.....		4,778.67		494.33	5,273.00
Platinum.....		1,764.70			1,764.70
Rags.....	24,149.61	7,199.83	10,139.76	12,724.77	54,213.47
Rubber shoes, old.....	2,903.27	7,912.16	2,317.86	8,983.78	17,072.01
Seeds.....	13,806.06	43,383.81	20,014.07	25,743.80	101,946.24
Sundries.....	693.58	878.96			1,072.54
Total.....	79,778.48	126,082.76	120,433.39	108,494.06	429,788.69

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Germany during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
LEIPZIG.					
Books, periodicals, news-papers	\$118,853.80	\$111,805.41	\$108,040.74	\$95,952.10	\$433,652.15
Bristles	38,449.25	68,703.78	91,363.29	121,856.51	320,372.83
China-ware	149.23	911.19			1,000.42
Chronos and fancy paper	26,370.57	17,388.89	11,685.51	29,220.50	84,665.47
Essential oils, chemicals, colors, drugs	56,645.50	73,930.01	84,959.11	67,824.94	233,359.56
Fruit juice				5,495.54	5,495.54
Furs and skins	102,324.99	124,481.09	224,481.07	581,008.05	982,296.80
Instruments, musical, optical, scientific	13,714.98	7,055.17	11,401.77	11,584.12	48,755.99
Leather gloves	25,321.45	14,025.00	6,875.61	13,621.20	59,843.27
Machinery and iron ware	20,719.61	6,384.05	6,426.54	8,611.22	42,142.42
Music, printed	10,995.95	13,252.20	16,179.04	20,508.02	60,935.22
Sugar, beet		38,631.41			38,631.41
Woolens and woolen goods, yarn, etc	51,732.24	6,610.37	16,894.63	80,185.90	105,423.14
All other articles	1,725.12	435.64	2,516.48	5,031.10	12,708.29
Total	469,502.75	483,115.81	530,823.74	940,899.21	2,424,341.51
Total for preceding year	967,824.85	607,133.97	1,010,461.77	968,231.94	3,553,652.03
Decrease	498,322.10	124,018.16	479,637.53	27,332.73	1,129,310.52
MAGDEBURG.					
Accordions	5,698.53	5,006.80	1,539.38	761.00	13,001.31
Birds	1,042.44	3,251.08	5,057.50		9,351.02
Caps and detonators	2,822.24	3,189.55		3,743.57	9,255.36
Cherries, preserved	4,264.39				4,264.39
Chicory			5,671.99	1,965.54	7,637.53
Chlorate of potash			899.45	4,559.90	5,459.35
Chloride of magnesium		913.54		528.59	1,442.13
Chocolate				1,586.96	1,586.96
Dental materials	886.86	1,335.20	1,049.94	3,507.88	6,759.88
Earthen and hollow ware	2,677.16	1,122.09	1,887.13	844.31	6,030.60
Gelatine				233.46	233.46
Kainit	302,700.97	200,938.50	47,585.51	121,811.34	673,036.32
Kieserite		4,625.98		1,690.57	6,316.55
Lamb skins	2,964.85	169.95	4,626.09		7,760.90
Leather gloves	7,234.83	4,217.50	3,277.36		14,729.63
Machinery	3,522.90	481.21	1,137.88	16,459.24	21,601.23
Manure salt	40,715.89	161,227.55	25,080.20	44,964.96	271,988.60
Miscellaneous	776.17	721.10			1,497.27
Muriate of potash	181,440.60	495,318.00	220,359.26	278,191.80	1,175,309.66
Potatoes		8,288.09	1,151.21		9,379.30
Saccharine	14,956.10	3,253.46	13,870.64	17,414.46	49,494.66
Seeds	482.83	7,032.47	7,570.60		15,085.90
Sauerkraut	1,071.57	1,476.13			2,547.70
Sugar	80,973.09	519,617.76	241,918.49	152,339.98	994,849.32
Sulphate of potash	16,002.92	186,365.28	18,469.19	36,182.81	257,020.20
Urea			122.20		122.20
Total	669,709.34	1,608,491.16	600,773.96	686,786.97	3,565,761.43
LUXEMBURG.					
Embroideries	386.00		180.94		566.94
Leather gloves	7,864.94	83,836.68	78,499.40	10,750.21	130,990.23
Steel bars		8,420.80	4,601.75	197.38	13,219.93
Wine	120.82			110.00	230.82
Total	8,371.76	42,257.48	83,282.09	11,060.59	144,977.92
MANNHEIM.					
Cement	50,578.79	11,933.13	37,191.69	48,940.88	148,633.99
Dyes, drugs, chemicals	239,144.86	309,765.90	363,188.38	515,969.42	1,428,069.56
Leather, hides, skins	153,083.53	174,029.22	175,350.82	182,376.82	685,839.89
Sundries	41,311.87	81,229.85	29,322.59	84,263.93	136,125.24
Wines, brandy	46,017.76	70,747.36	19,295.78	75,070.07	211,130.96
Wood pulp	110,997.12	91,902.47	96,777.13	61,823.86	361,500.58
Total					2,973,802.22

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Germany during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
MAYENCE.					
Agate ware, jewelry, and imi- tation jewelry	\$71,022.85	\$63,292.18	\$43,442.40	\$30,382.59	\$198,140.02
Aniline colors	20,331.22	22,705.56	23,834.99	21,403.15	88,274.92
Calfehair	4,476.32	6,445.54	3,192.97		14,114.83
Chemicals	57,075.71	23,680.27	46,258.23	84,504.92	211,519.13
Cement	52,837.64	51,823.49	38,985.75	72,624.78	216,271.66
Glue	13,429.15	3,641.61	8,743.00	10,684.74	36,498.50
Slops		78,481.50	38,044.05		116,525.56
Machines	1,536.41			1,190.00	2,726.41
Oil paintings	6,663.83				6,663.83
Preserved fruits	9,052.09	9,069.28			19,021.37
Printed matter	3,104.61		1,075.03		4,179.64
Leather	25,776.60	22,709.43	16,287.62	25,930.05	90,703.70
Saws				1,661.64	1,661.64
Tinfoil	2,467.89	1,743.63	1,825.70	2,659.16	8,696.38
Wine	126,744.62	194,268.92	90,446.13	207,448.64	618,908.81
Woodwork	10,363.26				10,363.26
Wood pulp	6,495.61		3,203.39	1,155.79	10,854.79
Sundries	2,965.76	4,531.78	3,855.32	3,297.80	14,650.66
Total	415,243.57	472,393.19	319,194.58	462,943.26	1,669,774.60
Total for preceding year	577,007.48	758,207.00	569,659.78	784,087.62	2,638,911.88
Decrease	161,763.91	285,913.81	250,365.20	271,094.36	969,137.28
MUNICH.					
Antiquities				2,777.15	2,777.15
Artificial flowers	5,844.04	3,792.05	3,185.33	918.64	13,740.06
Beer	9,891.16	15,830.01	12,474.42	17,466.59	55,162.18
Bronze powders				1,614.74	1,614.74
Chemicals	2,381.25		477.10		3,558.35
Chronos	17,141.25	15,246.69	4,593.53	2,045.06	39,926.53
Colors	4,810.74	699.23	1,525.24	2,649.49	9,684.70
Embroidery	3,413.28				3,413.28
Glass paintings	6,819.83	7,731.27	4,085.32	1,377.46	20,013.88
Gloves	41,186.35	18,684.56	17,930.19	11,785.99	89,587.09
Gold-metal paper	2,505.08			2,697.04	5,506.52
Household goods	8,205.17			1,326.85	9,532.02
Journals	8,531.24	2,517.82	2,596.34	2,433.07	11,077.97
Oil paintings	14,735.43	6,615.46	5,601.70	9,086.55	36,039.14
Photographs	4,571.62	2,136.77	2,386.90	1,621.62	10,716.91
Prunes		4,617.20	714.00	5,212.20	10,543.40
Skins	7,061.46	4,570.48	6,949.60		14,581.54
Stained goods	685.44	1,018.72	890.12	1,192.58	3,786.86
Statuary	7,512.23	6,562.61	5,106.19	3,387.38	22,568.41
Sundries	9,109.60	9,513.70	4,797.93	4,903.43	28,324.66
Total	149,904.67	95,036.07	73,618.31	78,395.84	391,954.89
NEUSTADT.					
Cement					48,940.38
Dyes, drugs, chemicals					516,969.42
Leather					180,376.82
Sundries					84,263.93
Wine					75,070.07
Sulph. wood pulp					61,823.96
Total					916,444.48
Total for preceding year					1,026,748.21
Decrease					110,303.73
NUREMBERG.					
Beer	8,306.85	3,490.19	6,821.98	9,249.87	27,868.89
Brushes and hair pencils	20,270.97	7,135.11	745.88	1,842.96	29,994.92
Bronze powder and leaf metal	74,950.33	72,286.99	78,071.73	40,534.85	265,843.90
Books, paper ware	30,275.92	9,478.90	12,624.58	28,485.39	80,764.79
Carbons, electric	4,961.16	7,082.87	8,094.25	11,752.07	31,890.85
Clay	777.14	151.41	804.22	153.18	1,885.96
China, glass, and stone ware	47,069.40	7,558.33	5,798.78	15,939.65	76,366.16
Colored paper	843.96			867.29	1,711.24
Decalcomania	21,860.67	12,283.83	7,066.89	8,908.06	49,821.65

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Germany during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
NÜRNBERG—continued.					
Drugs and medicines.....	\$3, 193. 17	\$6, 087. 11	\$9, 056. 79	\$2, 537. 57	\$20, 874. 64
Fancy goods and toys.....	28, 237. 96	4, 442. 81	7, 517. 50	8, 627. 00	43, 824. 77
Gold and metal paper.....	106. 77	152. 41	998. 43	1, 077. 91	2, 338. 52
Gas-burners.....	4, 853. 29	4, 112. 57	8, 636. 24	3, 191. 19	15, 593. 29
Hair of animals, bristles.....	.....	7, 515. 07	7, 903. 07	4, 309. 44	19, 727. 58
Hops.....	90, 230. 06	.....	62, 335. 29	2, 825. 36	161, 890. 71
Instruments, mathematical.....	17, 296. 41	8, 414. 52	1, 923. 40	3, 528. 78	26, 163. 11
Iron ware.....	10, 788. 75	8, 841. 10	8, 404. 87	8, 304. 57	35, 837. 29
Leather, hides, and skins.....	786. 05	655. 11	11, 405. 12	12, 278. 82	25, 120. 10
Leonic ware.....	7, 359. 07	8, 191. 39	4, 113. 51	4, 135. 46	18, 799. 43
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods.....	7, 874. 82	2, 160. 42	3, 052. 46	213. 81	12, 301. 51
Lithographic stones.....	16, 037. 96	11, 850. 75	8, 447. 66	13, 915. 81	49, 752. 18
Machinery.....	3, 811. 62	3, 664. 74	3, 416. 70	737. 80	11, 130. 86
Musical and brass wire.....	5, 116. 01	3, 147. 89	1, 735. 59	3, 870. 91	13, 869. 90
Optical goods.....	.....	178. 82	.....	576. 68	755. 50
Oil paintings and chromos.....	1, 167. 58	456. 23	.....	558. 38	2, 182. 19
Slate and lead pencils.....	19, 166. 45	20, 183. 53	14, 526. 03	18, 243. 11	72, 119. 12
Smokers' articles.....	1, 030. 30	111. 14	847. 99	1, 026. 16	3, 015. 59
Statuary and furniture.....	.....	.....	403. 24	.....	403. 24
Sundries.....	1, 522. 33	3, 608. 71	.....	633. 46	4, 761. 50
Ultramarine and colors.....	7, 484. 62	11, 797. 91	10, 362. 43	9, 302. 47	38, 947. 43
Wine.....	2, 699. 17	669. 73	.....	1, 670. 35	5, 009. 25
Total.....	342, 359. 72	309, 937. 65	278, 514. 73	218, 992. 86	1, 149, 804. 96
SONNEBERG.					
Baskets.....	214. 07	406. 71	13. 33	37. 97	672. 08
Drugs, chemicals, paints, colors.....	8, 112. 89	782. 79	133. 77	1, 299. 81	5, 329. 26
Dolls and toys.....	536, 653. 45	91, 106. 69	42, 340. 58	179, 126. 10	849, 226. 82
Glassware.....	7, 996. 69	2, 376. 06	1, 612. 53	1, 034. 70	13, 019. 98
Leather and hides.....	.....	.....	.....	369. 28	369. 28
Paper articles and papier-mâché ware.....	13, 693. 39	11, 990. 80	3, 293. 90	1, 702. 37	30, 680. 46
Paper ware.....	.....	.....	44. 22	478. 10	524. 32
Porcelain and stoneware.....	273, 612. 61	52, 706. 98	26, 683. 10	134, 770. 22	489, 772. 91
Paintings.....	.....	.....	93. 46	.....	93. 46
Slate pencils.....	5, 754. 75	3, 538. 50	2, 968. 23	10, 202. 02	22, 463. 50
Smokers' articles.....	.....	.....	32. 45	.....	32. 45
Steel and iron ware.....	557. 97	740. 22	1, 209. 45	260. 59	2, 798. 23
Wooden ware.....	.....	188. 44	567. 24	.....	755. 68
Woolens.....	6, 770. 16	92. 25	.....	.....	6, 862. 41
Sundries.....	1, 807. 21	.....	.....	722. 56	2, 029. 77
Total.....	849, 673. 19	163, 929. 44	78, 994. 26	330, 003. 72	1, 422, 600. 61
STETTIN.					
Amber goods.....	5, 018. 52	2, 881. 26	567. 10	5, 478. 60	13, 945. 48
Arsenic.....	453. 62	1, 684. 10	442. 82	1, 325. 68	4, 406. 22
Blacking.....	179. 35	.....	.....	.....	179. 35
Breeding animals.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 011. 50	1, 011. 50
Candles.....	659. 92	.....	.....	.....	659. 92
Cement.....	68, 333. 20	30, 294. 71	18, 034. 17	96, 647. 90	213, 309. 98
Cellulose.....	10, 241. 02	3, 215. 40	4, 944. 78	5, 880. 34	24, 261. 53
Christmas-tree ornaments.....	.....	.....	10. 88	.....	10. 88
Dextrine.....	8, 414. 49	9, 818. 37	11, 151. 92	7, 054. 71	36, 439. 49
Eggs albumen.....	.....	.....	1, 847. 88	.....	1, 847. 88
Farina.....	.....	1, 175. 67	.....	.....	1, 175. 67
Fire-clay goods.....	386. 95	18, 744. 30	.....	1, 471. 17	20, 502. 42
Goose meats.....	.....	4, 550. 37	.....	.....	4, 550. 37
Hair, cattle.....	2, 115. 20	.....	.....	.....	2, 115. 20
Herring, salted.....	10, 273. 32	7, 036. 15	4, 222. 01	769. 26	22, 300. 74
Indigo auxiliary.....	5, 459. 41	5, 680. 38	7, 693. 89	3, 937. 24	23, 770. 92
Kege.....	.....	2, 551. 82	.....	.....	2, 551. 82
Lard.....	.....	.....	4, 593. 30	.....	4, 593. 30
Lead.....	.....	.....	20, 174. 07	.....	20, 174. 07
Lithopone.....	896. 46	.....	.....	.....	896. 46
Miscellaneous.....	.....	1, 314. 50	.....	540. 12	1, 854. 62
Oil:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bitter almonds.....	.....	.....	184. 60	.....	184. 60
Rape, refined.....	2, 230. 77	.....	3, 293. 07	3, 315. 30	8, 839. 04
Essential.....	197. 31	4, 798. 34	.....	.....	4, 995. 55

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Germany during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
STETTIN—continued.					
Ozokerite	\$8,735.33	\$718.44	\$5,047.23	\$2,011.54	\$16,512.54
Paper parchment, imitation		2,492.03	4,136.04	4,048.53	10,676.60
Piano	145.34				145.34
Potash	2,072.98			1,559.49	4,632.47
Rags, old jute bagging	16,478.08	8,319.57	5,843.36	10,220.23	40,861.24
Sugar, beet-root	46,112.50	640,168.82	168,778.69		855,060.01
Seeds	359.55				359.55
Spelter	3,362.65				3,362.65
Wax			664.11	402.38	1,066.49
Zinc			882.93	2,109.25	2,992.18
Total	193,025.96	745,444.23	262,512.85	148,263.14	1,349,246.18
Total for preceding year	373,416.06	187,453.10	237,343.60	304,053.33	1,102,265.09
Decrease	180,889.10			155,790.19	246,981.09
Increase		557,991.13	25,169.25		
STUTTGART.					
Chicory	10,883.34	23,922.88	16,319.22	26,062.33	77,207.77
Colors	19,836.55	15,385.08	10,588.18	11,807.18	48,616.99
Corsets	21,157.14	13,043.54	20,782.13	20,129.27	75,112.08
Cotton goods	19,640.50	1,319.68	4,880.27	905.60	26,746.05
Drugs and chemicals	14,828.46	6,608.81	17,387.38	18,809.89	57,634.54
Illustrated periodicals and books	13,116.11	12,850.48	9,303.99	8,020.50	43,291.08
Jewelry	858.38	471.80	1,207.47	2,197.83	4,735.57
Land produce	3,370.32	9,361.13	30,890.25	4,020.60	47,642.30
Leather	2,002.12	1,065.78	1,040.35	693.60	4,801.85
Linen goods	8,337.52	1,424.26	2,004.66	2,037.05	13,803.49
Metal ware	4,083.41	1,480.15		465.68	6,029.24
Miscellaneous	27,737.42	20,379.59	13,457.51	16,782.11	78,356.63
Musical instruments	40,682.02	19,908.77	11,207.88	28,737.60	100,536.27
Paper	528.12	142.94			671.06
Professional and scientific instruments	4,665.80	10,329.40	5,730.93	9,542.75	30,269.88
Pumicestones	617.09	1,234.17	1,841.08	2,463.08	6,155.42
Watchmen's detectors	1,863.80	539.31	1,173.32	873.46	4,449.89
Wine and liquors	1,300.83		1,202.92	922.21	3,425.96
Wooden ware	2,077.78	2,975.54	1,474.70	688.69	7,216.71
Woolen ware	74,900.46	40,930.37	20,871.69	9,485.10	146,187.62
Total	263,487.17	183,373.77	171,363.93	164,665.53	782,890.40
Total for preceding year	328,998.96	329,240.99	332,445.92	253,676.17	1,244,362.04
Decrease	65,511.79	145,867.22	161,081.99	89,010.64	461,471.64
WEIMAR AND ERFURT.					
Booklets				3,435.88	3,435.88
China	27,616.70	20,042.20	9,490.78	28,563.97	83,713.65
Dyes, drugs, and chemicals	3,080.51	2,389.49	1,679.04	3,225.98	10,374.99
Fancy goods and toys	110,795.22	14,941.51	1,220.13	35,066.63	162,033.49
Gloves	5,147.07	3,737.81	1,481.27	1,393.57	11,759.72
Hair	4,147.80			2,356.87	6,504.17
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	53,372.75	3,400.59	704.78	6,531.63	64,009.75
Minerals	10,450.74	3,739.47	8,692.46	3,714.21	26,596.88
Optical goods	4,379.12	2,045.35	2,397.19	2,818.07	11,639.73
Seeds and plants	5,723.61	50,881.52	20,098.85	1,242.17	77,946.15
Smokers' articles	2,164.73	2,953.14	1,015.08	2,110.96	8,244.51
Sundries	2,800.65	3,141.50	679.09	1,573.11	8,194.35
Wine and liquors			505.56	450.46	956.02
Watches	10,081.32	1,383.75	3,210.38	3,264.55	17,890.00
Total	239,709.72	108,656.30	51,175.21	93,778.06	493,319.29
Total for preceding year	262,968.40	165,055.50	78,434.80	233,032.29	739,490.99
Decrease	23,258.68	56,399.20	27,259.59	139,254.23	246,171.70

DECLARED EXPORTS, 1895.

Value of declared exports from Germany to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.					
Buttons, agate.....	\$7,077.00	\$8,277.78	\$8,030.45	\$4,560.20	\$27,945.43
Chemicals.....	39,458.86	55,930.56	47,297.80	33,623.58	170,300.80
Glass, looking and rough.....	529.94	1,928.29	3,247.28	3,491.50	8,186.01
Hooks and eyes.....	11,765.65	12,350.32	14,542.92	15,967.35	54,635.24
Miscellaneous.....	1,546.88	907.75	5,476.31	11,993.15	19,924.09
Natural mineral water.....	3,176.82	3,552.15	6,667.21	5,908.36	19,304.54
Paper.....	57,404.54	64,782.21	44,293.87	57,651.00	224,111.62
Pins and needles.....	13,688.94	20,996.42	28,004.88	30,439.81	93,130.05
Sugar.....			11,424.00	17,479.66	28,903.66
Woolen cloth.....	81,016.91	162,544.40	193,680.50	238,866.56	676,108.37
Total.....	215,665.04	331,256.88	355,665.22	419,971.17	1,322,558.31
ANNABERG.					
Aluminium.....				418.93	418.93
Baskets.....	222.46	2,153.59	449.34	172.00	2,996.39
Brushes.....	745.71	1,243.85	864.63	2,896.47	5,740.66
Buttons.....	202.15				202.15
Colors, chemical.....	1,541.90	1,453.55	927.14	1,809.07	5,231.66
Corks.....	943.34			224.73	1,168.07
Gloves, leather.....	91,460.10	136,598.53	135,454.15	109,184.99	472,697.77
Hair cloth.....			263.35	1,289.89	1,553.24
Instruments, musical.....	255.42	163.63	627.37		1,046.42
Laces and tidies.....	1,614.68	2,681.00	5,766.37	3,837.70	13,899.75
Lace curtains.....	27,619.87	9,273.28	19,840.94	11,882.17	68,616.26
Leather, glove.....		19,434.25	5,664.07	6,708.92	31,807.24
Paper and paper ware.....	29,424.21	26,147.48	33,190.88	36,632.51	125,395.08
Tinsel goods.....		256.47		338.16	594.63
Toys and woodenware.....	12,052.51	1,610.40	812.44	14,355.67	28,831.02
Trimings.....	264,575.69	174,075.59	522,221.79	189,681.13	1,150,554.20
Total.....					1,910,722.47
AUGSBURG.					
Books.....	11,367.15	7,252.06	6,289.34	4,126.38	29,034.93
Cotton thread.....	3,529.14	2,561.70	2,528.11	1,500.35	10,119.30
Gold-metal paper.....	3,370.08	3,119.48	2,812.44	3,715.44	13,017.44
Household goods.....	2,906.14				2,906.14
Manufacture of paper.....	520.67	1,098.84	908.48	999.00	3,536.99
Matches.....	724.63	684.27	742.17	714.58	2,865.65
Mathematical instruments.....	3,823.22	1,898.05	1,116.81	1,906.19	8,744.27
Musical instruments.....	2,556.84	1,030.76	636.72	1,747.53	5,971.85
Statuary.....	2,256.07	1,477.24	1,886.63	946.69	6,566.63
Sundries.....	4,067.86	7,662.58	3,106.36	5,031.09	19,867.89
Watch mainsprings and saws.....	1,810.25	2,840.49	3,507.14	5,084.80	13,192.68
Total.....	36,932.05	29,625.47	23,534.50	25,722.05	115,814.07
BAMBERG.					
Basket ware.....	47,705.01	44,546.80	43,445.71	45,158.73	180,856.25
Beer.....	2,514.17	3,373.50	3,330.05	4,457.34	13,675.06
Carbons, electric light.....		682.54	1,085.40	413.78	2,181.72
China ware.....	48,591.97	18,372.72	33,787.70	40,897.60	141,649.99
Drugs.....	809.43	799.82	762.89	509.42	2,881.56
Hops.....	2,120.10	64,546.71	32,782.73	5,014.88	104,464.42
Lupulin.....			380.04		380.04
Pieces of art.....	1,758.26	1,502.73			3,260.99
Steel, manufactured.....	1,247.05			666.88	1,913.93
Wine.....		564.94	112.16	973.61	1,650.71
Miscellaneous.....	405.59			792.51	1,198.10
Total.....					454,112.77
BARMEN.					
Feather-stitch braids.....	88,126.62	85,106.20	104,949.30	69,514.57	347,696.69
Cotton galloons.....	10,209.70	10,863.87	19,982.85	8,130.50	49,186.92
Trimings.....	19,543.76	17,088.55	19,680.19	26,068.51	82,381.01
Linen and cotton laces.....	59,957.61	123,876.70	146,134.43	100,557.09	430,525.83
Mohair and woolen braids.....	8,196.93	11,715.32	15,657.05	15,950.47	51,609.77
Beltings.....	12,319.41	6,915.86	12,327.46	9,937.72	41,500.45
Bone casings.....	22,831.24	15,729.98	24,775.49	22,165.80	85,502.51

Value of declared exports from Germany to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
BARMEN—continued.					
Boot and shoe laces, iron yarn.	\$32,863.31	\$61,592.40	\$69,566.88	\$43,454.53	\$207,477.12
Hatbands and ribbons	268,064.30	268,363.49	253,942.37	226,911.07	1,017,281.23
Yarns	8,892.70	9,225.07	29,042.00	18,877.12	66,036.89
Upholstery goods	4,566.81	32,089.17	30,770.04	44,731.46	112,157.48
Silk and cotton mixed goods	180,684.89	174,555.48	204,239.92	193,491.18	752,971.47
Vestings and mantle cloth	3,203.96	8,390.21	883.84	9,105.12	21,533.13
Woolen goods	39,945.09	91,075.02	94,319.15	112,939.81	338,279.07
Woolen mixed goods	4,828.54	18,087.31	25,125.02	12,321.28	60,362.15
Plushes	2,895.35	8,963.08	13,368.49	9,090.91	34,317.83
Linen tapes	2,327.06	2,508.72	1,628.42	4,226.08	10,685.28
Button stuffs	7,152.95	8,450.59	11,767.26	9,939.18	37,309.98
Buttons	8,601.33	17,236.38	25,157.00	24,713.96	75,708.67
Dyes and chemicals	149,931.27	247,952.62	163,149.66	254,908.78	815,942.33
Brass, bronze, and fancy goods, buckles, etc	21,635.91	21,500.40	35,078.42	31,509.89	109,724.62
Hardware and cutlery	391,132.71	324,975.69	368,870.84	296,478.27	1,381,457.51
Iron and steel in various shapes	23,471.44	8,712.09	23,024.86	12,394.48	67,602.87
Nickel	5,749.68	2,007.03	4,062.61	2,826.44	14,645.76
Needles and pins	22,920.30	29,078.65	35,916.83	33,680.93	121,576.71
Machinery	1,105.55	1,680.34	576.49	1,371.30	4,733.98
Provisions	1,606.36	27,494.94	11,031.38	15,937.74	56,070.42
Paper and books	9,756.08	14,793.39	8,280.07	14,148.34	46,977.88
Coke	2,130.10	4,569.12	13,429.40	14,697.73	34,826.34
Miscellaneous	130.42	1,092.91	1,449.35	4,242.72	6,915.40
Total	1,414,771.68	1,655,685.58	1,768,187.07	1,644,302.97	6,482,897.30
Total for preceding year.	1,300,930.74	844,537.99	949,949.19	981,028.42	4,076,446.34
Increase	113,840.94	811,147.59	818,187.88	663,274.55	2,406,450.96
BERLIN.					
Albums					99,472.91
Astrakhans					28,202.60
Books and printed matter					69,716.13
Buttons					18,180.91
Chemicals, drugs					320,361.09
China, earthenware					37,022.70
Colors					305,537.08
Dress goods, velvets, plush.					185,311.83
Chronos, photographs					92,473.80
Dextrine, glucose, etc					84,456.96
Electric goods					7,292.17
Fancy feathers					54,006.22
Glassware					48,068.69
Gloves, leather					219,904.94
Human hair					7,170.06
Hides, skins, furs					391,385.09
Horsehair cloth					44,681.40
Instruments:					
Musical					39,641.53
Scientific					64,409.56
Lanolin					19,800.57
Leather goods					12,553.90
Leather glue					14,475.12
Linen goods					112,026.94
Machinery, metal ware					67,979.47
Paper ware					210,732.41
Pitch					3,477.90
Rags					172,044.52
Ready-made clothing					559,891.94
Shawls and mufflers					58,980.97
Sheep guts, rennets					149,717.47
Toys					21,647.57
Trimnings, etc.					130,154.44
Umbrella sticks					12,964.84
Wine, liquors, fruit juice					17,375.61
Yarn					101,256.45
Zinc goods					40,933.73
Sundries					323,680.38
Total					4,167,059.90
Total for preceding year.					2,978,041.98
Increase					1,189,017.92

Value of declared exports from Germany to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
BREMEN.					
Animals, birds, etc.	\$4,607.86	\$18,981.81	\$3,141.60	\$3,651.80	\$29,383.07
Books, sheet music, etc.	4,818.07	4,932.08	3,222.04	4,028.15	17,000.34
Cement	24,945.02	7,150.00	4,023.39	23,782.63	59,901.04
Drugs, chemicals, paints	1,905.67	9,173.97	9,428.03	10,855.71	31,363.38
Furs, etc.			3,027.17		3,027.17
Glassware	11,741.37	13,710.85	11,157.89	9,516.19	46,126.30
Hides		4,513.67			4,513.67
Personal effects and household goods		7,104.06	5,332.63		12,436.69
Provisions		6,420.94	4,071.70		10,492.64
Rags			4,318.99		4,318.99
Rice and rice flour	442,513.40	435,530.24	353,335.04	455,642.67	1,687,021.35
Sundry merchandise	10,260.26	3,103.73	6,008.90	12,309.68	31,691.57
Tobacco	39,073.41	93,219.13		44,598.58	176,891.12
Whisky	231,821.04	66,971.77	139,044.30	203,688.73	641,525.84
Willow, straw, and wooden ware	22,102.40	22,481.81	24,743.89	24,420.52	93,748.62
Wine, beer, liquors	32,676.33	37,728.67	31,972.83	36,781.17	139,159.00
Wool	13,408.92			3,292.97	16,701.89
Woolen cloth			3,693.76		3,693.76
Wool grease			5,000.14		5,000.14
Wool tares	6,501.45	3,032.83		3,966.75	13,501.03
Woolen yarn	3,951.51				3,951.51
Total	850,335.71	734,055.56	611,522.30	835,535.55	3,031,449.12
BRESLAU.					
Arsenic	5,128.68	8,465.68	8,714.85	6,003.65	28,322.86
Brushes	7,420.71	2,880.54	3,327.38	4,551.69	18,180.32
Castings of bronze			284.17	597.55	881.72
Cellulose	7,739.06	19,095.45	9,281.88	9,425.11	45,541.50
Cement		8.79			8.79
Chemicals	7,271.90	8,318.02	5,198.41	2,775.47	23,564.40
Chromos	4,955.40	2,292.83	2,115.45	2,462.29	11,825.97
Coat hangers			806.23	1,475.41	2,281.64
Fancy paper	1,041.42	9,642.10	952.05	697.86	12,333.43
Glassware	12,991.62	4,378.97	7,309.13	9,134.57	33,814.29
Glove leather	5,771.53	12,989.73	15,414.13	19,631.64	53,807.03
Glue and dextrine	379.28	3,576.70		1,523.17	5,479.15
Hides				3,644.53	3,644.53
Horsehair cloth			24,096.97	27,370.16	51,467.13
Ivory buttons			264.95		264.95
Leather gloves	163,006.66	184,072.83	209,487.65	180,020.53	736,587.67
Linen, mixed linen, union, and cotton goods	64,538.62	170,297.71	132,188.04	80,116.40	447,140.77
Liquors	460.23	815.53	443.75	2,663.13	4,082.64
Miscellaneous	4,894.21	4,992.31	1,536.57	2,392.50	13,815.59
Paper frames	2,750.91	1,568.93	1,137.31	2,362.29	7,819.44
Porcelain ware	64,481.33	39,176.82	39,038.04	53,777.62	196,473.81
Potato flour			1,783.52		1,783.52
Rennets and rennet powder	291.55	2,410.06	53.94	532.04	3,777.59
Sago	161.18	504.19		379.94	1,045.31
Silk-mixed goods	57,804.94	61,171.15	101,846.80	66,935.07	287,757.96
Spelter	2,333.76	4,597.88		5,209.20	12,140.84
Stone pipes	1,643.55	5,499.18	1,005.83	1,179.19	9,227.75
Stove tiles				1,256.52	1,256.52
Straw covers	759.59	1,440.92	3,256.04	1,480.26	6,936.81
Sugar		95,753.92	33,111.75		128,865.67
Tacks				2,406.18	2,406.18
Tin foil	6,785.62	4,063.88	3,023.54	6,298.96	20,160.00
Toys	4,158.04		400.95	1,601.29	6,160.28
Willows	1,749.63	1,884.18	426.66	791.57	4,852.04
Woolen goods	4,271.91	16,692.83	11,134.29	18,145.70	50,244.73
Zinc dust		14,720.29	13,144.65	9,589.46	37,454.40
Total	432,701.33	681,312.02	630,974.93	528,418.95	2,271,407.23
Total for preceding year	572,513.05	313,897.99	350,994.84	316,213.00	1,553,618.97
Decrease	139,811.72				
Increase		367,414.03	279,980.09	210,205.96	717,788.26
BRUNSWICK.					
Animals (birds), live	5,864.33	13,542.90	6,866.50	1,971.12	28,244.85
Asphalt	6,678.28	4,161.50	5,578.90	3,084.95	19,503.63
Books and printed matter	4,819.40	8,665.90	2,819.40	5,348.57	21,153.27

Value of declared exports from Germany to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
BRUNSWICK—continued.					
Cement, Portland.....	\$1,434.19			\$4,314.00	\$5,748.19
Chemicals, drugs, etc.....	30,384.75	\$36,270.70	\$55,485.89	33,898.58	156,479.52
Glassware.....	11,045.58	14,538.70	22,080.39	16,210.90	63,875.57
Gloves, leather.....	97,048.34	62,341.90	113,313.40	84,883.18	357,586.82
Instruments, scientific and optical.....		791.80		1,440.60	2,232.40
Metal wares and machinery.....				2,229.11	2,229.11
Manure salt.....	5,169.60	13,197.10	4,718.10		23,084.80
Muriate of potash.....	29,290.66	103,050.00	14,276.70		146,617.36
Paper.....	896.78				896.78
Provisions, vegetables, canned.....	3,355.56	4,473.70	4,975.11	605.00	13,409.37
Sausages.....	626.18	3,426.30	1,990.40		6,042.88
Sugar:					
Raw and beet.....	420,054.30	1,402,358.00	1,205,395.10	232,792.10	3,260,599.50
Refined.....		10,234.50	1,852.60	46,631.60	58,718.70
Sundries.....	3,364.84	2,726.00	7,579.60	3,065.00	16,736.13
Total.....	619,532.79	1,679,779.00	1,447,371.60	436,475.40	4,183,158.88
Total for preceding year.....	670,594.75	2,587,129.83	691,433.42	318,793.74	4,267,961.74
Increase.....			755,938.27	117,681.66	
Decrease.....	51,061.96	907,350.83			84,792.86
CASSEL.					
Barytes.....	2,980.30	8,733.31	2,694.34	2,400.87	16,847.82
Baskets.....	2,362.10	1,457.01	573.03	140.96	2,407.10
Clay.....	9,788.63	9,531.42	8,664.97	9,498.42	37,483.44
Colors, chemicals, etc.....	1,352.10	1,727.01		2,603.19	5,682.30
Earthenware.....	944.50	1,213.85	1,140.45	1,708.20	5,007.00
Gloves.....	8,472.86	12,246.24	14,127.85	13,512.85	48,358.80
Glue.....			519.45	1,636.25	2,055.70
Iron and metal ware.....	5,824.43	6,809.03	5,575.51	5,532.30	23,241.27
Linen and cotton goods.....			883.25	582.90	1,416.15
Miscellaneous or sundries.....	628.33	723.62	291.36	776.96	2,420.27
Musical instruments.....	659.45	213.18	546.38	389.29	1,808.30
Paper.....	1,972.90	4,834.20	2,351.12	2,999.83	12,148.10
Portland cement.....	7,264.76	6,063.50	4,398.74	9,562.45	27,289.45
Rags.....				222.31	221.31
Toys.....	2,742.70				2,742.70
Wool.....			670.75		670.75
Total.....	42,847.06	53,051.37	42,377.20	51,525.83	189,801.46
Total for preceding year.....					102,853.82
Increase.....					86,947.64
CHEMNITZ.					
Gloves:					
Cotton.....					246,800.08
Silk.....					374,358.07
Wool.....					164,274.49
Hosiery:					
Cotton.....					5,366,991.75
Silk.....					149,537.83
Wool.....					143,704.67
Miscellaneous.....					85,528.10
Mufflers.....					43,445.55
Machinery.....					48,215.72
Toys.....					25,299.95
Underwear.....					121,024.54
Upholstery goods.....					61,158.12
Woolen goods.....					45,167.48
Total.....					6,875,506.35
Total for preceding year.....					4,275,347.44
Increase.....					2,600,158.91
COLOGNE.					
Aniline salt and aniline colors.....	41,036.80	45,104.11	37,280.25	28,629.43	152,050.59
Books and stationery.....	449.61	955.39	632.03		2,037.03
Chemical apparatus.....	4,946.16	2,558.62	2,058.83	796.56	10,360.17
Chocolate and confectionery.....	22,933.13	51,994.58	26,837.28	34,692.27	136,457.26
Clay pipes and clay.....	5,197.66	5,183.94	3,882.89	3,639.60	17,924.09
Cologne water.....	2,776.65	4,215.41	8,779.68	2,869.85	18,640.59
Dyes, chemicals, and colors.....	23,666.80	38,926.69	29,188.09	27,225.46	119,007.04

Value of declared exports from Germany to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
COLOGNE—continued.					
Earthenware.....	\$27,286.05	\$25,845.16	\$19,847.19	\$22,259.35	\$94,717.75
Fulminates.....	7,808.92	4,731.86	3,501.64	5,357.73	21,398.15
Grease.....	1,640.94	708.53		2,710.52	5,059.99
Gimps.....	297.12				297.12
Hornstrips.....	1,585.83	2,136.03	1,553.07	622.58	5,907.51
Iron (spiegel and bar).....	2,589.91	1,217.46	3,933.41	3,218.40	10,959.18
Leather and leather goods.....	33,741.01	17,733.81	23,048.37	47,077.34	121,600.63
Machinery.....	4,249.25	375.56	1,972.32	1,168.75	7,765.88
Mineral water.....	119,108.75	168,055.39	18,911.99	148,910.96	454,987.09
Orange mineral and red lead.....	16,969.06	21,932.94	18,610.45	18,585.97	76,098.42
Paper and paper ware.....	503.95	712.74	1,231.70	1,029.87	3,478.26
Potash.....	42,639.06	51,964.11	60,993.08	47,167.00	202,763.85
Powder (smokeless).....			7,746.16		7,746.16
Rags.....		3,418.47	2,115.17		5,528.64
Silk velvets and plushes, cotton mixed.....	39,253.27	27,874.59	30,684.47	39,068.81	136,881.14
Soap and essences.....	3,718.87	1,072.55	4,655.28	2,371.53	11,818.23
Steel wire and rods.....	10,106.24	20,116.02	19,943.75	20,114.17	70,280.18
Sugar, raw.....				17,426.46	17,426.46
Sundries.....	9,440.47	7,683.78	5,991.91	9,128.41	32,194.52
Wine.....	37,720.47	89,356.96	37,821.94	78,032.72	242,934.09
Zinc white and zinc oxide.....	15,250.26	13,602.17	3,931.99	18,154.81	50,939.23
Total.....	474,900.24	606,923.82	375,152.94	580,279.15	2,037,256.15
Total for preceding year.....	532,667.08	359,341.33	261,022.89	375,848.86	1,528,880.16
Increase.....		247,582.49	114,130.05	204,430.29	508,375.99
Decrease.....	57,766.84				
DRESDEN.					
Antiquities.....				3,551.70	3,551.70
Arsenic, powdered.....	5,165.88	8,377.25		6,732.33	20,275.46
Artificial flowers.....	27,078.45	62,352.45	48,465.25	0,198.23	144,084.38
Books and pamphlets.....	4,493.74	6,988.10	5,080.78	6,420.18	22,982.80
Buttons.....	2,835.40	3,799.56	1,738.06	3,238.99	11,607.01
China and earthen ware.....	60,166.47	48,494.54	32,662.25	29,451.68	170,775.04
Colors and artists' materials.....				2,382.94	2,382.94
Cotton goods.....	725.50	2,348.95	1,845.00		4,919.45
Drugs and chemicals.....	13,394.06	18,157.48	16,504.64	11,558.28	59,614.44
Egg albumen.....	22,779.25	15,497.50		3,473.68	41,750.43
Essential oils.....	1,002.69	1,394.56	927.02	1,726.90	5,051.17
Fancy goods and toys.....	7,299.83	1,979.52	3,875.32	8,693.16	21,847.83
Furniture.....			594.89	511.01	1,105.90
Glassware.....	20,194.48	27,722.56	21,812.06	39,782.18	115,511.28
Leaf metal.....	1,185.88	3,702.88	3,491.95	3,708.69	12,089.40
Linen and half-linen goods.....	156,333.44	121,530.62	175,675.90	112,558.86	566,104.82
Machinery.....	1,014.64	2,662.05	2,220.40	2,034.04	7,931.13
Metal goods.....				1,386.22	1,386.22
Paintings, pictures, and photos.....	1,556.82	2,547.43	2,106.65	2,680.67	8,891.57
Paper and paper ware.....	24,590.45	15,114.59	14,797.35	14,973.09	69,445.48
Photographic papers.....	40,412.33	25,116.73	17,342.54	17,101.14	99,972.74
Rags.....	6,487.12	21,516.59	2,897.80	9,809.79	40,711.30
Silk and half-silk goods.....	32,733.54	25,694.67	27,119.26	17,665.04	104,212.51
Straw braids.....	4,945.32	13,023.53	27,759.80	4,061.18	49,789.83
Tobacco and cigarettes.....		1,863.23	407.76	741.76	3,012.75
Straw pulp.....		10,108.25	13,005.75	3,649.24	26,763.24
Waste, cotton.....	3,056.57	9,565.55		3,083.36	15,705.48
Wood pulp.....		2,188.78		1,506.99	3,645.72
Woolen goods.....	1,320.84	2,506.46	7,456.73	1,363.81	12,647.84
Yarn.....	3,980.80	3,398.82	25,389.92	39,242.83	72,012.37
Sundries.....	6,063.58	8,926.48	9,145.54	11,266.64	36,025.24
Total.....	458,407.18	466,535.08	462,322.62	370,552.59	1,755,817.47
Total for preceding year.....	471,272.18	380,290.85	293,575.99	281,240.09	1,426,379.11
Increase.....		86,244.23	168,746.63	89,312.50	329,438.36
Decrease.....	14,865.00				
DUSSELDORF, INCLUDING ESSEN.					
Artists' colors.....	1,958.58	1,640.75	1,886.09	345.22	5,830.64
Books.....	1,132.88	1,180.20	461.34	617.96	3,392.38
Bitters.....			223.02		223.02
Bottles, empty.....	4,628.40	4,399.49	14,431.58	14,339.75	37,799.22
Brades, bindings, and trimmings.....			168.24		168.24

¹For particulars see Essen, immediately following.

Value of declared exports from Germany to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
DUSSELDORF, INCLUDING ESSEN —continued.					
Caps and cartridges.....	\$2,631.25	\$3,144.63	\$1,567.09	\$4,199.78	\$11,543.25
Chemicals and dyes.....	30,011.95	36,748.99	30,722.06	23,945.44	121,428.44
Church robes and ornaments.....				389.25	389.25
Cooking utensils.....		655.94	142.40		798.34
Hams, bacon, and sausage.....			170.81		170.81
Hardware.....	1,836.70	1,413.73	557.81	2,045.99	5,854.23
Instruments, surgical.....			429.83	276.62	706.45
Iron and steel.....	6,030.16	3,595.73	5,276.60	166.28	15,067.77
Italian cloth.....		618.80	2,220.45	466.44	3,305.69
Machinery, and parts of.....	61,058.71	55,746.14	76,537.97	62,104.82	255,448.98
Mineral water.....	1,862.12	425.96	1,775.16	573.07	4,636.30
Paintings, oil and water-color.....	148.75	1,916.52	1,912.90	289.23	4,267.39
Paper parchment.....	9,213.01	2,594.74	2,229.61	4,401.82	18,439.18
Shirt bosoms, linen and cotton.....	1,037.10		2,077.52	875.22	3,989.84
Shoe strings.....	224.59	1,145.35	1,477.81	1,479.98	4,327.73
Silk and cotton mixed goods.....	15,553.08	20,459.92	19,993.22	17,644.40	73,650.62
Toys and fancy goods.....	796.38	794.59	196.97	485.26	2,273.20
Ultramarine.....	362.35	366.58	728.93		1,457.86
Wine.....	91.98	1,359.97	319.97	537.56	2,809.48
Woolen cloth.....	9,879.23	32,277.01	31,007.21	29,862.17	103,025.62
Woolen yarn.....				1,272.37	1,272.37
Miscellaneous.....	2,043.76	4,411.84	515.84	4,296.25	11,267.69
Total.....	150,500.98	174,896.87	197,030.93	170,613.21	693,041.99
Total in preceding year.....	180,021.39	130,613.37	115,394.47	124,065.12	550,114.25
Increase.....		44,282.50	81,636.46	46,528.09	142,927.64
Decrease.....	29,520.41				
ESSEN.					
Books.....	1,132.88	1,180.24	461.34	617.96	3,392.42
Chemicals and dyes.....	21,124.92	31,285.93	22,424.60	16,363.23	91,198.68
Church robes and ornaments.....				389.25	389.25
Hams, bacon, and sausage.....			170.81		170.81
Hardware.....	1,554.80	1,413.73	557.81	931.12	4,457.46
Iron and steel.....	1,723.27	3,363.68	2,170.79		7,257.74
Italian cloth.....		618.80	2,220.45	466.44	3,305.69
Machinery, and parts of.....	61,058.71	55,746.14	76,537.97	60,107.66	253,450.68
Shirt bosoms, linen and cotton.....	1,037.10		2,077.52	875.22	3,989.84
Shoe strings.....	224.59	1,145.35	1,477.81	1,479.98	4,327.73
Toys and fancy goods.....	796.38	794.59	196.97	485.26	2,273.20
Ultramarine.....	362.35	366.58	728.93		1,457.86
Wine.....		191.28	262.47		393.75
Woolen cloth.....	9,879.23	32,277.01	31,007.21	29,862.17	103,025.62
Miscellaneous.....		419.38	14.45		433.83
Total.....	98,894.23	128,802.71	140,249.13	111,578.49	479,524.56
Total for preceding year.....	125,283.32	88,666.85	77,278.68	74,260.11	365,478.96
Increase.....		40,145.86	62,970.45	37,318.38	114,045.60
Decrease.....	21,889.09				
FRANKFURT.					
Agate buttons.....	3,838.90	11,218.00	8,734.15	10,792.90	34,583.95
Books and religious articles.....	10,785.15	10,106.85	8,509.50	6,599.55	36,001.05
Brushes.....			119.80		119.80
Chemicals and colors.....	82,740.80	50,752.90	50,476.60	82,771.17	166,740.97
Clocks, and parts of.....	4,331.60	7,877.15	6,321.75	5,832.70	24,363.20
Cottons and woolens.....	21,383.65	347,920.35	476,340.15	68,607.00	914,201.15
Elastic webbings.....			1,971.60	2,860.65	4,832.25
Embroidery.....		656.65	47.60		704.25
Engraved rollers.....	4,248.40	2,064.00	1,071.15		7,383.55
Hosiery.....	753.30			1,441.90	2,196.20
Instruments.....		102.05			102.05
Kirschwasser.....		364.20			364.20
Leatherware.....	1,665.80	775.20		901.65	3,342.65
Machinery.....	405.80	349.05	575.40	6,962.55	8,292.80
Organs.....	1,075.10	3,885.90	2,469.35	574.80	8,005.15
Photographs.....	6,697.20	7,305.35	4,390.40	7,524.20	26,917.15
Paper hangings.....	423.55	792.80	11,969.50	6,552.70	19,738.55
Rags.....				833.15	833.15
Silk and half-silk goods.....	9,969.00	9,849.30	9,974.75	4,071.40	33,864.45
Sewing cotton.....				148.05	148.05
Steel wool.....	153.85	822.05	2,226.75	1,798.50	5,000.15

Value of declared exports from Germany to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
FREIBURG—continued.					
Straw webbings.....		\$140. 70		\$100. 20	\$240. 90
Stone cement.....	\$864. 00			210. 25	1, 074. 25
Terra-cotta ware.....				20. 95	20. 95
Waste, silk.....				1, 852. 35	1, 852. 35
Wine.....	365. 40	518. 00		746. 05	1, 629. 45
Worsted yarn.....				1, 031. 20	1, 031. 20
Total.....	99, 651. 00	455, 500. 50	\$685, 197. 45	162, 233. 87	1, 302, 582. 82
Total for preceding year.....	127, 213. 65	233, 551. 75	336, 065. 25	114, 831. 80	811, 682. 45
Increase.....		221, 948. 75	249, 112. 20	47, 402. 07	490, 900. 37
Decrease.....	27, 562. 65				
FURTH.					
Artists' materials (raw hair).....		434. 70		1, 370. 26	1, 804. 96
Bronze powder, leaf metal, etc.....	50, 157. 65	80, 751. 52	56, 709. 83	57, 384. 18	245, 003. 17
Chicory.....	10, 251. 11	6, 332. 94	2, 939. 38	9, 063. 37	28, 586. 80
Chemicals.....		1, 389. 44			1, 389. 44
Dry goods.....	296. 39			1, 125. 05	1, 421. 44
Fancy cards and picture books.....	5, 058. 51	2, 923. 57	1, 444. 53	4, 260. 43	13, 687. 04
Foil, tin and copper.....	1, 631. 71	572. 55			22, 204. 26
Glass, plate, mirror, and window.....	189, 005. 45	284, 788. 79	138, 565. 09	271, 358. 86	883, 718. 19
Hops.....	275. 30	8, 575. 31	2, 659. 75		11, 510. 36
Horn.....	1, 252. 03	627. 46	1, 467. 22	968. 04	4, 014. 75
Household goods.....	941. 52	2, 880. 87	3, 176. 36	2, 402. 91	9, 401. 06
Leonic ware.....		128. 89			128. 89
Mathematical instruments and optical goods.....	2, 405. 25	3, 061. 99	1, 124. 39	5, 348. 20	11, 950. 83
Paper, gold, silver, and colored.....	9, 176. 43	11, 227. 10	12, 330. 83	8, 132. 48	40, 866. 84
Smokers' articles.....	370. 92	209. 87		667. 41	1, 248. 20
Stationery.....	1, 055. 78	174. 55	1, 084. 47	3, 136. 55	5, 451. 35
Sundries.....	6, 220. 36	5, 910. 47	4, 967. 23	9, 269. 90	26, 367. 96
Toys and fancy goods.....	109, 139. 71	29, 461. 99	20, 122. 24	102, 763. 60	261, 487. 54
Total.....	387, 238. 12	439, 472. 01	246, 591. 81	476, 951. 24	1, 550, 252. 98
GERA.					
Cashmere shawls.....			4, 520. 65	2, 415. 27	6, 935. 92
Chemicals.....	1, 804. 06				1, 804. 06
China ware.....	14, 818. 63	2, 268. 56	10, 038. 72	15, 752. 12	42, 878. 03
Ivory buttons.....		4, 368. 52	4, 830. 10	2, 440. 78	11, 639. 40
Leather.....	5, 538. 31	19, 025. 08	14, 742. 65	14, 683. 90	53, 989. 94
Leather gloves.....	18, 232. 40	18, 666. 45	28, 970. 59	30, 137. 06	96, 006. 50
Miscellaneous.....	2, 694. 84	145. 35	1, 443. 85	2, 520. 18	6, 804. 22
Musical instruments.....	1, 728. 20	2, 998. 91	3, 910. 64	1, 847. 68	10, 485. 43
Shoe findings.....	673. 42	827. 21	394. 89	394. 89	2, 290. 41
Woolen goods.....	225, 314. 16	237, 275. 70	564, 966. 93	306, 130. 94	1, 333, 687. 73
Total.....	270, 804. 02	285, 575. 78	633, 819. 02	376, 322. 82	1, 566, 521. 64
Total for preceding year.....	348, 091. 74	115, 302. 94	233, 738. 97	158, 968. 51	856, 122. 16
Increase.....		170, 272. 84	400, 080. 05	217, 354. 31	710, 390. 48
Decrease.....	77, 287. 72				
GLAUCHAU.					
Brushes, machine.....	390. 94	753. 11	297. 50		1, 441. 55
Buttons, ivory.....	703. 68		525. 02	462. 95	1, 691. 65
Blankets, cotton.....				213. 58	213. 58
China.....	10, 357. 58	445. 47	5, 870. 02	17, 257. 63	33, 930. 70
Cloakings.....			266. 75	300. 21	566. 96
Cloth, gents'.....				2, 660. 06	2, 660. 06
Dress goods.....	614, 605. 87	610, 877. 58	1, 070, 738. 16	636, 429. 81	2, 932, 701. 42
Embroideries.....	49. 08				49. 08
Fillet jackets, cotton.....			427. 75		427. 75
Gloves, kid.....	21, 434. 08	11, 957. 00	27, 508. 30	11, 229. 41	72, 128. 79
Hosiery:					
Cotton.....	61, 614. 26	112, 752. 16	153, 956. 03	68, 584. 28	396, 906. 73
Silk.....	4, 180. 11	5, 480. 73	16, 409. 62	9, 564. 14	35, 634. 60
Woolen.....	105. 91	545. 96	741. 90		1, 393. 77
Linings.....	883. 97		1, 694. 49	2, 835. 89	5, 414. 35
Stoneware.....	124. 78	444. 29			569. 07

Value of declared exports from Germany to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
GLAUCHAU—continued.					
Underwear:					
Cotton	\$1,453.93	\$857.27	\$782.41	\$312.54	\$3,406.15
Silk		70.75	548.00	332.18	950.93
Wool			99.97	622.32	722.29
Wall paper		45.08			45.08
White sugar of lead	487.35				487.35
Yarn	213.09	5,340.57	22,131.95	16,835.53	44,021.14
Silk				117.81	117.81
Total	716,604.63	749,569.97	1,802,047.87	767,258.36	3,535,480.83
Total for preceding year	518,935.73	261,360.44	438,523.61	389,171.17	1,607,990.95
Increase	197,668.90	488,209.53	863,524.26	378,087.19	1,927,489.88
GUBEN.					
Linen goods					483,175.60
Glassware					94,236.88
Ozocerite and ceresin					14,193.72
Woolen cloth					194,185.62
Sundries					3,264.50
Total					789,656.32
Total for preceding year					670,955.00
Increase					118,101.32
HAMBURG.					
Animals	4,189.68	1,285.20	2,142.00	2,338.16	9,955.04
Basket, cane ware, and rattan	44,349.73	59,967.64	65,179.61	64,718.55	234,215.53
Beet, raw, and grape sugar	429,064.41	652,247.63	38,984.18	136,208.45	1,256,534.67
Books and printed matter		235.28		513.38	748.66
Bristles, feathers, and horse-hair	5,234.81	17,900.38	14,882.95	5,006.26	43,024.40
Canned meat, fish, and vegetables	4,403.11	9,492.44		23,552.85	37,448.50
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, paints, and colors	101,113.59	169,405.52	112,579.95	124,844.83	517,943.89
Coffee	346,643.99	130,312.71	146,693.63	54,527.72	678,178.05
Diamonds and jewelry	272.83				272.83
Cotton and cotton goods				264.54	264.54
Dried fruits and vegetables	1,699.40	1,790.43	2,296.71		5,786.54
Dextrin			1,198.31		1,198.31
Eggs and albumen	1,096.03	2,307.04			3,403.07
Fancy goods and objects of art	2,923.79	3,695.08	5,816.65	3,461.87	15,897.39
Grains, plants, seeds, and fruits	46,634.35	105,128.18	88,006.76	79,034.80	318,804.09
Gutta-percha:					
Crude	17,377.65	18,350.12	7,556.45	11,116.80	54,401.02
Paper and manufactured	5,839.57	23,496.32	12,449.39	11,524.38	53,309.66
Haircloth	1,333.34	15,845.68	5,895.59	14,418.14	37,492.75
Herrings and other fish	2,163.30	8,687.40	6,042.94	1,716.52	18,610.16
Human and animal hair	3,737.53	12,822.20	13,287.29	30,713.50	60,560.52
India and hard rubber:					
Crude	71,511.95	248,680.17	105,799.11	83,839.39	509,830.62
Manufactured	6,035.22	11,931.88	18,535.46	29,661.47	66,164.03
Ivory, raw		23,877.42	18,843.13	16,477.59	59,198.14
Jute			10,875.06		10,875.06
Leather, raw	378.65	3,395.35	460.81	3,290.67	7,534.48
Leather goods (galoshes) and glue stock	345.32	2,703.69	1,548.67	5,309.97	9,907.65
Linen, hemp, and jute goods			170.49		170.49
Liquors (malt and distilled), wines, mineral waters, and fruit juices	8,388.90	7,532.56	10,023.23	9,664.97	35,609.66
Miscellaneous	17,740.95	19,154.64	6,626.81	16,132.34	59,654.74
Metal goods and hardware	3,080.76	7,108.26	8,177.78	7,447.73	25,814.53
Metal, raw	813.11	7,374.06	9,077.02	17,380.90	34,145.90
Margarin and stearin				1,445.05	1,445.05
Musical and scientific instruments	1,974.94	1,482.15	306.06	3,283.12	7,046.27
Paper	5,068.19	6,230.16	5,142.28	7,527.42	23,968.05
Manufactures of paper	384.12	1,858.39	1,266.90	1,217.88	4,727.29
Portland cement	166,247.76	116,081.61	51,779.55	320,244.72	654,353.64
Rags, waste paper, cuttings, and baggings	31,770.23	54,790.37	71,466.12	68,489.70	226,525.42

Value of declared exports from Germany to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
HAMBURG—continued.					
Raw hides and skins	\$70, 149. 30	\$74, 377. 19	\$145, 292. 68	\$538, 557. 30	\$828, 376. 47
Rennets, guts, and bladders	7, 291. 17	5, 908. 51	1, 018. 40	7, 064. 43	21, 262. 51
Salt	1, 839. 17	346. 23	204. 18	273. 18	2, 162. 76
Silk and silk goods .....	.....	.....	287. 89	.....	287. 89
Tobacco, raw	578. 49	1, 842. 92	843. 74	180. 40	3, 545. 55
Woolen goods .....	.....	7, 802. 40	6, 630. 89	.....	14, 433. 29
Wool	5, 427. 95	14, 236. 61	8, 782. 75	12, 989. 02	41, 436. 33
Wood	1, 925. 06	3, 867. 66	2, 390. 75	7, 582. 98	15, 766. 45
Total	1, 418, 067. 35	1, 853, 651. 48	1, 008, 571. 17	1, 732, 020. 98	6, 012, 310. 98
Total for preceding year	3, 571, 458. 97	1, 703, 276. 32	1, 760, 858. 82	1, 164, 871. 08	8, 200, 465. 19
Increase .....	.....	150, 375. 16	.....	567, 149. 90	717, 525. 06
Decrease	2, 153, 391. 62	.....	752, 287. 65	.....	2, 905, 679. 27
Net decrease for the year .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 188, 154. 21
HANOVER.					
Ammunition	474. 82	2, 319. 62	9, 077. 32	6, 813. 64	18, 685. 40
Antimony	1, 281. 26	536. 87	410. 76	.....	2, 228. 89
Asphalt	11, 787. 32	3, 090. 90	4, 624. 50	6, 496. 75	25, 999. 47
Birds, animals	9, 191. 16	27, 467. 88	14, 489. 95	1, 684. 32	52, 833. 31
Books .....	.....	305. 54	529. 08	.....	834. 62
Cement, Portland	70, 132. 08	35, 281. 37	58, 237. 12	122, 482. 67	286, 133. 24
Chemicals	13, 475. 83	16, 764. 56	21, 080. 46	14, 221. 27	66, 442. 12
Earth, manufactured	2, 968. 20	1, 935. 46	1, 069. 38	1, 282. 35	7, 255. 39
Feathers, down	4, 747. 75	4, 282. 34	.....	.....	9, 030. 09
Glass	1, 046. 77	.....	822. 53	.....	2, 469. 30
Gloves, leather	3, 590. 85	6, 341. 31	18, 935. 03	16, 117. 47	44, 984. 66
Groase	14, 722. 26	7, 227. 45	7, 517. 72	8, 242. 72	37, 710. 15
Hams .....	.....	5, 871. 68	4, 260. 27	1, 060. 72	11, 192. 67
Hides	2, 299. 08	3, 209. 12	.....	28, 910. 37	34, 418. 57
Instruments, scientific	470. 60	303. 59	282. 92	.....	1, 057. 11
Lampblack, colors, and ink	1, 539. 88	3, 758. 17	3, 842. 32	3, 306. 96	12, 447. 33
Lithography	4, 493. 52	1, 652. 42	3, 471. 12	5, 496. 40	15, 113. 46
Linen	2, 150. 22	4, 537. 15	5, 284. 02	2, 529. 63	14, 511. 02
Matches	1, 002. 22	.....	428. 40	.....	1, 430. 62
Miscellaneous	1, 128. 32	3, 712. 09	2, 026. 61	3, 598. 98	10, 464. 00
Paper stock, paper	33, 496. 26	40, 024. 53	27, 938. 45	20, 526. 75	122, 285. 99
Pipes, clay	1, 112. 28	504. 77	550. 04	.....	2, 227. 09
Poppy flour .....	.....	373. 99	556. 92	.....	980. 91
Pulp	6, 626. 30	.....	.....	.....	6, 626. 30
Rubber goods	11, 791. 42	13, 532. 82	17, 501. 62	10, 434. 33	53, 260. 19
Silks	10, 053. 26	17, 271. 47	10, 630. 22	8, 788. 75	46, 743. 70
Straw goods	2, 854. 30	.....	2, 787. 38	1, 751. 26	7, 215. 16
Sugar .....	.....	256, 547. 24	.....	.....	256, 547. 24
Velvets	1, 785. 38	.....	3, 305. 63	2, 108. 91	7, 199. 92
Wool .....	.....	4, 577. 32	.....	10, 258. 63	14, 835. 96
Total	214, 321. 34	461, 811. 88	220, 569. 77	276, 410. 88	1, 178, 113. 87
KEHL.					
Ammunitions, revolver .....	.....	.....	296. 97	1, 394. 58	1, 691. 55
Antiquities .....	.....	190. 40	.....	.....	190. 40
Books, stationery, and paper ware	4, 016. 61	2, 758. 72	1, 680. 41	444. 38	8, 900. 12
Bronze powder	645. 56	248. 11	765. 75	261. 80	1, 921. 22
Chicory and substitute for coffee	2, 132. 80	3, 599. 34	1, 139. 04	713. 50	7, 584. 68
China, glass, porcelain, stone, and earthen ware	2, 847. 03	7, 895. 79	10, 586. 83	16, 800. 15	38, 129. 80
Dyes, drugs, chemicals, etc.	11, 347. 26	12, 633. 79	10, 889. 68	8, 882. 01	43, 752. 74
Flowers, artificial	773. 31	1, 063. 33	652. 69	363. 85	2, 853. 18
Fruits, preserved, candied, dried	931. 63	7, 847. 89	825. 04	.....	9, 604. 56
Glassware, watch and spectacle	27, 830. 67	12, 187. 64	18, 591. 84	16, 912. 27	75, 522. 42
Hair, prepared and raw	10, 445. 97	9, 279. 95	5, 747. 75	2, 150. 88	27, 624. 55
Hats, straw, palm, and panama	232. 35	413. 59	2, 555. 79	569. 20	3, 770. 93
Hops .....	.....	161. 43	.....	.....	161. 43
Household goods and personal effects	117. 20	.....	1, 833. 83	95. 20	2, 046. 23
Instruments	602. 00	.....	249. 45	.....	851. 45
Ivory carving .....	.....	.....	335. 51	.....	335. 51

Value of declared exports from Germany to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
KEHL—continued.					
Leather, hides, and skins, etc.	\$32,746.10	\$46,420.86	\$41,109.01	\$78,960.02	\$199,235.99
Linen and cotton goods		214.22			214.22
Lithographs	3,012.88	1,973.29	907.06		5,893.86
Papier-mâché articles	599.00	4,360.44	2,850.52	4,389.86	12,200.42
Pasteboard goods and paper boxes	616.75	196.73	783.35	766.76	2,363.59
Pictures and paintings	171.36	952.00			1,123.36
Silk goods, velvets, plushes, etc.	13,925.89	10,036.82	16,022.02	18,329.21	58,313.94
Smokers' articles, snuff, etc.	1,100.19	1,614.40	393.18	1,425.75	4,533.52
Terrines de foie gras (goose liver pastry)	676.41	17,556.74	2,722.29	104.79	21,060.23
Tinware, stamped		34.71			34.71
Watches, clocks, and parts of	379.96		574.13	269.38	1,223.47
Wine, brandy, beer, and liquor	2,014.47	2,258.15	1,125.60	2,516.75	7,914.97
Wire textures		1,003.36	232.34	338.04	1,573.74
Wood pulp				489.67	489.67
Woolen goods	41,704.76	31,899.22	48,847.77	26,850.62	149,302.37
Sundries			36.10		36.10
Total	158,870.76	176,800.92	171,754.58	183,028.67	690,454.93
Total for preceding year.	234,906.83	144,706.17	138,072.05	135,174.77	652,859.82
Decrease	76,035.57				
Increase		32,094.75	33,682.53	47,853.90	37,595.61
KIEL.					
Cumin brandy				115.85	115.85
Glazed paper	1,369.30	589.52	830.05	910.35	3,699.22
Pepsin bitters	1,105.45	823.29	1,161.00	1,160.50	4,250.24
Plants		360.16			360.16
Sausages			175.15	336.05	511.20
Smoked fish		381.14	360.20		691.34
Total	2,474.75	2,104.11	2,526.40	2,522.75	9,628.01
Total for preceding year.	1,612.25	703.26	1,164.65	2,192.05	5,672.21
Increase	862.50	1,400.85	1,361.75	330.70	3,955.80
LEIPZIG.					
Books, periodicals, newspapers, etc.	105,999.90	117,306.84	121,296.82	111,442.58	456,046.14
Bristles	227,134.17	54,118.12	92,948.64	147,997.58	522,198.51
China ware				875.43	875.43
Chromos and fancy paper	5,523.47	12,556.14	14,752.14	24,362.39	57,194.14
Essential oils, chemicals, drugs, etc.	70,948.73	95,582.97	84,251.29	98,902.92	349,685.91
Fruit juice	2,796.58	6,029.86	403.29	1,785.47	11,014.20
Furs and skins	362,413.87	246,493.00	363,113.22	602,261.68	1,574,281.77
Instruments, musical, scientific, etc.	22,480.29	20,358.54	13,821.95	20,766.97	77,427.75
Leather gloves	28,921.58	31,299.04	25,148.01	31,371.73	116,740.36
Machinery	19,920.11	8,669.91	6,717.81	10,703.00	46,010.83
Printed music	16,101.98	25,862.35	17,407.44	12,112.78	78,484.55
Sugar		44,145.85	30,322.18	2,855.92	77,323.95
Woolens	34,470.71	49,107.09	71,300.27	108,271.51	263,149.58
All other articles	2,685.13	2,916.70	1,589.52	1,908.78	9,100.13
Total	899,395.52	714,446.41	843,072.58	1,182,618.74	3,639,533.25
Total for preceding year.	469,502.75	483,115.81	530,823.74	940,899.21	2,424,341.51
Increase	429,892.77	231,330.60	312,248.84	241,719.53	1,215,191.74
LUBECK.					
Furs			320.00		320.00
Hair		1,320.10			1,320.10
Household goods	230.00				230.00
Iron wares, enameled	376.00		240.30		616.30
Marzipans		320.00			320.00
New cloth cuttings			5,101.40	241.70	5,343.10
Oil paintings		302.00			302.00
Old ropes		3,023.80	1,564.50		4,588.30
Old jute baggings	821.20			95.25	916.45
Old india-rubber shoes			1,895.40	6,015.23	7,910.63

Value of declared exports from Germany to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
LUBECK—continued.					
Preserves	\$2,424.00	\$2,207.92	\$2,284.10	\$1,133.14	\$8,049.16
Rags		3,579.10	1,990.12		5,569.22
Roots		2,730.25			2,730.25
Total	3,851.20	13,543.17	13,395.82	7,485.32	38,275.51
Total for preceding year	7,143.00	9,565.70	1,429.10	2,893.20	21,031.00
Increase					17,244.51
LUXEMBURG.					
Brandy			138.48	149.82	288.30
Embroideries					
Leather gloves	52,497.64	36,819.41	42,975.67	37,113.78	169,406.50
Printed matter	96.50				96.50
Rose plants				264.41	264.41
Steel bars	918.72	3,979.65			4,898.37
Wine				266.34	266.34
Total	53,512.86	40,799.06	43,114.15	37,794.35	175,220.42
MAGDEBURG.					
Accordions	2,491.14	2,423.51	3,112.58	4,648.91	12,676.14
Bichromate of potash	8,062.82	8,062.82			16,125.64
Birds		3,458.32	2,190.08	445.05	6,093.45
Bleaching powder	654.81				654.81
Caps and detonators	3,581.71	2,649.92		417.78	6,649.41
Cherries, juice and preserved	21,002.72	1,711.45		681.56	26,395.73
Chicory		2,531.58	5,871.25		8,402.83
Chlorate of potash	4,007.92	1,658.72	3,697.10	3,654.89	13,018.63
Chloride of magnesium	307.32	1,511.49		501.98	2,320.79
Dental materials			1,711.46	2,262.72	3,974.18
Dextrine	1,047.20				1,047.20
Earthen and hollow ware	1,150.72	3,236.93	1,582.05	3,145.40	10,115.10
Gelatine	885.72		573.27		1,458.99
Kainit	112,017.56	271,979.70	20,377.13	69,015.16	473,389.55
Kieserite	4,205.48	2,519.16		1,003.60	7,728.24
Lamb skins	971.85	1,582.69	2,205.55	3,915.24	8,675.33
Leather gloves	75,062.78	87,498.80	115,689.96	101,895.10	380,146.64
Machinery	397.52	850.76	1,465.50	3,274.45	5,988.23
Manure salt	48,143.19	211,571.90	22,950.24	33,105.51	315,770.84
Muriate of potash	249,392.32	600,765.45	167,130.10	372,196.37	1,389,484.24
Potatoes		2,344.68	290.12	1,939.21	4,574.01
Saccharine	4,429.18	10,439.87	6,188.00	10,186.39	31,243.44
Seeds	1,054.46	59,106.02	19,187.01		79,347.49
Sauerkraut	5,552.85	7,084.05	285.60	304.63	13,227.13
Sugar	299,038.71	779,789.75	121,990.79	438,175.80	1,638,995.05
Sugar of lead	1,096.64				1,096.64
Sulphate of potash	37,665.02	190,702.23	22,342.44	38,048.50	288,758.19
Total	886,219.64	2,253,479.80	518,840.23	1,088,818.25	4,747,357.92
MANNHEIM AND NEUSTADT.					
Cement	42,385.12	14,514.43	13,055.24	38,868.95	108,823.74
Chemicals and colors	373,574.72	487,222.92	445,380.23	423,232.17	1,729,410.04
Corks	10,127.69	8,139.43	5,864.52	7,726.31	31,857.95
Gelatine	2,048.60	621.17	2,943.55	3,045.54	8,658.86
Glue	2,431.76	2,983.70	2,162.76	4,046.46	11,624.67
Leather	235,578.66	235,584.86	301,888.40	327,246.73	1,100,288.65
Metal wares	1,484.87	554.33	436.25	740.30	3,225.75
Miscellaneous	9,822.70	29,905.02	21,359.25	24,507.59	85,595.16
Paper	3,431.98	3,038.42	1,608.70	2,063.28	10,142.38
Rags, baggings, new cuttings	3,293.27	5,396.76	9,001.39	7,885.22	25,576.64
Wine and brandy	46,972.80	71,439.43	21,292.37	76,964.09	216,667.69
Wood pulp	43,184.52	91,942.25	95,567.58	47,825.98	278,520.33
Woolen and worsted cloth	838.54	7,922.71	20,786.46	9,048.92	38,596.63
Total	775,185.23	959,276.03	941,326.70	973,201.53	3,648,969.49
MAYENCE.					
Agate ware, jewelry, and imitation jewelry	59,991.68	85,355.07	72,727.44	66,251.11	284,325.25
Aniline colors	25,355.21	35,350.73	40,601.15	41,041.76	142,348.85

Value of declared exports from Germany to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
MAYENCE—continued.					
Caps for bottles	\$2, 103. 00	\$3, 265. 00	\$2, 710. 55	\$2, 444. 03	\$10, 523. 36
Cement	60, 286. 09	49, 709. 22	20, 093. 67	80, 150. 96	210, 239. 94
Chemicals	47, 048. 83	60, 282. 60	51, 771. 64	75, 771. 11	234, 874. 18
Glue	16, 992. 06	20, 825. 78	7, 546. 67	9, 923. 64	55, 288. 15
Hops	2, 687. 52	71, 106. 72	40, 526. 72		114, 320. 96
Leather	30, 490. 30	19, 449. 82	10, 171. 19	19, 833. 99	79, 945. 30
Manure			1, 962. 82		1, 962. 82
Oil paintings				1, 930. 26	1, 930. 26
Preserved fruits	4, 981. 11	12, 355. 67			17, 336. 78
Printed music		1, 176. 44	1, 800. 86		2, 977. 30
Saws		1, 246. 51	2, 691. 92	2, 126. 91	6, 065. 34
Straw pulp				3, 110. 16	3, 110. 16
Wine	132, 448. 67	209, 720. 67	92, 558. 80	280, 467. 65	715, 196. 79
Wood pulp		2, 139. 17			2, 139. 17
Sundries	3, 271. 81	2, 952. 54	4, 388. 32	5, 620. 37	16, 233. 04
Total	385, 656. 23	574, 936. 72	349, 551. 75	588, 671. 95	1, 898, 816. 65
Total for preceding year.	415, 243. 57	472, 393. 19	319, 194. 58	462, 943. 26	1, 669, 774. 60
Increase					229, 042. 05
MUNICH.					
Artificial flowers	1, 904. 11	8, 285. 80	3, 162. 37	1, 616. 54	14, 968. 82
Beer	15, 729. 02	22, 417. 95	19, 101. 16	28, 251. 07	85, 499. 20
Bronze powders	520. 33	1, 916. 15	1, 632. 37	1, 080. 92	5, 149. 77
Brushes	3, 220. 34	1, 518. 54	3, 689. 50	4, 429. 09	12, 857. 47
Chemicals	3, 396. 31				3, 396. 31
Chromos	10, 880. 71	12, 086. 02	5, 307. 29	9, 774. 90	38, 048. 92
Colors	2, 486. 84	2, 935. 37	3, 407. 03	1, 590. 71	10, 419. 95
Embroidery	1, 678. 73		837. 90	2, 358. 56	4, 875. 19
Glass paintings	10, 457. 48	2, 781. 79	8, 566. 18	4, 727. 39	26, 532. 84
Gold and metal paper	4, 626. 14	3, 982. 35	1, 053. 37	5, 017. 16	10, 679. 02
Household goods	4, 499. 87	3, 622. 67	1, 185. 93	698. 53	9, 017. 00
Journals	2, 369. 84	1, 964. 21	2, 513. 04	2, 421. 10	9, 268. 19
Leather gloves	56, 141. 48	35, 518. 95	50, 173. 86	26, 048. 95	167, 883. 24
Leather	1, 516. 51	1, 583. 30		443. 82	3, 548. 63
Oil paintings	35, 747. 57	28, 624. 50	7, 250. 81	5, 003. 32	76, 626. 20
Photographs	3, 143. 22	2, 269. 78	1, 684. 08	2, 517. 86	9, 614. 94
Prunes	1, 356. 60	7, 660. 00			9, 016. 60
Skins	453. 39		1, 681. 23	3, 327. 48	5, 462. 10
Statuary	4, 548. 18	4, 212. 80	6, 912. 23	11, 099. 92	26, 772. 93
Sundries	2, 612. 66	4, 425. 10	1, 544. 59	3, 984. 71	12, 566. 46
Total	163, 288. 73	144, 810. 17	119, 712. 94	114, 392. 03	542, 203. 87
NUREMBERG.					
Beer	8, 141. 29	4, 794. 47	5, 857. 06	8, 880. 24	27, 673. 06
Brushes and hair pencils	3, 306. 81	3, 164. 95	3, 539. 81	4, 978. 82	14, 990. 39
Bronze powder and leaf metal	58, 000. 73	80, 836. 09	70, 840. 02	50, 112. 36	259, 789. 20
Books and paper ware	26, 425. 81	15, 900. 69	18, 799. 65	17, 911. 77	79, 037. 92
Carbons, electric	11, 764. 60	26, 018. 11	26, 972. 31	13, 522. 97	78, 277. 99
Caps and cartridges		1, 464. 45		1, 174. 01	2, 638. 46
Clay	501. 34	385. 19	305. 10	303. 88	1, 495. 51
China, glass, and stone ware	23, 197. 84	6, 727. 73	13, 543. 28	20, 848. 45	64, 317. 30
Decalcomania	9, 811. 50	12, 759. 14	12, 627. 81	8, 490. 66	43, 689. 11
Drugs and medicines	4, 885. 03	7, 480. 00	1, 164. 43	2, 788. 51	16, 317. 97
Fancy goods and toys	19, 992. 47	10, 022. 41	10, 203. 47	14, 138. 64	54, 326. 99
Gold and metal paper	1, 557. 29	675. 30	707. 59	2, 155. 33	5, 095. 51
Gas burners	4, 825. 70	5, 594. 51	3, 948. 52	4, 214. 30	18, 043. 03
Hair (animal) and bristles	1, 026. 99	3, 377. 05	2, 526. 79	5, 473. 19	12, 404. 02
Hops	12, 770. 28	177, 666. 58	91, 984. 44	2, 646. 93	285, 068. 23
Instruments	15, 368. 18	6, 222. 93	5, 478. 53	7, 756. 99	34, 826. 63
Ironware	6, 936. 46	5, 133. 56	8, 129. 20	21, 400. 46	41, 659. 68
Leather, hides, and skins	3, 515. 47	1, 092. 30	133. 42		4, 741. 28
Leonic ware	6, 776. 69	9, 844. 49	11, 136. 59	10, 785. 18	37, 542. 95
Linen and cotton ware	4, 093. 11	1, 174. 28	2, 269. 21	1, 968. 93	9, 525. 53
Lithographic stones	14, 462. 06	22, 634. 38	16, 853. 56	23, 962. 90	77, 912. 90
Machinery	241. 57				241. 57
Musical and brass wire	4, 948. 06	10, 570. 80	5, 851. 30	7, 318. 68	28, 688. 84
Optical goods		2, 789. 78		235. 28	3, 025. 06
Oil paintings and chromos	1, 302. 47	1, 383. 51	826. 74	1, 055. 45	4, 568. 17
Slate and lead pencils	28, 344. 47	38, 777. 94	36, 643. 28	33, 691. 86	137, 457. 55
Smokers' articles	861. 10	740. 79	2, 079. 87	1, 778. 12	5, 459. 88
Sundries	4, 994. 29	5, 105. 37	2, 715. 05	2, 583. 95	15, 398. 66

Value of declared exports from Germany to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
NUREMBERG—continued.					
Ultramarine and colors.....	\$5, 780. 58	\$13, 762. 81	\$10, 088. 57	\$8, 601. 45	\$38, 233. 41
Wine.....	477. 20	2, 544. 33	442. 25	829. 84	4, 293. 62
Total.....	282, 729. 39	478, 644. 03	365, 687. 85	279, 699. 15	1, 406, 740. 42
Total for preceding year.....					1, 149, 804. 96
Increase					256, 935. 46
PLAUE.					
Cotton laces, embroideries.....					1, 351, 971. 13
Carpets and covers.....					31, 961. 82
Cotton flounces.....					23, 214. 01
Cotton stuffs.....					13, 576. 84
Embroidered articles:					
Cotton					120, 576. 11
Linen					27, 192. 91
Silk					6, 460. 96
Hosiery:					
Cotton					208, 715. 26
Woolen					7, 018. 13
Lace curtains.....					8, 647. 97
Linen laces.....					1, 970. 58
Embroideries.....					3, 848. 84
Machinery.....					1, 452. 99
Miscellaneous.....					6, 821. 96
Musical instruments, strings.....					632, 539. 49
Mufflers.....					1, 168. 55
Shell goods.....					8, 093. 25
Silk flounces.....					937. 23
Laces.....					86, 202. 78
Embroideries.....					34, 373. 86
Woolen goods:					
Dress goods.....					1, 074, 279. 05
Cloakings.....					6, 377. 07
Mantle cloths.....					19, 748. 33
Shawls.....					18, 728. 00
Total.....					3, 695, 897. 03
Total for preceding year.....					2, 661, 850. 15
Increase					1, 034, 046. 88
SONNEBERG.					
Baskets.....	1, 479. 57	1, 204. 95	666. 65	930. 75	4, 371. 92
Cotton textures and yarns	367. 88	1, 418. 86	2, 233. 64	2, 710. 72	6, 731. 10
Dolls and toys.....	406, 058. 38	111, 349. 14	84, 114. 06	335, 291. 85	996, 814. 33
Drugs, chemicals, paints, colors.....	1, 943. 10	4, 341. 27	5, 311. 21	4, 538. 42	16, 184. 00
Glassware.....	25, 226. 47	19, 564. 34	14, 402. 76	18, 858. 18	78, 061. 75
Gloves, kid and other.....	10, 650. 26	1, 391. 61	12, 487. 57	4, 723. 19	29, 252. 63
Guns.....	2, 576. 47	1, 563. 48	501. 92	2, 298. 27	6, 940. 14
Mineral waters.....				339. 36	339. 36
Paper ware.....	64. 64		225. 28	433. 34	723. 26
Paper articles, buttons, papier maché ware.....	4, 367. 95	2, 819. 67	644. 85	1, 949. 78	9, 782. 25
Porcelain and stoneware.....	314, 908. 92	91, 108. 27	124, 378. 32	257, 139. 69	787, 534. 90
Paintings.....	100. 13	1, 209. 95	1, 567. 97		2, 878. 05
Slate pencils.....	9, 959. 17	12, 853. 08	7, 537. 53	13, 167. 41	43, 517. 19
Steel and iron ware.....	3, 739. 00	237. 45	2, 685. 42	3, 193. 06	9, 854. 93
Wine, beer, brandies.....	7, 914. 21	6, 100. 86	7, 254. 87	7, 805. 70	29, 075. 64
Woolen ware.....	1, 096. 14	1, 072. 49	1, 864. 44	202. 44	4, 235. 51
Woolens.....			273. 68	7, 891. 61	8, 165. 29
Sundries.....	1, 802. 51	1, 885. 33	621. 43	739. 22	5, 048. 49
Total.....	852, 254. 50	258, 210. 75	266, 772. 50	662, 212. 99	2, 039, 450. 74
Previous year.....	1, 017, 008. 88	218, 186. 99	126, 020. 49	413, 869. 00	1, 775, 145. 36
Increase		40, 023. 76	140, 752. 01	248, 343. 99	264, 305. 38
Decrease	164, 814. 38				
STETTIN.					
Amber goods.....					82, 911. 23
Arsenic.....					6, 829. 53
Blackening, shoe.....					883. 05

Value of declared exports from Germany to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
STETTIN—continued.					
Books.....					\$2,814.22
Bristles.....					74,813.35
Cellulose.....					5,990.70
Cement.....					315,973.19
Dextrin.....					51,473.27
Dried herbs.....					10,208.52
Farina.....					7,237.75
Fire-clay goods.....					2,679.98
Flax.....					12,352.41
Glue powder.....					1,976.49
Goose meats.....					5,845.06
Hemp.....					39,141.51
Horse and cattle hair.....					40,269.80
Herring.....					27,937.63
Lead, pig.....					19,675.41
Machinery.....					1,759.76
Miscellaneous.....					10,288.00
Naphthaline balls.....					2,279.16
Oils.....					14,978.25
Ozocerite.....					84,816.31
Parchment paper.....					21,291.79
Platinum.....					8,123.21
Potato flour.....					10,818.09
Potash.....					11,091.52
Rags and jute bagging.....					117,364.71
Rubber shoes, old.....					17,923.28
Seeds.....					117,607.74
Starch.....					5,689.97
Sugar, raw, beetroot.....					258,035.43
Wax, mineral.....					7,374.63
Total.....					1,348,663.95
Total for preceding year.....					2,812,878.26
Decrease.....					1,464,214.31
STUTTGART.					
Chicory.....	\$20,225.43	\$35,036.99	\$2,356.40	\$16,555.46	74,174.28
Colors.....	19,399.11	17,849.36	16,754.56	20,512.86	73,985.89
Corsets.....	24,663.84	33,984.04	36,070.54	17,602.63	112,301.05
Cotton goods.....	2,562.92	127.86	5,029.51	189.53	7,909.82
Drugs and chemicals.....	17,679.68	16,343.89	14,615.42	11,707.04	60,346.63
Illustrated periodicals and books.....	14,445.24	13,241.67	9,820.86	7,572.10	44,579.87
Jewelry.....	1,898.45	3,527.00	4,697.50	3,977.71	14,010.66
Land produce.....	4,017.45	25,433.01	19,071.27	1,097.93	49,619.66
Leather.....	1,331.16	1,580.30	1,743.34	1,058.67	5,713.47
Linen goods.....	3,028.64	1,919.87	493.24	1,255.01	6,696.76
Metal ware.....	1,113.83	524.00	2,341.64	5,621.57	9,601.04
Miscellaneous.....	23,935.61	26,052.85	29,176.62	21,504.03	100,669.11
Musical instruments.....	32,074.28	42,782.98	35,440.50	51,810.55	162,108.31
Paper.....	110.24	106.93	179.00	117.90	514.07
Professional and scientific instruments.....	5,010.00	7,608.90	10,783.92	10,890.75	34,293.57
Prism stones.....	1,849.23	1,853.62	1,843.12	2,328.06	7,874.03
Watchmen's detectors.....	1,010.81	1,224.37	587.10	1,471.55	4,293.83
Wine and liquors.....	1,623.30	324.75	568.94	1,221.75	3,738.74
Wooden ware.....	1,670.33	1,312.11	196.75	278.72	3,457.91
Woolen ware.....	49,006.05	78,893.81	62,921.65	36,845.00	227,666.51
Total.....	226,535.60	309,208.31	254,191.88	213,619.42	1,003,555.21
Total for preceding year.....	263,487.17	183,373.77	171,363.93	164,065.53	782,890.40
Increase.....		125,834.54	82,827.95	48,953.89	220,664.81
Decrease.....	36,951.57				
WEIMAR.					
Booklets.....	772.64	535.44	1,638.62	4,747.22	7,693.92
China.....	48,161.42	26,317.75	35,199.30	37,407.61	147,086.08
Dyes, drugs, and chemicals.....	586.55	4,642.28	5,515.11	5,727.47	16,471.41
Fancy goods and toys.....	86,112.43	36,678.96	13,535.41	52,700.12	189,026.92
Gloves.....	3,698.24	7,421.12	10,528.21	9,210.23	30,857.80
Hair.....		1,491.37	1,135.57	997.14	3,624.08
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods.....	18,224.92	4,820.37	13,462.28	25,680.52	62,188.09
Minerals.....	3,719.79	2,067.63	2,469.63	1,608.70	9,865.75

Value of declared exports from Germany to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
WEIMAR—continued.					
Optical goods	\$3,396.65	\$5,358.26	\$6,758.14	\$4,505.06	\$20,018.11
Seeds and plants	2,231.69	39,332.47	24,115.56	929.78	66,609.50
Smokers' articles	2,354.42	1,861.37	2,115.04	2,874.30	9,205.13
Sundries	1,441.60	1,920.72	1,302.15	1,816.32	6,480.79
Watches	1,768.87	2,292.80	3,782.33	3,011.77	10,855.77
Wines and liquors	752.30	949.97	.....	752.30	2,454.57
Total	173,221.52	135,690.51	121,557.35	151,968.54	582,437.92
Total for preceding year ..	239,709.72	108,656.30	51,175.21	93,778.06	493,319.29
Increase .....	.....	27,034.21	70,382.14	58,190.48	89,118.63
Decrease	66,488.20	.....	.....	.....	.....

FOREIGN TRADE OF GERMANY.

It will be interesting to note the movement of the foreign trade of Germany during the past five years. In 1889, the import of raw materials amounted to 24,770,000 tons and manufactured products to 1,840,000, which rose to 27,770,000 tons of raw materials and 2,040,000 tons of manufactured products in 1893. The export of raw materials rose from 15,840,000 tons to 18,420,000 tons, and of manufactured products from 2,450,000 tons to 2,940,000 tons during the same years, 1889 and 1893. As regards quantity, there has been a steady increase in the import and export of raw materials. With reference to manufactured products, there was a decline in 1891-92, but the increase of both imports and exports during the five years under consideration is notable.

The statistics of the value of the imports and exports show another side of the development of the trade. They are the following:

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Raw materials.	Manufactured products.	Raw materials.	Manufactured products.
1889	\$664,761,900	\$186,190,476	\$285,000,000	\$567,119,048
1890	702,142,857	200,952,381	284,780,905	591,428,571
1891	718,571,429	188,333,833	260,523,810	567,619,048
1892	692,857,143	172,857,143	263,571,429	530,288,095
1893	673,095,238	181,428,571	269,761,905	554,523,810

According to the foregoing figures, the improvement in the foreign trade of Germany has been fluctuating. In a few cases, the movement in the value and the quantity is the same, but in many other cases there is an increase in the quantity but a decrease in the value. This difference is plainly shown by the following figures:

Imported raw materials show an increase of 3,006,571 tons, and \$3,571,429, in 1893, as compared with 1889, while manufactures show an increase of 196,571 tons, but a decrease in value of \$4,357,143, as compared with 1889.

Exports of raw materials show an increase of 2,564,117 tons, but a decrease in value of \$15,166,667, in 1893, as compared with 1889, while manufactures show an increase of 494,699 tons, but a decrease in value of \$12,476,191 for the same years.

Only in the import of raw materials has the increase in the value

kept pace with the increase in quantity. In all other cases, where there has been an increase in the quantity, there has been a falling off in the value. With textile fabrics, this has been most noticeable; the export during the five years rose from 97,484 tons to 114,120 tons, an increase of 14½ per cent, but fell in value from \$217,666,667 to \$185,190,476, a decrease of 14.9 per cent.

WM. D. WAMER, *Consul.*

COLOGNE, *July 7, 1894.*

KÖNIGSBERG.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Concerning the trade between Königsberg and the United States, it is not possible to give the full value of the imports, as the greatest part is not direct, but is received via Hamburg and Bremen, as well as via Belgium, Holland, England, and Denmark.

The chief article of importation is petroleum. At the beginning of the year, there was a stock of 21,736 barrels of American petroleum; 850 barrels arrived by canal from Dantzic in the spring, 4,365 barrels by direct cargo from Philadelphia, and 12,920 tons (equal to 84,795 barrels) by tank lighter from Dantzic. At the end of the year, there remained a stock of about 24,850 barrels. The increase of 9,433 barrels, as compared with 1892, was due to the Russian-German tariff war.

The direct export from this consular district to the United States in 1893 was as follows:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Amber and ambroid.....	\$31,608.85	Rennets	\$3,313.44
Beer.....	1,310.55	Rubber shoes, old.....	10,815.43
Bristles and cattle hairs.....	212,391.03	Seeds.....	75,902.73
Flax.....	26,547.09	Skins.....	19,745.36
Hemp and hemp tow.....	23,313.21	Sundries.....	1,274.36
Platinum.....	1,764.70		
Rags.....	119,884.47	Total	527,871.23

NAVIGATION.

There arrived at Pillau (the port of Königsberg) in 1893, 1,246 steamers of 1,448,274 cubic meters, and 552 sailing vessels of 127,556 cubic meters; a total of 1,798 vessels of 1,575,830 cubic meters, of which 226 steamers of 297,651 cubic meters, and 30 sailing vessels of 17,994 cubic meters, were in ballast.

The clearances were 1,256 steamers of 1,450,397 cubic meters, and 521 sailing vessels of 128,336 cubic meters, against 1,673 vessels of 1,529,961 cubic meters in 1892.

The number by flags was as follows: Belgian, 1; Danish, 297; German, 1,023; English, 204; French, 1; Dutch, 59; Norwegian, 94; Swedish, 113; Russian, 6; total, 1,798 vessels.

No American vessel entered this port in 1893. Among the vessels arrived, there were 2 direct from the United States; 3 vessels left here direct for the United States.

The arrivals from the several countries were as follows: From Belgium, 26; Denmark, 168; France, 3; England, 484; Holland, 40; Russia, 12; Scandinavia, 226.

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The clearances for the several countries were: To Belgium, 19; Denmark, 169; France, 41; England, 267; Holland, 121; Portugal, 1; Russia, 83; Scandinavia, 161. The other vessels arrived from and departed for German ports.

The detailed returns of imports and exports at Königsberg are hereto annexed:

Imports at Königsberg for the year ending December 31, 1893.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.
Grain, pulse, and seeds:		<i>Marks.</i>
Wheat.....tons..	49, 114	6, 041, 023
Rye.....do.....	90, 636	10, 059, 330
Barley.....do.....	27, 784	2, 750, 616
Oats.....do.....	51, 905	5, 657, 545
Buckwheat.....do.....	4, 041	585, 945
Pease, beans, and tares.....do.....	61, 306	7, 663, 250
Lentils.....do.....	10, 375	2, 490, 000
Maize.....do.....	2, 795	265, 525
Hemp seed.....do.....	7, 593	1, 889, 519
Linseed.....do.....	15, 808	3, 161, 660
Rape seed.....do.....	6, 091	1, 006, 380
Clover seed and others.....do.....	12, 307	4, 922, 800
Products of the mills.....do.....	12, 010	2, 281, 900
Bran.....do.....	17, 031	1, 447, 635
Total.....	368, 790	49, 813, 767
Flax, hemp, and tow:		
Flax.....tons..	26, 011	22, 326, 820
Hemp.....do.....	27, 262	14, 312, 550
Flax and hemp.....do.....	5, 251	1, 890, 360
Total.....	68, 524	38, 529, 730
Wood, wooden articles, and furniture:		
Timber.....tons..	.....	5, 714, 541
Foreign woods, cut veneers.....do.....	20	100, 000
Wood and coopers' ware.....do.....	649	97, 350
Furniture and utensils.....do.....	29	32, 770
Charcoal.....do.....	10	600
Total.....	708	5, 945, 261
Colonial produce:		
Tea.....tons..	3, 390	3, 729, 000
Coffee.....do.....	1, 960	3, 332, 000
Rice.....do.....	3, 191	654, 339
Spices of all kinds.....do.....	491	855, 571
Fruits.....do.....	1, 016	365, 832
Raw cotton.....do.....	88	33, 756
Indigo.....do.....	5	5, 000
Dyeing woods.....do.....	348	45, 240
Total.....	10, 441	8, 520, 728
Horses, cattle, and animal products:		
Horses.....number..	3, 280	2, 460, 000
Other living cattle and fowl.....do.....	100, 812	5, 040, 000
Tallow, candle, and others.....tons..	1, 754	1, 066, 395
Hides, skins.....do.....	127	254, 000
Leather.....do.....	385	963, 500
Wool.....do.....	1, 962	3, 924, 000
Bristles, cattle hairs.....do.....	63	150, 000
Whale oil.....do.....	451	152, 319
Sundries.....do.....	2, 946	1, 473, 150
Total.....	104, 092 } tons.....	16, 093, 564 }
Mineral products and ware:		
Pit coal and cokes.....tons..	175, 465	2, 631, 975
Salt.....do.....	4, 902	75, 957
Lime, cement, bricks, and tiles.....do.....	45, 389	761, 697
Glass, porcelain, and stone ware.....do.....	8, 112	622, 520
Sundries.....do.....	27, 473	549, 450
Total.....	236, 342	4, 641, 599

Imports at Königsberg for the year ending December 31, 1893—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.
Metals, hardware, engines, and instruments:		<i>Marks.</i>
Pig iron and old..... tons	4,382	216,640
Forged iron, plate..... do.	14,258	2,850,600
Iron bars and steel..... do.	8,310	1,412,853
Iron and steel wares..... do.	18,038	3,427,277
Small wares, hardware..... do.	29	8,404
Copper and brass and their products..... do.	228	45,760
Other metals and wares..... do.	510	510,000
Instruments, engines, and parts..... do.	492	196,840
Total.....	46,195	8,668,374
Chemicals, manure, oil, and cakes:		
White lead..... tons	41	16,560
Sulphur..... do.	29	3,725
Sulphuric acid..... do.	236	19,369
Soda, soda ash, potash, saltpeter, salt, and saltpeter acid..... do.	4,026	543,618
Alum..... do.	62	7,488
Green copperas..... do.	162	32,520
Caustic natron..... do.	814	75,384
Chloride of lime..... do.	332	69,825
Drugs and coloring stuffs..... do.	892	1,338,750
Double carbonic natron..... do.	58	11,640
Starch..... do.	613	159,408
Petroleum..... do.	13,501	1,296,144
Cocconut oil..... do.	249	114,586
Olive oil..... do.	111	75,956
Oils of all kinds and turpentine..... do.	2,653	1,591,800
Oil cakes..... do.	1,219	152,387
Sundries..... do.	4,514	902,820
Total.....	29,018	6,411,978
Alimentary articles:		
Sugar, raw and refined..... tons	5,623	1,911,922
Sirup, molasses, honey..... do.	508	152,580
Spirits, arrack, rum..... do.	8,088	5,661,600
Wine..... do.	2,266	3,399,000
Beer of all sorts and porter..... do.	20,392	4,498,777
Tobacco..... do.	536	751,380
Butter and cheese..... do.	1,127	1,634,295
Herrings..... do.	52,619	5,612,688
Other..... do.	9,598	959,830
Total.....	100,759	24,582,072
Textiles, yarns, etc.:		
Cotton yarn..... tons	1,442	2,164,280
Cotton articles..... do.	1,832	3,848,070
Silk, silk and mixed..... do.	54	12,000
Woolen yarn and shoddy..... do.	1,088	1,088,600
Linen yarn and twist..... do.	620	1,241,660
Linen and bagging canvas..... do.	1,061	2,122,000
Wax cloth and ready-made clothes..... do.	13	264,000
Rags..... do.	203	44,792
Sundries..... do.	1,175	2,822,160
Total.....	7,4394	13,608,102
Sundries:		
Hops..... tons	16	61,125
Paper books and printed matter..... do.	2,634	1,053,880
Asphalt..... do.	719	79,112
Sundries..... do.	107,188	13,934,531
Total.....	110,558	15,128,648

RECAPITULATION.

		<i>Marks.</i>
Grains, pulse, and seeds..... tons	368,790	49,813,767
Flax, hemp, and tow..... do.	68,524	38,529,730
Wood, wooden articles, and furniture..... do.	708	5,945,261
Colonial produce..... do.	10,441	8,520,738
Horses, cattle..... number	10,409	16,093,564
Animal products..... tons	7,670	

Imports at Königsberg for the year ending December 31, 1893—Continued.

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.
Mineral products and wares.....	tons..	<i>Marks.</i>
Metal, hardware, engines, and instruments.....	do..	4,641,620
Chemicals, manure, oil, and cakes.....	do..	8,668,374
Alimentary articles.....	do..	6,411,978
Textiles, yarns, etc.....	do..	24,582,072
Sundries.....	do..	13,608,102
		15,128,648
Total.....	{ tons number..	{ 986,447 104,092 } 191,943,863

Exports from Königsberg for the year ending December 31, 1893.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
Grains, pulse, and seeds:		<i>Marks.</i>
Wheat.....	tons..	5,809,783
Rye.....	do..	7,508,593
Barley.....	do..	2,750,616
Oats.....	do..	5,720,865
Buckwheat.....	do..	582,900
Pease, beans, tares.....	do..	7,067,375
Lentils.....	do..	1,387,920
Maize.....	do..	288,420
Hemp seed.....	do..	1,157,292
Linseed.....	do..	3,262,980
Rape seed.....	do..	1,114,230
Clover seed and others.....	do..	4,522,000
Products of the mills.....	do..	8,844,120
Bran.....	do..	884,070
Total.....	365,240	50,901,165
Flax, hemp, and tow:		
Flax.....	tons..	18,938,430
Hemp.....	do..	17,010,420
Flax and hemp tow.....	do..	1,996,830
Total.....	67,924	37,954,680
Wood, wooden articles and furniture:		
Timber.....		6,060,604
Wood and coopers' ware.....		484,950
Furniture and utensils.....	4	4,520
Total.....		7,150,074
Colonial produce:		
Tea.....	tons..	5,360,000
Coffee.....	do..	117,000
Rice.....	do..	40,160
Spices of all kinds.....	do..	90,674
Fruits.....	do..	2,700
Total.....	3,673	5,610,534
Horses, cattle, and animal products:		
Horses.....	number..	1,671,000
Other living cattle and fowl.....	do..	1,899,300
Tallow, candle, and other.....	tons..	117,040
Hides, skins.....	do..	1,119,000
Leather.....	do..	103,480
Wool.....	do..	1,929,800
Bristles, cattle hairs.....	do..	1,393,750
Whale oil.....	do..	35,617
Sundries.....	do..	278,200
Total.....	{ tons number..	{ 2,902 40,214 } 8,547,187
Mineral products and wares:		
Pit coal and cookes.....	tons..	68,440
Salt.....	do..	13,691

Exports from Königsberg for the year ending December 31, 1893—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
Mineral products and wares—Continued.		<i>Marks.</i>
Lime, cement, bricks, and tiles..... tons..	3, 970	119, 100
Glass, porcelain..... do.....		
Stoneware (crookery)..... do.....	415	83, 020
Sundries..... do.....	5, 925	118, 510
Total	15, 471	402, 761
Metals, hardware, engines, and instruments:		
Pig iron and old..... tons..	3, 293	181, 164
Forged iron, plate..... do.....	3, 106	681, 380
Iron bars and steel..... do.....	56	9, 005
Iron and steel wares..... do.....	5, 935	1, 127, 745
Small wares (hardware)..... do.....	2	644
Copper and brass and their products..... do.....	43	8, 680
Other metals and wares..... do.....	7	7, 900
Instruments, engines, and parts..... do.....	85	34, 200
Total	12, 531	2, 051, 318
Chemicals, manure, oils, and oil cake:		
Soda, soda ash, potash, saltpeter, salt, and saltpeter acid..... tons..	883	176, 680
Green copperas..... do.....	25	5, 100
Caustic natron..... do.....	147	39, 933
Chloride of lime..... do.....	98	20, 622
Drugs and coloring stuffs..... do.....	301	452, 850
Double carbonic natron..... do.....	78	15, 320
Starch..... do.....	85	22, 128
Petroleum..... do.....	13, 034	1, 251, 302
Cocconut oil..... do.....	2	1, 150
Olive oil..... do.....	6	4, 212
Oils of all kinds and turpentine..... do.....	1, 734	1, 040, 700
Oil cake..... do.....	18, 810	2, 445, 339
Sundries..... do.....	1, 468	291, 760
Total	36, 665	5, 767, 094
Articles of consumption:		
Sugar, raw and refined..... tons..	2, 838	965, 056
Sirup, molasses, honey..... do.....	412	123, 870
Spirits, arrack, rum..... do.....	1, 689	1, 182, 440
Wine..... do.....	124	180, 300
Beer of all sorts and porter..... do.....	55	26, 736
Tobacco..... do.....	30	42, 700
Butter and cheese..... do.....	2, 370	3, 436, 645
Herrings..... do.....	53, 075	7, 076, 660
Others..... do.....	113	113, 100
Total	60, 709	13, 153, 507
Textiles, yarns, etc.:		
Cotton yarn..... ton.....	1	1, 200
Cotton articles..... tons..	7	15, 750
Silk, silk and mixed..... do.....		7, 200
Woolen yarn and shoddy..... do.....	260	266, 700
Linen yarn and twist..... do.....	656	1, 312, 200
Linen and bagging canvas..... do.....	30	60, 400
Wax cloth and ready-made clothes..... do.....	2	48, 000
Rags..... do.....	6, 548	1, 113, 296
Sundries..... do.....	835	805, 440
Total	7, 848	3, 630, 186
Sundries:		
Hops..... tons..	28	92, 730
Paper, books, and printed matter..... do.....	121	48, 760
Asphalt..... do.....	183	20, 218
Sundries..... do.....	127, 416	16, 564, 145
Total	127, 750	16, 725, 853

Exports from Königsberg for the year ending December 31, 1893—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
		<i>Marks.</i>
Grains, pulse, and seeds	tons..	865, 240
Flax, hemp, and tow	do ..	67, 924
Wood, wooden articles, and furniture	do ..	8, 237
Colonial products	do ..	8, 673
Horses, cattle, and animal products	tons..	2, 902
Mineral products and wares	number	40, 214
Metals, hardware, engines, and instruments	tons..	15, 471
Chemicals, manure, oils, and oil cake	do ..	12, 531
Articles of consumption	do ..	26, 665
Textiles, yarns, etc	do ..	60, 709
Sundries	do ..	7, 848
		127, 750
Total	tons..	703, 963
	number	40, 214
		151, 804, 359

Imports at Königsberg for the year ending December 31, 1894.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.
		<i>Marks.</i>
Grain, pulse, and seeds:		
Wheat	tons..	57, 141
Rye	do ..	97, 878
Barley	do ..	51, 920
Oats	do ..	58, 470
Buckwheat	do ..	1, 690
Pease, beans, tares, and lentils	do ..	127, 130
Maize	do ..	27, 424
Hemp seed	do ..	6, 960
Linseed	do ..	37, 533
Rape seed	do ..	9, 499
Clover seed and others	do ..	12, 822
Products of the mill	do ..	49, 604
Bran	do ..	32, 199
Total		570, 270
Flax, hemp, and tow:		
Flax		25, 302
Hemp		24, 547
Flax and hemp tow		6, 303
Total		56, 152
Wood, wooden articles, and furniture:		
Timber		4, 749, 101
Foreign woods, etc	tons..	21
Wood and cooper ware	do ..	969
Furniture and utensils	do ..	76
Charcoal	do ..	9
Total		1, 077
Colonial products:		
Tea	tons..	3, 572
Coffee	do ..	2, 101
Rice	do ..	3, 256
Spices of all kinds	do ..	338
Fruits	do ..	704
Raw cotton	do ..	116
Indigo	do ..	3
Dyeing woods	do ..	282
Total		10, 463
Horses, cattle, and animal products:		
Horses	number..	2, 780
Other living cattle and fowl	do ..	148, 895
Tallow and others	tons..	2, 579
Hides, skins	do ..	1, 564
		2, 085, 000
		7, 444, 750
		2, 450, 905
		3, 129, 200

Imports at Königsberg for the year ending December 31, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.
Horses, cattle, and animal products—Continued.		<i>Marks.</i>
Leather..... tons..	597	1,468,250
Wool..... do..	1,525	3,050,000
Bristles, cattle hairs..... do..	31	77,750
Whale oil..... do..	619	219,780
Sundries..... do..	9,055	4,072,620
Total..... { number.. 151,676 } 23,998,255	tons .. 15,982	
Mineral products and wares:		
Pit coal and coke..... tons..	214,520	3,110,683
Salt..... do..	6,242	108,621
Lime, cement, etc..... do..	28,011	840,345
Glass, porcelain, and others..... do..	8,080	1,616,080
Sundries..... do..	55,369	1,107,398
Total.....	312,234	6,783,127
Metals, engines and instruments:		
Pig iron and old iron..... tons..	4,027	231,360
Forged iron..... do..	9,453	1,890,740
Iron bars and steel..... do..	12,691	2,155,572
Iron and steel wares..... do..	18,883	3,688,922
Small wares..... do..	44	12,432
Copper and brass..... do..	270	54,160
Other metals and wares..... do..	637	637,700
Instruments, engines..... do..	698	279,560
Total.....	47,808	8,850,446
Consumptive articles:		
Sugar, raw and refined..... tons..	7,707	2,620,618
Sirup, molasses, honey..... do..	7,353	108,110
Spirits, arrack, rum..... do..	7,620	5,474,210
Wine..... do..	2,762	4,144,850
Beer and porter..... do..	23,849	3,488,469
Tobacco..... do..	263	408,340
Butter and cheese..... do..	1,713	2,495,155
Herrings..... do..	51,667	5,186,700
Sundries..... do..	12,014	1,201,149
Total.....	108,453	25,135,101
Chemicals, manure, oil, and cakes:		
White lead..... tons..	48	17,115
Sulphur..... do..	22	2,166
Sulphuric acid..... do..	317	22,218
Soda, soda ash, potash, saltpeter, salt, and others..... do..	2,999	404,986
Alum..... do..	160	17,611
Green copperas..... do..	152	30,560
Caustic natron..... do..	252	60,648
Chloride of lime..... do..	239	44,420
Drugs and coloring stuffs..... do..	1,240	1,890,600
Double carbonic natron..... do..	54	6,480
Starch..... do..	894	232,674
Petroleum..... do..	14,110	745,008
Cocoonut oil..... do..	378	175,156
Olive oil..... do..	67	46,172
Oils of all kinds and turpentine..... do..	16,198	8,099,100
Oil cakes..... do..	28,179	3,099,758
Sundries..... do..	17,628	8,525,660
Total.....	82,945	18,390,152
Textiles, yarns, etc.:		
Cotton yarn..... tons..	903	1,855,250
Cotton articles..... do..	2,198	4,617,690
Silk, silk and mixed wares..... do..	1	33,600
Woolen yarn and shoddy..... do..	1,264	1,264,800
Linen yarn and twist..... do..	576	1,152,400
Linen and bagging canvas..... do..	1,498	2,997,400
Wax cloth and ready-made clothes..... do..	45	906,000
Rags..... do..	2,610	522,080
Sundries..... do..	854	2,050,320
Total.....	9,953	14,899,540
Sundries:		
Hope..... tons..	10	41,200
Paper, books, and printed matter..... do..	3,637	1,455,040
Asphalt..... do..	2,629	289,256
Sundries..... do..	59,592	6,747,012
Total.....	65,869	8,532,508

Imports at Königsberg for the year ending December 31, 1894—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.
		<i>Marks.</i>
Grain, pulse, and seeds	tons.. 570, 270	66, 529, 499
Flax, hemp, and tow	do... 56, 152	29, 489, 390
Wood, wooden articles, and furniture	do... 1, 077	5, 090, 113
Colonial produce	tons.. 10, 463	8, 932, 110
Horses, cattle, and animal products	number.. 151, 675	23, 998, 255
Mineral products and wares	tons.. 312, 234	6, 783, 127
Metals, engines, and instruments	do... 47, 308	8, 850, 446
Consumptive articles	do... 108, 453	25, 135, 101
Chemicals, oil, and cakes	do... 82, 945	18, 390, 152
Textiles, yarns, etc	do... 9, 953	14, 899, 540
Sundries	do... 65, 869	8, 532, 508
Total	{ tons 1, 280, 600 { number.. 151, 675	216, 630, 241

CONRAD H. GADEKE,
Consular Agent.

KÖNIGSBERG, August 17, 1894.

LUXEMBURG.

In considering the import trade of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, two important facts must be constantly borne in mind.

First. Luxemburg is a member of the German Customs-Union. Consequently, it is impossible to estimate, even approximately, the quantity of American products introduced into Luxemburg through Germany.

Second. Owing to its geographical position, Belgium exerts upon Luxemburg a controlling influence in commercial matters. This is shown by the fact that Belgium supplies more than four-fifths of all the foreign wares entered at Luxemburg custom-houses. These wares, though often of American origin, are purchased in the Belgian market by Luxemburg merchants, and are, accordingly, treated as importations from Belgium.

The table hereto annexed gives a clear view of the character and extent of Luxemburg's importations from the United States. It has been compiled from materials furnished by the Grand Ducal customs authorities. This table shows that the principal articles imported into Luxemburg from the United States are grain, petroleum, hides, tanning materials, and tobacco.

GRAIN IMPORTS.

Kinds.	1892.	1893.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Wheat.....	29, 144, 909	18, 799, 817
Rye	1, 283, 845	1, 157, 212
Oats.....	20, 351	2, 133, 913
Barley	1, 336, 023	2, 269, 794
Maize and dard	3, 309, 728	6, 648, 255
Flour.....	1, 865, 546	1, 231, 075

More than one-half the entire amount of wheat imported in 1893 was supplied by Roumania. Most of the rye, oats, barley, maize, and flour came from Belgium. Of the entire grain imported in 1893 (31,008,991 pounds), the Balkan Peninsula supplied 15,216,422 pounds, Belgium 12,710,698 pounds, and the United States 2,167,278 pounds. Without taking into consideration the possibility that a portion of the grain imported from Belgium may have been of Balkan origin, it is evident that the chief competitors of our grain dealers in this market are the merchants of the Danubian principalities.

PETROLEUM.

In 1893, the importation of petroleum into the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg amounted to 5,356,852 pounds, as follows: From the United States, 3,037,820 pounds; from Belgium, 2,185,823 pounds; from Russia, 133,209 pounds. Of the 975,706 pounds of lubricating oil imported in 1893, Belgium supplied 397,990 pounds, the United States 315,406 pounds, and Russia 258,088 pounds.

IMPORTS OF OX HIDES IN 1893.

Countries.	Salted.	Dried.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
United States.....	701,471	585,843
Belgium.....	601,717	206,946
Argentine Republic.....	860,428	6,181
France.....	887,154	17,284
Holland.....	19,819	.....
Total	1,770,589	768,704

TANNING MATERIALS.

All of the divi-divi imported into Luxemburg in 1893 was supplied by the United States. Of the 571,893 pounds of tan extracts imported in the same period, Austria supplied 121,176 pounds, the Argentine Republic 86,211 pounds, France 80,166 pounds, Belgium 68,261 pounds, the United States 65,348 pounds, and Brazil 59,451 pounds. The remainder came in about equal parts from Italy and Turkey.

In 1893, there was imported 144,018 pounds of gallnuts and valonia, five-sevenths of which was furnished by Turkey and 21,898 pounds by the United States.

Of a total importation of 1,465,869 pounds of tan bark, the Argentine Republic supplied 871,163 pounds, Belgium 272,914 pounds, France 245,235 pounds, and the United States 76,557 pounds.

TOBACCO.

Owing to the fact that tobacco is subject to special taxation in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, it is possible to state the exact amount imported from Germany. In 1892, there was imported from Germany 386,268 pounds of tobacco (raw leaves); in 1893, 384,603 pounds.

The total importation of raw tobacco in 1893 from all other countries amounted to 272,866 pounds, as follows:

From—	Pounds.	From—	Pounds.
United States.....	117,062	Chile.....	2,350
India.....	47,408	Turkey.....	8,712
Belgium.....	36,125	Greece.....	3,581
Brazil.....	24,151	Haiti.....	2,258
Holland.....	23,098	All other countries.....	1,120

The amount of manufactured tobacco imported in 1893 was 10,234 pounds, of which the United States supplied 721 pounds, nearly all of the rest being of Belgian and French origin.

Imports into the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg from the United States in the years 1892 and 1893.

Articles.	1892.	1893.	Articles.	1892.	1893.
	Pounds.	Pounds.		Pounds.	Pounds.
Asphalt.....		710	Oil—Continued.		
Books and paper wares ..	85	93	Olive.....	534	
Brandy.....		55	Oxhides:		
Cereals:			Salted.....	881,001	701,471
Wheat.....		955,242	Dried.....	85,084	535,343
Flour.....	54,952		Pianos, parts of ..	608	476
Oats.....		134,780	Porcelain.....		99
Maize.....	609,858	1,077,256	Rice.....	1,543	
Chemicals.....	240	242	Starch.....		461
Coffee, raw.....	657		Tanning materials:		
Cotton wares.....		18	Divi-divi.....		43,508
Dyed woolen yarn.....		813	Tan extracts.....	83,660	65,358
Dyes and colors:			Acorn galls.....	21,693	21,898
Dyewood extracts.....		1,724	Tannin.....	90,009	
Dyewood, yellow.....		4,879	Tan bark.....	177,122	76,557
Dyewood, red.....		1,398	Timber, raw.....	28,726	49,703
Paints.....		672	Tobacco:		
Lard.....	8,438	1,226	Raw leaves.....	333,686	117,062
Meat, fresh and smoked ..	880		Juice.....		128
Miscellaneous.....	580	20	Cigars.....		593
Oil:			Cigarettes.....	4	
Petroleum.....	183,502	3,037,820	Turpentine.....		6,550
Lubricating.....	10,398	315,406	Wine.....		443

In a letter dated February 5, 1895, the chief official of the Luxemburg custom-house says:

A large portion of the grain, hides, and petroleum imported from Belgium is comprised of wares produced in the United States.

The importation of these articles from Belgium was as follows:

Description.	1892.	1893.	Description.	1892.	1893.
	Pounds.	Pounds.		Pounds.	Pounds.
Grain:			Oxhides:		
Wheat.....	29,140,050	4,107,267	Salted.....	1,209,776	601,717
Rye.....	859,790	1,157,093	Dried.....	220,195	209,946
Oats.....	16,848	1,523,588	Petroleum.....	5,856,480	2,185,822
Barley.....	221,772	1,847,505	Lubricating oil.....	630,061	397,090
Maize.....	2,598,055	4,075,245			

GEORGE H. MURPHY,
Vice-Commercial Agent.

LUXEMBURG, February 9, 1895.

STETTIN, 1893.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Last year's reports from this consulate told of the project and commencement of the construction of a free harbor at Stettin and the grants and appropriations of money made by this city for the completion of this work. It is expected after the completion of the same to increase the share which Stettin has in maritime traffic.

Great improvements have also been carried on in the deepening and cutting of the water course leading to and from Stettin.

After a number of difficulties, such as the arrangement with the rail-road authorities, etc., had been settled, the president of the merchants' exchange submitted the following memorandum to the Prussian minister of finance, viz:

Memorandum of the president of the Merchants Exchange.

Concerning the question of the influence of the North Sea Baltic Canal on the commerce of Stettin:

Since the great improvement of the Hamburg Harbor, by which a large part of the Silesian traffic, which hitherto belonged to Stettin, was directed to Hamburg through the Oder-Spree Canal, Stettin has less and less been able to compete with the maritime traffic of Hamburg.

The statistics of the maritime traffic of Hamburg and Stettin show the following tonnage of vessels (in metric centners) entered at Hamburg and Stettin:

Year.	Hamburg.	Stettin.	Percent of Stettin to Hamburg.
1885.....	10,482,636	2,777,053	26.6
1886.....	10,731,337	2,972,312	27.7
1887.....	11,094,262	3,156,724	28.4
1888.....	12,326,096	3,021,497	24.5
1889.....	13,611,994	3,510,106	26.
1890.....	14,723,994	3,693,968	25.1
1891.....	16,307,504	3,482,530	21.4
1892.....	15,958,389	3,415,497	21.4

Import and export of goods by sea.

[In tons of 1,000 kilograms.]

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Per cent.	
	Hamburg.	Stettin.	Hamburg.	Stettin.	Hamburg.	Stettin.
1885.....	3,163,645	1,006,257	1,911,592	548,840	31.8	28.6
1886.....	3,248,158	977,357	1,984,279	589,377	30.1	29.7
1887.....	3,452,457	1,124,033	2,109,081	608,603	32.6	28.9
1888.....	3,884,422	1,176,911	2,317,776	606,484	30.3	26.2
1889.....	4,601,643	1,384,049	2,395,730	568,268	30.1	23.7
1890.....	5,006,967	1,424,970	2,512,330	617,967	28.6	24.6
1891.....	5,425,189	1,408,813	2,683,061	567,607	28.0	21.2
1892.....	5,490,774	1,355,937	2,420,761	562,988	24.7	23.3

In the four years 1889-1892 the imports of Hamburg by sea from Sweden, the north of Russia, and the old Prussian ports amounted to 140,000 tons; the exports to the same places to 160,000, the latter having steadily risen from 129,000 tons. By rail, 151,000 tons were imported in the four years between Hamburg and Lubeck, while 140,000 tons were exported. This export also showed a steady increase from 123,000 to 151,000 tons.

By the North Sea-Baltic Canal, Hamburg will have a much shorter connection with the Baltic, and by the Elbe-Trade Canal (projected to vessels for carrying up to 800 tons) a connection with the Baltic by water far superior to the railway connection.

The Stettin traffic with Sweden, the north of Russia, and the east Prussian ports will therefore have a hard fight against Hamburg, to which competition is made extremely easy, and as far as the traffic from the coast districts of the Baltic on one hand and the industrious districts of Hungary and Saxony on the other hand went hitherto via Stettin, the far more convenient connection of the Elbe with the Baltic by the Elbe-Trade Canal threatens to do much injury to the traffic of this port.

What advantage Stettin will derive from the shorter seaway for vessels to and from the North Sea ports south from the fifth degree of latitude, France, Spain, the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, will depend upon whether the insurance premium for the North Sea-Baltic Canal will be the same as through the sound, and whether the toll to be paid for the use of the canal will counterbalance the value of the time lost by the way through the sound. For the traffic of Stettin with North America the new waterway will afford no facility, as the vessels for this traffic will continue to go through the Pentland Firth, as hitherto.

The Elbe-Trave Canal was the necessary correlative of the North Sea-Baltic Canal. If the latter should not sensibly diminish the significance as a sea-trading port. The increased capacity of the Hamburg Harbor, the twofold facilities for its traffic with the Baltic, and the direct connection of Lubeck with the interior, require the same advantages for Stettin, if the latter city would recapture and maintain a proportional share in the German maritime traffic, viz, the enlargement of her harbor, and the completion of improvements of its water connections with the sea and the interior corresponding to the present size of sea and river vessels. In view of this the city powers have voted an enlargement of the harbor districts, calculated to cost 11,000,000 marks, and will doubtless be ready to furnish the means required to make the new harbor a free one and thereby double its capacity. These works will be executed, trusting that the Government of Prussia will obtain a bill from the Prussian Parliament granting the cost of simultaneously deepening the water course between Stettin and Swinemunde. Of no smaller importance, however, is the improvement of the water courses and connections of the interior, principally with Berlin.

The Finow Canal, to which we are limited because the Oder-Spree Canal makes too long a circuit, is only passable with crafts of about 175 tons. It is, therefore, most desirable to have it altered and improved so as to allow the passage of craft of about 500 tons. The expense of manning, equipping, and tugging would thereby be lessened considerably. Another much-desired movement is the canal connection of Stettin and Koepnick with the Elbe below Dresden, which would form a new connection of Stettin with Berlin, and would shorten the way to Saxony and Bohemia by about 70 kilometers, enabling Stettin to better compete with Hamburg and Lubeck. A third object would be the continuation of canalizing frontiers. In case the project of a Donau-Oder Canal, lying in readiness in Austria, should be completed, a great development, if favored and promoted by the Royal Government of Prussia, would open to the commerce of southeastern Europe with Germany, and with foreign countries on the North Sea and the Baltic, providing an uninterrupted waterway through Germany, and perhaps, completing the way by sea through the Strait of Gibraltar, and thus secure a part of the traffic of the Suez Canal.

But though the final execution of these projects may require years, it is nevertheless one of the most urgent claims that everything possible should be done by the Government to enlarge the capacity of the Stettin Harbor.

This claim can only be satisfied by extending the usual time of loading and unloading ships to twelve hours and to admit extra night hours in urgent cases, against the payment of fees by vessels claiming them, and although a larger staff of customs officers would thereby be required, the quay at the quay room at the disposal of vessels for loading and unloading and for dispatching them would naturally be used much more advantageously.

The highly favorable effect of using every available opportunity for these purposes is not only proved in Hamburg and the ports of England, Holland, and Belgium, but is also proven at Swinemunde, where coal steamers are often unloaded the day of their arrival and go to sea again the next. To improve the maritime traffic of Stettin much might be done by the railroad authorities by fixing the freight rates so as to compete successfully with the combined rail and water way via Teschen Lanbe to Hamburg. In 1892, 177,000 tons of sugar were directed from Austria-Hungary to the free harbor of Hamburg, and 38,000 tons of sugar were shipped via Hamburg to England. In the same year, only 15,500 tons of sugar were sent to Hamburg via the Berlin-Hamburg Railroad, while 578,000 tons arrived at Hamburg from the upper Elbe, from the interior, and from Austria-Hungary. In this enormous traffic, the State Railway therefore had but a small share.

STETTIN, November, 1893.

HAKER,
President of the Board of Commerce.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The imports into Stettin by sea amounted to 1,408,813 tons, 1,355,937 tons, and 1,608,743 tons, in 1891, 1892, and 1893, respectively, viz:

Articles.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Coal and coke.....	207,656	189,433	253,403
Wool.....	161,497	130,939	135,704
Grain.....	191,558	100,980	131,643
Petroleum.....	47,785	99,451	118,594
Herring.....	75,948	88,518	94,046
Raw iron.....	94,857	104,844	120,130

The imports via Stettin and Swinemunde amounted to 1,856,874 tons, 1,762,042 tons, and 2,029,953 tons, in 1891, 1892, and 1893, respectively.

The exports from Stettin by sea amounted to 567,607 tons, 562,988 tons, and 631,375 tons, in 1891, 1892, and 1893, respectively, viz:

Articles.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Raw sugar	95,467	72,636	81,504
Refined sugar	36,773	82,676	45,479
Molasses	14,036	20,907	29,056
Flour	26,182	23,172	45,113
Potato farina	12,763	15,483	27,938
Wood	56,916	56,071	43,637
Cement	43,735	57,760	51,950
Zinc	25,629	24,881	30,140

The exports via Stettin and Swinemunde amounted to 607,636 tons, 599,312 tons, and 666,187 tons, in 1891, 1892, and 1893, respectively.

The traffic as regards imports has, in both directions, considerably surpassed all former years, which was caused chiefly by the water level of the Elbe, which was exceptionally low during the spring and summer.

Arrivals and departures of vessels at and from Swinemunde in 1893.

Class.	Total.		Laden.	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Qu. meters.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Qu. meters.</i>
Arrivals:				
Steamships	3,232	4,428,736	3,020	4,227,957
Sailing vessels	909	291,224	956	279,741
Total	4,231	4,719,960	3,976	4,507,698
Departures:				
Steamships	3,239	4,450,019	1,896	2,167,780
Sailing vessels	1,018	311,163	891	248,128
Total	4,257	4,761,182	2,789	2,415,908
Arrivals at Stettin:				
Steamships	2,772	3,301,846	2,578	3,078,746
Sailing vessels	1,168	421,122	1,817	836,752
Total	3,940	3,722,468	3,895	3,415,497

The imports and exports of grain at Stettin were as follows:

Description.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Imports by sea:			
Wheat	41,477	12,890	4,732
Rye	88,806	21,119	33,382
Oats	25,797	3,087	18,668
Pease	14,981	5,672	7,444
Barley	9,681	3,687	5,906
Maize	8,990	52,508	62,637
Total	189,782	97,963	132,969
Imports by rail	22,766	54,950	67,375
Grand total imports	212,498	152,913	200,344
Exports:			
Wheat	2,995	7,117	5,435
Rye	1,089	4,856	2,477
Barley	3,395	5,121	7,961
Total exports	7,479	17,194	15,863

In 1893, 2,317 tons of barley were shipped to England, 1,195 to Scandinavia, and 1,136 to Finland.

The exports from Stettin by rail in 1893 amounted to 45,705 tons.

TARIFF WAR.

The German duties on grain from all countries, with the exception of Roumania and Russia, were on February 1, 1892, reduced from 50 to 35 marks per ton for wheat and rye, from 40 to 28 marks for oats, and from 22.50 to 20 marks for barley. Some months afterwards, the reduced duties were conceded to importations from Roumania on the understanding that pending the negotiations for a commercial treaty, German goods were to be treated in Roumania on the most-favored-nation footing. After a similar arrangement proposed by Russia had been declined by Germany, and after the lapse of nearly a year and a half, Russia resorted to reprisals by imposing differential duties varying from 10 to 30 per cent on importations from Germany into Russia, not including Finland, which country has its own customs tariff. Germany replied at once by adding 50 per cent to existing duties on Russian goods, and Russia as promptly raised her own tariff on German goods 50 per cent also, at the same time ordering Finland to do the same, also imposing tenfold harbor duties on German shipping trading to Russian ports. The effects of these measures on German trade in general, and upon Stettin in particular, may be stated as follows: Since Russia resumed the exportation of grain in the autumn of 1892, it was found quite impossible to revert to the old position in Germany with regard to the import of Russian wheat, rye, and oats for home consumption; such supplies as Germany required, and which were much larger than usual, she had with ease and cheapness obtained from other sources, from whence she could have easily been supplied with almost any quantity required, the deficiencies in those countries being replaced by Russian grain for their own consumption. Rye, of which Germany used to require an average consumption of 6,000,000 tons, is duty free in Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Roumania. Such Russian grain (wheat and rye) as has come to Germany since the autumn of 1892 has been imported duty free by flour mills in exchange for flour exported by them.

On the other hand, the smallness of the differential duty on barley and the large German demand for feeding stuffs enabled Germany to draw from Russia considerable supplies of that article until this importation was stopped by the additional 50 per cent duty. Of course, Russia has since found other markets for the barley which Germany ceased to import, and Roumania feeding barley, which under former circumstances would have been sold to England, now fills up the gap in the German import of that article. In short, the German differential duties on grain can not have altered anywhere the relations between supply and demand, and whatever direct loss they have caused either to Germany or Russia has been insignificant.

The case is, however, different with regard to German manufactured goods. The goods excluded from the Russian market, and for which Germany has not been able to find buyers elsewhere, must have proved a serious loss on the German side.

In 1891-92, German exports to Russia were valued at about \$39,000,000, including those to Finland, which may be computed at about \$10,000,000. During the first seven months (January to July) of 1893, Germany exported of iron and steel 54,000 tons to Russia; in the five following

months, 13,000 tons; of machinery for the corresponding periods, the amounts are 8,400 tons and 4,200 tons.

The Stettin manufactories have been principally affected by the closing of the Finnish market, which had been a regular customer for chemicals and refined sugar. On an average of late years, the Stettin sugar refinery sold to Finland about 4,800 tons of refined sugar per annum. This sale has been completely stopped, and the loss thereby incurred is estimated at nearly \$125,000. Instead of Stettin-made sugar, there has been imported to Finland via Stettin (from August to the end of the year) Austrian sugar to the amount of 1,700 tons.

German shipping trade also suffered severely in consequence of the enormous harbor dues imposed on German vessels in Russian ports. Of the regular steam lines between Stettin and Russia, some ceased to run, and those that kept on, in order not to be ousted from the trade by foreign flags, had to pay from August to the end of the year \$21,000 extra dues. A ship of 700 registered tons had formerly to pay harbor dues in a Russian port of 35 rubles, whereas, latterly, the charges amounted for the same vessel to 700 rubles. In 1891, in consequence of the grain prohibition by Russia, 155 steamers ceased to run between Stettin and Russian ports, but in 1892-93 259 steamers were taken off the trade. In 1892, the average amount of harbor dues paid by Stettin vessels in Russian ports amounted to 5,600 rubles, but in 1893 this, had the same number continued to run, would have reached the sum of 134,000 rubles (\$62,500).

INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTORIES.

Vulcan Company.—The Stettin Machine Building Company "Vulcan" say in their report for the year 1893 that the result of their business was less than anticipated, but may nevertheless be considered favorable, since it permitted a dividend of 7 per cent on the whole capital. Some loss was sustained by the unfinished construction of the two iron-clads, *Brandenburg* and *Weisenburg*, which, however, was no fault of the company, but was caused by the delay in completing the armor plates and the guns destined for these vessels, the installation and mounting of which has been imposed on the company by contract. This delay entailed an indirect loss to the company, while a fatal catastrophe on board the *Brandenburg* on February 16, 1894, caused through the bursting of a steam pipe, left a very painful impression.

Prospects for shipbuilding have not improved since the German Diet has cut the navy budget and compelled the navy department to issue their orders and to commence new constructions on a very limited scale, leaving very little work to private establishments, nearly everything being done at the Imperial wharves. The company, to satisfy the navy department, has continually increased and improved its arrangements and organization.

It was very difficult to obtain orders for the construction of merchant vessels, British competition being very powerful and not allowing any profit.

Not to dismiss too great a number of workmen, three large tank steamers were taken under construction, two of which have been already delivered. Besides these, two large freight steamers, with twin screws, have been contracted for, one of which is to be completed the end of this year, the other in the spring of next year. The construction of railway engines did not give quite as much work as last year; the orders issued by the state department for railways have for some

years been so regular, however, that a certain amount of work may be expected yearly. Since the building of smaller railways has been promoted and commenced, on a large scale, a type of smaller engines has been constructed, and new orders for these have been received, which promises to make this branch of business more remunerative next year.

Some larger orders of sundry machinery have also been executed, to which special branch of business much attention is paid.

The following have been delivered during the year: The screw steamer *Vindobona*, for the Austrian Lloyd; the Emperor's yacht *Hohenzollern*; the aviso *Comet* and ironclad *Brandenburg*, for the German navy; the screw steamer *Reppenhagen*, for the new steamship company; the petroleum tank steamers *Deutschland* and *Washington*, for the German-American Petroleum Company of Hamburg; two ice-breaking steamers, for the Vereeniging voor Algemeene Scheepvaart, of Amsterdam; the tug steamer *Germany*, for the railroad company of East Africa (Usanbara Line); the side-wheel steamer *Wawel*, for the Imperial governorship of Lemberg; besides machinery and engines for the ships delivered or in course of construction, and railway engines, 7 stationary steam engines, 11 large ship engines, and 6 other engines, as well as 54 complete railway engines.

Work in course of construction or begun: The ironclad *Weisenburg*; the petroleum tank steamer *Excelsior*; two twin-screw freight steamers, for Hamburg; 77 engines (55 normal size and 22 small size), and sundry kinds of machines and engines.

The value of the output in 1893 was 14,316,742 marks. The following amounts were paid out: Insurance premiums, 80,493 marks; contributions for the sick, 24,363 marks, being 7.44 marks per capita; contributions to the Insurance Union against accidents, 51,519 marks (14.89 marks per capita); contributions to the State insurance for invalidity and old age, 24,714 (7.14 marks per capita). The Socialist laws therefore cost the Vulcan Company 100,589 marks, or 29.07 marks per capita of labor employed. For pensions and other assistance, 14,915 marks were paid, and 57,811 marks for taxes.

The highest number of hands employed was 3,860; the lowest, 2,973, and 3,297,077.69 marks (\$782,905) were paid in wages.

Sewing machines.—The sewing-machine factory of B. Stoewer reports that its output increased 20 per cent, for which sale was found in new districts; new and improved construction having been introduced, the coming year promises to be equally favorable.

Owing to the increased production of sewing machines, and the manufacturing of cycles taken up last year, the factory had to be enlarged. The number of hands employed now exceeds 600, whose wages remained at about the same level as the year previous. Two-thirds of the product goes abroad, partly to transatlantic countries. The export to Spain, France, and Russia has decreased, but has increased for countries which have no excessive protection customs. The export to Scandinavia and some transatlantic countries remains unaltered.

Cement, brick, and fireproof ware.—The Stettin Portland Cement Factory reports that prices for cement underwent a reduction in 1893, and though there was an improvement, caused by want of stock in the middle of the year, the silver crisis in the United States checked the business with America, while the customs war with Russia also did much harm. Competition, therefore, lowered prices, resulting in proposals to form conventions, syndicates, trusts, etc., and finally in combining the Silesian, Middle German, and Hanoverian Cement Works. The Stettin Cement Works have not joined this trust.

How far the export of cement to Russia will benefit from the new commercial treaty, depends upon what the Russian works will be able to do after they have increased their plants, favored by protection.

The hands employed in this factory number about 600, at an average wage of 2.75 marks per day.

Portland Cement Works.—The business of this company suffered in the beginning of 1893 by sharp competition, especially from the Silesian Works, reducing the prices to a lower scale than before, but a lively demand sprang up in the summer, consuming nearly the whole stock of some of the cement works. Prices, however, through contracts for the whole year were very low. These works sold 214,620 barrels; they employed 485 adult laborers, receiving 2.57 marks on an average per day per head. The works sold 50 per cent more of cement pipes than in 1892.

Stettin-Bredow Portland Cement Works.—These works sustained a loss through fire in April, 1893, by which new brick works and a furnace were destroyed. They produced 119,357 barrels of cement, of 180 kilograms per barrel, gross weight, and 2,428,850 bricks.

The Stettin Fireproof (Chamotte) Ware Works.—The year 1893 did not answer expectations, on account of unforeseen circumstances—the customs war with Russia and the general depression in business. A fire by which a large wing of these works was destroyed disturbed the regular production, which could only be kept up by introducing day and night service in those parts of the works which have remained intact.

The works produced 7,510 fireproof retorts, about 9,500,000 kilos of fireproof special bricks, 3,000,000 kilos of regularly formed bricks, and 2,225,000 kilos of fireproof mortar. The weight of the raw material worked was 36,523,000 kilos. The works consumed 16,807,000 kilos of coal and coke, and employed an average of 554 hands. A dividend of 15 per cent on a capital of 4,000,000 marks was declared. The company has no debts or mortgages on their properties. Not much can as yet be said of the year 1894, although there are a great many orders and several large constructions to be executed. Prospects are not unfavorable if good commercial relations with foreign countries will be kept up. The destruction through fire has been repaired and the works are in full swing again.

The Stettin Steam Mill Company, Limited.—The year 1893 brought no improvement to the Stettin Steam Mills, there being the same difficulties with rye as in former years. The north of Russia could not profitably send rye to Stettin, while the freights from the south of Russia were too unprofitable for Stettin in competition with Bremen and Hamburg.

The grinding of wheat would have been more advantageous had not the large crop in Silesia made it difficult to keep up with their mills. The sale of wheat flour to foreign countries has grown still smaller since America has provided nearly all European countries.

Under these circumstances, the two mills of the company could not be kept going uninterruptedly, working only by day, never reaching a regular day and night service.

The general expenses not being in proportion with the reduced traffic, the company sustained a small loss during the year 1893. New districts of consumption for the product could not be found. No change took place concerning the rate of wages in 1893. The mill, ground 15,459 tons of rye and 9,048 tons of wheat during 1893.

The Stettin Walzmuehle, Limited.—This mill ground during 1893

17,641 tons of rye and 7,564 tons of wheat, being an increase of 131 tons over 1892.

The consumption of flour was slow, in spite of low prices, and the mill had to reduce its working time. Competition with Hamburg, Bremen, and Norwegian mills was checked because low freights enabled them to buy rye from southern Russia cheaper than from Stettin. No rye could be bought from northern Russia, for want of stock. The export of this mill has therefore decreased and entirely stopped to Norway, where formerly large quantities of flour were sent. High prices of rye in northern Russia, however, made it possible to send flour to Finland. The drought brought a brisk demand for forage, and bran was bought up at rising prices, but the demand ceased when, on account of an ample crop of potatoes and rye, these could be used as forage.

The mill exported, by sea and land, 18,955 tons of wheat-flour and 5,780 tons of bran. The company declared a dividend of 10 per cent, against 15 per cent in 1892, on their capital of 1,130,000 marks.

Sugar industry.—The Pomerania Provincial Sugar Factory worked 46,392 tons, 32,731 tons, and 31,073 tons of raw sugar in 1893, 1892, and 1891, and sold 45,570 tons, 33,259 tons, and 30,485 tons of their product during the same years.

The factory employed in 1893 an average of 433 male and 145 female hands, in all 578, against 531 in 1892; and paid 563,711 marks for wages in 1893, against 514,486 marks in 1892. The social political laws incurred an expense of 16,000 marks in 1893, against 15,000 marks in 1892. The company declared a dividend of 10 per cent on their capital of 3,600,000 marks, against 7½ per cent in 1892.

Onicory.—The factory of I. G. Weiss did not find sufficient work until October, because the consumption slackened, in consequence of high prices for raw material, which had no influence on the manufactured article. Dealers therefore abstained from buying, and supplied each other as far as possible, until such a demand entered, when the prices for autumn were fixed, that it could scarcely be satisfied. The crop, though larger, by increased cultivation, was only moderate, prices jumping from 16 to 24 marks—exactly twice as high as what they were three years ago. As the home produce can not meet consumption, and as factories must supply themselves from the more important foreign markets—Belgium, for instance—the abolition of the customs duty of 80 marks per 1,000 kilos would be desirable. Before the enactment of the duty, foreign supplies could be dispensed with, but the home production decreased in spite of the duty, from which it might be conjectured that protection did no good to agriculture.

The factory produced 236 tons more in 1893 than in 1892, and employed 110 male and female hands, who received 61,000 marks for wages.

Chemical works.—The Chemical Works of Pommerensdorf (Limited) report that the works at Stettin, as well as the branch at Wolgast, were in full swing during the whole year, though the customs war with Russia prevented the export to that country for some time; but this was counterbalanced by a good home consumption of artificial manure, allowing the declaration of 10 per cent to the shareholders, as in former years. An average of 760 hands were employed, both at Pommerensdorf and Wolgast, to whom 696,799 marks were paid for wages.

In the Union Works (Limited) for the manufacture of chemicals, the manufacture of artificial manure reached in 1893 a height surpassing expectations, and there are prospects for further development. Only the bone-meal factories worked disadvantageously in 1893, because the raw material leaving Russia was taxed with an export duty, while bone

meal left and entered Russia duty free, which made home competition very difficult. The consumption of Thomas meal has also largely increased, though it is less used for naturally good soils. To replace Thomas meal by phosphate of lime does not yet seem to have furnished favorable results, but the patent obtained by Professor Kraut, which this company and two other chemical works have purchased, seems to outdo the Thomas meal, and even the superphosphate.

The Union Works produced 17,010 tons of sulphuric acid, which were used for the manufacture of superphosphate. This quantity, however, did not cover the demand, and the works had to be enlarged again. The consumption of manure in 1893 reached 94,273 tons, of a value of 6,424,373 marks. The works employed 442 male and female hands in 1893, showing an increase of 80 hands over 1892. The company declared a dividend of 10 per cent on their stock of 4,200,000 marks.

Banks.—The branch office of the Deutscher Reichsbank at Stettin turned over 1,017,000 marks in 1893.

The National Mortgage Credit Company at Stettin netted 50,656 marks in 1893, declaring a dividend of 4 per cent. Their stock of mortgages increased 2,261,513 marks, their total reserve by 650,880 marks.

The Stettin Consum and Spar Verein turned over 1,287,294 marks in 1893, being 127,628 marks more than the year previous, leaving the net proceeds 75,643.02 marks, and allowing a declaration of a dividend of 11 per cent. The members increased in 1893 by 1,222, numbering at the close of the year 9,895.

The deposits at the City Savings Bank increased from 26,032,623 marks at the end of 1892 to 28,079,287 marks at the close of 1893; the reserve fund amounted to 2,495,000 marks; the investments in mortgages to 9,923,952 marks; and the funds at an exchange value amounted to 19,820,691 marks at the end of the year.

The Savings Bank of the County of Kadow (Stettin) had at the close of its financial year (April) deposits amounting to 7,374,421 marks, an increase of 1,330,348 marks on the previous year. It had invested in funds, 4,580,000 marks; in mortgages, 1,921,509 marks, and 90,225 marks loaned on security. The reserve fund amounted to 308,819 marks.

Population.—The population of Stettin was 125,022 in October, 1893.

Imports and exports at Stettin during the years 1892 and 1893.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	1893.	1892.	Articles.	1893.	1892.
	<i>T. cwt.</i>	<i>T. cwt.</i>		<i>T. cwt.</i>	<i>T. cwt.</i>
Rags	2,187 16	2,224 6	Wool, raw and man-		
Scraps of all kinds ..	25,931 18	13,688 10	ufactured	2,252 10	1,542 4
Cotton, raw and man-			Paper	9,440 2	8,727 1
ufactured	2,342 4	2,209 4	Sugar, raw and re-		
Drugs, chemicals, etc.	41,295 18	35,434 1	finned	1,385 8	1,936 8
Metals:			Beer and wine	4,886 10	5,450 4
Lead, raw and			Spirits	2,334 12	1,721 1
worked	824 12	609 8	Groceries	11,636 10	13,718 9
Iron	154,625 8	135,743 8	Coffee	6,116 12	8,329 3
Copper	2,473 6	1,380 3	Flour	10,671 10	14,848 4
Zinc, tin, etc., raw			Petroleum	118,584 4	99,410 9
and worked	1,420 16	1,653 7	Rice	10,649 4	14,598 4
Coals, coke, etc.	253,271 4	69,436 9	Oil and grease ..	47,989 16	49,266 7
Cement, clays, ores, etc	298,198 18	264,358 8	Hides and leather ..	1,273 4	1,775 4
Grain:			Timber:		
Wheat	4,732 0	12,889 9	Worked	30,147 2	37,554 5
Barley	5,905 18	3,686 6	Unworked	105,556 2	93,384 1
Rye	32,882 6	21,118 7	Stones and bricks ..	137,960 4	93,525 8
Oats	18,868 0	2,087 3	Herrings	94,050 6	88,518 1
Maize	62,636 10	52,507 6	All other merchan-		
Pulse	11,761 14	7,647 6	dise	43,124 2	146,479 2
Other kinds	1,592 10	324 5			
Seeds	50,293 12	28,146 7	Total	1,608,743 2	1,355,937 8

Imports and exports at Stettin during the years 1892 and 1893—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	1893.	1892.	Articles.	1893.	1892.
	<i>T. cwt.</i>	<i>T. cwt.</i>		<i>T. cwt.</i>	<i>T. cwt.</i>
General merchandise.	283,201 1	224,036 8	Seeds	15,366 2	14,368 2
Metals:			Sugar:		
Raw	46,131 16	43,611 18	Raw	81,593 10	772,836 0
Worked	6,626 2	6,875 16	Refined	48,502 8	
Coals and coke	9,469 2	8,317 6	Spirits	6,901 12	7,427 12
Cement	51,949 12	57,759 8	Timber:		
Grain:			Worked	27,829 6	41,448 10
Wheat	5,434 18	7,117 0	Unworked	16,348 2	14,622 6
Barley	7,951 0	5,120 12	Herrings	11,725 18	9,835 14
Rye	2,477 6	4,855 18	Rags	6,906 1	5,571 12
Oats	4 18	505 0			
Maize	1,871 14	1,075 16	Total	631,374 10	562,968 4
Pulse	1,274 4	1,780 2			
Other kinds	317 18	371 16			

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Principal articles imported into Stettin from the United States in 1893.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
	<i>T. cwt.</i>		<i>T. cwt.</i>
Cotton	230 8	Meats, salted and smoked	224 1
Varnish	1 6	Spices	10 1
Hardware	5 7	Honey	41 8
Lime of phosphor, minerals	48,493 7	Fruits, dried	2 1
Grain:		Flour, maize	35 5
Wheat	863 9	Cotton-seed oil	1,376 2
Rye	3 3	Lard	5,260 1
Linseed	213 1	Stearin	965 5
Maize	9,481 7	Tallow	10 3
Seeds:		Grease	156 5
Grass	361 0	Sandpaper	7 5
Clover	320 5	Petroleum	113,836 7
Horn	3 3	Mineral oil	2,321 1
Hides	34 9	Turpentine and rosin	8,832 6
Lumber	33 3	Intestines	105 5
Cooper stock	1 7	Zinc	68 1
Carpenter and turned goods	2 3	Machinery repairs	52 7
Barrels, empty	3 6	Miscellaneous	2 7
Furniture	3 7		
Machinery	70 7	Total	168,460 0
Wines	1 3		

Principal articles exported from Stettin to the United States in 1893.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
	<i>Tons. cwt.</i>		<i>Tons. cwt.</i>
Rags.....	3,961 7	Licnor.....	34 0
Paper clippings.....	34 6	Alcohol.....	85 6
Brushes and brooms.....	18 5	Cognac.....	21 1
Drugs.....	56 2	Herrings.....	406 7
Glin.....	28 1	Coffee, roasted.....	3 6
Potash.....	33 8	Table goods.....	32 1
Oil:		Fruits, dried.....	49 6
Aniline.....	47 9	Dextrin.....	1,022 0
Rape.....	107 1	Potato flour.....	230 8
Aniline and dye goods.....	17 7	Sago.....	7 9
Arsenic.....	210 8	Starch sugar.....	18 2
Hydrochlorate.....	300 3	Sugar:	
Oxide of zinc.....	427 5	Raw.....	6,040 4
Iron wire.....	106 9	Refined.....	12 3
Cement.....	16,118 8	Candy.....	50 0
Glass goods.....	478 5	Tobacco.....	49 7
Grains:		Osokerite.....	288 2
Beans.....	108 3	Wood, unworked.....	1,338 4
Pease.....	9 9	Paper stock and goods.....	123 2
Rye.....	2 3	Mineral oil.....	25 8
Rabbit skins.....	7 9	Raw stone.....	21 8
Willow goods.....	43 6	Coals.....	205 0
Cooper stock.....	3 6	Chamotte goods.....	1,475 5
Groceries.....	208 4	Yarn.....	16 1
Linen goods.....	3 1	Black zinc.....	87 8
Candles.....	2 5	Miscellaneous.....	53 0
Books.....	21 4		
Pictures.....	3 1		
Beer.....	15 6	Total.....	34,077 4

TRADE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Imports into Stettin from foreign countries during 1892 and 1893.

Country.	1893.	1892.	Country.	1893.	1892.
	<i>Tons. cwt.</i>	<i>Tons. cwt.</i>		<i>Tons. cwt.</i>	<i>Tons. cwt.</i>
Argentine Republic.....	1,822 4	2,953 6	Roumania.....	61,310 2	3,945 8
British Central America.....	1,154 0	579 2	Russia.....	66,880 16	42,731 2
British East Indies.....	2,808 16		Spain.....	48,575 6	27,452 4
Belgium.....	60,019 12	62,882 14	Spanish America.....		1,132 14
Denmark.....	23,806 2	40,072 6	Sweden.....	282,828 10	250,990 12
France.....	22,247 8	25,131 2	Turkey.....	134 2	3,099 16
Great Britain.....	466,587 12	402,005 2	United States.....	193,460 16	184,965 10
Holland.....	29,615 18	17,247 0	Zollverein ports.....	255,731 14	227,009 16
Italy.....	2,358 16	868 0	Free harbor of Hamburg.....	31,459 6	10,605 16
Norway.....	44,748 2	39,142 14			
Portugal.....	13,214 2	13,323 4	Total.....	1,608,743 4	1,355,937 8

Exports from Stettin to foreign countries during 1892 and 1893.

Country.	1893.	1892.	Country.	1893.	1892.
	<i>Tons. cwt.</i>	<i>Tons. cwt.</i>		<i>Tons. cwt.</i>	<i>Tons. cwt.</i>
Brazil.....	781 16	54 2	Russia.....	61,993 18	54,289 10
Belgium.....	2,432 12	4,048 10	Spain.....	2,323 12	2,650 4
China.....	589 6		Sweden.....	72,876 14	60,047 16
Denmark.....	48,204 6	46,085 0	United States.....	34,077 8	24,271 12
France.....	36,024 6	23,286 10	Zollverein ports.....	165,920 12	130,773 18
Great Britain.....	158,632 14	148,203 4	Free harbor of Hamburg.....	175 2	88 12
Holland.....	23,296 8	44,694 10			
Italy.....	4,748 10	9,052 4	Total.....	631,374 10	562,988 4
Norway.....	19,802 12	14,654 2			
Portugal.....	13,214 2	808 4			

NAVIGATION.

Nationality and number of vessels which entered the port of Stettin during the year 1893.¹

Nationality.	Sailing.	Steam.	Total.	Nationality.	Sailing.	Steam.	Total.
Belgian .....	.....	3	3	Norwegian	87	108	145
British	61	413	474	Russian	16	18	34
Danish	225	209	434	Spanish .....	.....	5	5
Dutch	18	34	52	Swedish	148	890	538
French	8	3	11				
German (including coast- ing)	613	1, 630	2, 243	Total 1893	1, 127	2, 813	3, 940
Italian	1	.....	1	Total 1892	1, 301	2, 594	3, 895

¹ Consul Kickbusch reports the following relative to Swinemunde:

The port of Swinemunde was blocked by ice from January 13 until February 24, so that navigation was impossible. There entered at the Swinemunde custom-house, for loading or discharging, during the year 1893, 450 vessels, with a tonnage of 292,262, against 472 vessels, with a tonnage of 267,490, in 1892, viz: 33 sailing vessels, of 1,224 tons; 417 steam vessels, of 291,038 tons.

The number of ships registered as belonging to the port of Swinemunde at the end of 1893 was: 4 steam vessels, of 1,589 tons; 10 sailing vessels, of 2,503 tons.

The three principal articles of import to Swinemunde are English coals or coke, Swedish stones, and Swedish fresh herrings.

There were no arrivals or departures of American vessels for the past two years.

The Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company kept their regular lines running between Stettin and New York, calling at Scandinavian ports every fortnight, completing their cargoes at Swinemunde, taking 12,498 tons of cement and small quantities of other goods, and 2,922 tons of raw sugar.

F. W. KICKBUSCH, *Consul.*

STETTIN, *September 3, 1894.*

STETTIN, 1894.

STETTIN WATERWAYS.

To improve and raise Stettin as a shipping port, the deepening of the water course connecting it with the Baltic had long been desired, but to execute the necessary works, the Prussian minister of finance demanded that the Merchants' Guild of Stettin should bind themselves to guarantee the rentability of one-fourth of the cost of the works; that is, paying 4 per cent per annum for interest and amortizement for one-fourth of the capital used, and also the full surplus amount required, should the yearly expenses for repairing and maintaining surpass the sum of 235,000 marks on an average, which the charges on navigation are estimated to return. After the Merchants' Guild had granted this demand, the first installment for the works was proposed in the balance sheet of the Prussian exchequer for 1895-96, and agreed to by the Prussian Parliament.

The works for completing the extension of the harbor of Stettin, intended to form a free port, have progressed so far as to be finished, very likely, in 1898. The ultimate arrangements with the State are on the road to be settled.

The effective junction of Stettin with Berlin and the Elbe, by a large canal, is a correlative necessity for the improved maritime navigation,

and the requirements of the traffic through the Finow Canal are taken into consideration by the Government, while the question of a canal to the Upper Danube has made no progress during last year.

Whether the opening of the North Ostsee Canal will prove profitable and advantageous for the maritime traffic can not as yet be decided. It has shown this port no advantages.

The state railways from and to Stettin will be more independently managed by a board of directors residing at Stettin, and this will do away with the many inconveniences that were caused by having the seat of the managing officials at Berlin.

MARITIME TRAFFIC.

The maritime traffic to and from Stettin was as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
STETTIN.			STETTIN AND SWINEMUNDE.		
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1891	1,408,813	567,607	1891	1,856,874	607,636
1892	1,355,937	562,988	1892	1,762,042	599,312
1893	1,608,743	631,375	1893	2,029,953	666,187
1894	1,709,071	660,530	1894	2,134,525	717,279

Imports and exports of Stettin, by articles.

Articles.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Imports:				
Coal and coke	207,855	189,433	252,403	268,125
Wood	161,497	130,939	135,704	109,904
Grain	191,558	100,980	131,643	136,821
Petroleum	47,785	99,411	118,584	85,038
Herring	75,948	88,518	94,046	91,187
Raw iron	94,857	104,844	120,130	101,160
Minerals	249,180	264,359	298,174	338,227
Stones	75,111	93,088	127,785	154,997
Exports:				
Raw sugar	95,467	72,836	81,504	83,456
Refined sugar	36,773	32,876	45,479	52,995
Molasses	14,036	20,907	29,056	11,628
Flour	26,182	23,172	45,118	53,098
Potato farina	12,763	15,483	27,938	31,273
Wood	56,916	56,071	43,687	41,631
Cement	43,735	57,760	51,950	55,155
Zinc	25,620	24,381	30,110	29,293

There entered Swinemunde, in 1894, 3,391 steamers, of a measurement of 4,739,578 cubic meters, of which 3,174 steamers, of 4,553,032 cubic meters were laden, and 1,154 sailing vessels, of 257,500 cubic meters, of which 1,044, of 236,294 cubic meters, were laden. The departures were 3,384 steamers, of 4,741,598 cubic meters, of which 2,148, of 2,422,824 cubic meters, were laden, and 1,146 sailing vessels, of 262,434 cubic meters, of which 1,027, of 213,918 cubic meters, were laden.

The following were the entrances at Stettin in 1894: Steamers, 2,966, of 3,559,427 cubic meters; sailing vessels, 1,224, of 380,643 cubic meters; total, 4,296 vessels, of 3,940,070 cubic meters. These were classified as follows: Maritime, 1,068 vessels, of 195,195 cubic meters; river vessels, 2,157, of 199,237 cubic meters; barges, 11,169, of 1,481,336 tons; passing vessels, 3,188, of 453,271 tons.

Among the steamers arriving at Stettin were 30, with 73,400 tons phosphate from Florida, and 74, with 97,000 tons iron ore, from Lulea.

Imports and exports of grain at Stettin.

Kinds.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Imports:	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Wheat.....	41,477	12,890	4,732	7,955
Rye.....	88,806	21,119	32,382	20,343
Oats.....	25,797	2,087	18,868	60,833
Pease.....	14,981	5,072	7,444	14,656
Barley.....	9,681	3,687	5,906	11,115
Maize.....	8,990	52,508	62,637	21,574
Total.....	189,732	97,963	131,960	136,476
By rail: Grain and flour.....	29,766	54,050	67,275	38,390
Exports:				
Wheat.....	2,595	7,117	5,435	7,775
Rye.....	1,089	4,856	2,477	2,257
Barley.....	3,395	5,121	7,951	11,137

Of the export of 1894, 6,302 tons of wheat, 1,753 tons of barley, and 8,890 tons of rye were sent abroad. The arrivals from the interior as well as the share of Stettin in the German grain export were smaller than expected, since the Pommeranian coast places shipped much directly to Scandinavian ports. Of grain and mill products there were sent away from Stettin by rail, in 1894, 47,610 tons.

The stock of wheat on hand at the commencement of each year was 2,530 tons in 1892, 5,571 tons in 1893, and 9,416 tons in 1894. Among the wheat imported, 5,553 tons were received from Argentina. Argentina and California wheat were also imported by river from Hamburg.

Rye.—The stock on hand at the commencement of the year 1894 was 7,960 tons, against 3,892 tons in 1893.

Barley.—The prices averaged at the end of December, 1894, from 120 to 135 marks per ton, according to the quality.

Oats.—A steady price at about 110 marks per ton.

Maize.—The price paid at the beginning of the year (115 marks) lowered in July to 95 marks, rising however at the end of the year, to 105 marks. The arrivals had come mostly from Russia, as American maize was too high priced. Part of the American stock left on hand was sold and shipped to England.

Flour.—Of flour, 53,098 tons were exported from Stettin in 1894, against 45,113 tons in 1893. Of the export, in 1894, 21,787 tons were shipped to Sweden, 12,144 tons to Finland, 3,625 tons to Norway, 3,549 tons to Denmark, 4,184 tons to Holland, and 7,491 tons to the interior of Germany. Prices of wheat flour varied from 9.75 to 8.75 marks per 50 kilos. Rye flour sold at from 8.50 to 7 marks per 50 kilos.

Alcohol.—The export from Stettin by sea in 1894 amounted to 7,264 tons, of which 5,135 tons went to German ports.

Sugar.—The exports from Stettin by sea were as follows:

Kinds.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Raw sugar.....	95,417	72,836	81,549	83,456
Refined sugar.....	38,773	32,876	45,479	52,995
Molasses.....	14,036	20,907	29,056	11,623

Oils.—Oil seeds and oilseed cakes were imported into Stettin by sea as follows: Oil seeds, 34,908 tons in 1891, 20,853 tons in 1892, 44,795 tons in 1893, and 35,004 tons in 1894; oilseed cake, 16,766 tons in 1891, 15,909 tons in 1892, 16,848 tons in 1893, and 24,272 tons in 1894. The

export of oilseed cake was 6,155 tons in 1891, 2,627 tons in 1892, 6,666 tons in 1893, and 8,101 tons in 1884.

The oil mills of Stettin had large stocks from the preceding crop, which were only slowly consumed at falling prices (6 to 4.50 marks per 50 kilos), in consequence of the low prices for feeding material and the large arrival of groundnut cakes. About half of the oilseed cakes produced at Stettin were sent abroad.

Oil and grease import, 24,880 tons in 1891, 28,214 tons in 1892, 24,912 tons in 1893, and 28,234 tons in 1894. Petroleum imports by sea, 47,785 tons in 1891, 99,411 tons in 1892, 11,858 tons in 1893, and 85,038 tons in 1894. The import direct from the United States amounts to 83,092 tons in 1894.

The import of greasing and lubricating oil into Stettin by sea in 1894 amounted to 5,063 tons, against 6,079 tons in 1893.

The import of petroleum at Stettin was considerably smaller in 1894 than in 1893, the import in 1893 being 431,663 barrels against 560,323 barrels in 1893, 546,173 barrels in 1892, and 264,783 barrels in 1891.

The petroleum was mostly shipped by tank steamers, which discharged their cargoes into lighters at Swinemunde, to be brought by the latter to Stettin. The reduction of last year's import must be attributed to the fact that of the two existing petroleum importing companies, the Stettin-American Petroleum Company liquidated, in the beginning of the year 1894, selling their whole stock, property, and tanks to the German-American Petroleum Company. This transfer entailed a change in the consuming districts formerly furnished from Stettin, thereby reducing the import. Prices remained steady, varying from 9 to 9.85 marks per 50 kilos, duty paid.

Herring imports and exports, 1891 to 1894.

Kinds.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Imports:	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
Scotch	324,360	342,379	361,875	419,028
Norwegian	117,513	157,663	175,358	61,298
Swedish	54,547	52,398	59,525	72,837
Dutch	12,560	26,964	55,140	62,938
Bornholm	260			
Total	509,240	579,404	651,897	616,101
Exports:				
Scotch	305,433	347,594	351,155	418,754
Norwegian	117,714	136,786	187,464	93,675
Swedish	52,210	52,581	59,900	74,755
Dutch	12,733	19,629	61,139	50,826
Bornholm	221	57	31	
Total	488,311	536,647	659,689	638,010

Though the export was 21,679 barrels less in 1894 than in the previous year, it was larger than in any former year, and the decrease is of no importance, considering the failure of the catch in Norway.

Imports and exports of wood and timber.—Imports into Stettin by sea, 109,904 tons in 1894; exports from Stettin by sea in 1894, 41,461 tons.

Imports into Prussia by the Vistula via Schillno.

Year.	Oak logs.	Pitch-pine logs.	Fir logs.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
1891.....	56,904	477,446	17,828
1892.....	60,006	476,567	17,845
1893.....	70,800	804,477	17,500
1894.....	64,030	708,245	16,016

Of the above, 29,967 oak logs, 45,143 pitch-pine logs, and 10,930 fir logs, of the 1894 import, were for Stettin.

The export of wood and timber from Stettin by sea amounted to 56,916 tons in 1891, 56,072 tons in 1892, 43,637 tons in 1893, and 41,631 tons in 1894.

The timber trade in 1894 was generally, and also for Stettin, unfavorable, the more so as England, the principal consumer, bought comparatively little, which would have had a still greater influence on the prices if the arrivals had not been smaller than usual. More activity in construction of railways give better prospects for the future.

Wines.—The imports into Stettin by sea were as follows: 4,473 tons in 1891, 4,968 tons in 1892, 4,383 tons in 1893, and 7,722 tons in 1894, and by river and rail 1,053 tons in 1893 and 1,015 tons in 1894, making an increase in 1894 of 3,301 tons.

The total export from Stettin by sea, river, and rail in 1894 amounted to 5,309 tons against 4,707 tons in 1893, an increase of 601 tons.

The increased import of 3,301 tons relates almost exclusively to French wines, since the quality of wines of the year 1893 coming from Bordeaux has been so good and the prices so low that it was advisable for dealers to lay in as large a stock as possible of the crop of 1893 to be well prepared against unfavorable crops, which, as experience has proven, return periodically.

The crop of Rhine and Moselle wines being larger in 1893 than in 1894, more wine was imported from these districts in 1894 than in former years. But though the consumption of white and red wines increases in Stettin districts, it mostly refers to cheaper qualities, costly wines being much less consumed.

Coal.—Import of coal via Swinemunde and Stettin by sea: 567,445 tons in 1891, 515,563 tons in 1892, 614,615 tons in 1893, and 643,572 tons in 1894; by rail to Stettin 137,832 tons, 128,981 tons, 168,367 tons, and 151,286 tons in the same four years, respectively. Prices for coal remained steady during the winter, but lowered in the spring when the supplies arrived from England and after the reopening of the navigation on the river. Although the prices for English coals did not vary much up to December, Silesian coals were higher in the fall. During a fifteen weeks' strike in Scotland, no arrivals had come from there.

SHIPPING.

The Stettin shipping owned on the 1st day of January, 1894, numbered 198 vessels, 18 of which were sailing vessels, 81 sea-going steam vessels, and 99 river and tug steamers. The total registered tonnage amounted to 44,743 tons.

The entrances by flag in 1894 were as follows:

Flag.	Steam.		Sail.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
German.....	1,678	.....	798	.....	2,476	.....
Swedish.....	409	.....	180	.....	589	.....
English.....	393	.....	48	.....	441	.....
Danish.....	325	.....	304	.....	629	.....
Norwegian.....	72	.....	22	.....	94	.....
Russian.....	48	.....	16	.....	62	.....
Dutch.....	36	.....	14	.....	50	.....
French.....	4	.....	8	.....	12	.....
Belgian.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Austrian.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
Italian.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Total.....	2,906	1,256,478	1,404	134,367	4,370	1,390,845

The increase in shipping was principally caused by a larger import of raw materials, such as paving stones, iron ore, pyrites, and manure. The export of grain to England and Scandinavia, made possible by declaration of origin, contributed to increase the traffic. The import of petroleum into Stettin in 1894, however, was considerably less than that of 1893.

The steamers plying regularly between Stettin and New York, London, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and the Rhine generally found sufficient cargo. The steamers plying between Stettin and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Russia kept up their traffic, as did also the steamers to Hamburg, Bremen, New York, and Prussian ports, without, however, bettering the freights.

The increase of import and export expected from the conclusion of the commercial treaty with Russia made itself felt but little. The business with Norway suffered from the decrease of the export of flour and sugar and of the import of herring, the fishing having been defective.

The agency of the Hamburg-American Packet Company at Stettin reports:

The company maintained the traffic between Stettin and New York in 1894 with 4 steamers in the same regular way as in 1893, 23 steamers being sent out with cargoes from Stettin to New York and 24 from New York to Stettin. No passengers were carried for New York from Stettin, but passengers were taken at Scandinavian ports.

Expectations that the freights might be raised were not realized, and, though the rates were not lowered, the quantities of goods shipped were less, in which principally sugar and maize participated. Since January, 1894, about 800 tons of maize were shipped from New York to Stettin, while sugar, in consequence of the change in the customs tariff, was shipped in only small parcels from Stettin to New York. The number of packet goods shipped between Stettin and New York has risen.

The steamers of the Hamburg-American Packet Company dispatched from Stettin via Scandinavia, by the Scandia Line, paid at Stettin and Swinemunde for equipment and provisions, excepting coal, 15,270 marks; for keeping vessels in repair, 72,800 marks; wages to the crew, 191,400 marks; wages for loading and unloading, 58,000 marks; harbor dues and fees, 49,900 marks.

The crew of the 4 steamers of this line numbered 230 hands, mostly engaged at Stettin.

INDUSTRIES OF STETTIN.

Ship and machinery building.—The Vulcan Stettin Machine Building Company, Limited, reports:

The ship-building trade in 1894 suffered as much as in previous years, and the result is less favorable than before. The balance made allows payment of a dividend of 6 per cent, for which shares are issued by the company. To maintain the works in the wharves it was necessary to undertake the construction of ships of the mer-

chant navy at very low prices, since unfavorable circumstances prevented ship-owners from having new ships built; and these facts pressed the more on the whole business, as competition for the few orders caused the German wharves as well as the English to make lower and lower offers, prices being thereby lowered to such a standard at the end of the year that even the cost prices were hardly covered. No work or employment was given the wharf, through orders from the imperial navy. Competition for orders from foreign Governments becomes sharper every year, and the probabilities of success depend more and more upon powers of capital which face each other in the competition. From this point of view the prospects which the East Asiatic war offers have to be looked at. The construction of railway engines remained pretty equal; full employment for the works in this line, however, was not obtained.

Among the larger works completed in 1894 and delivered since, were the petroleum tank steamer *Excelsior*, for the German-American Petroleum Company, of Hamburg; the ironclad *Weissenburg*, for the German imperial navy; the twin-screw freight and passenger steamer *Patria*, for the Hamburg-American Packet Company, of Hamburg; the screw steamer *Jasenitz*, for the Jasenitz Steamship Company, besides the engines and machinery construction for the vessels. In construction are left 3 stationary steam engines, 12 large ship engines, and 10 divers stationary and railway engines. Seventy-five small and large railway machines have been delivered to order. In course of construction, there remained at the end of the year 1894 the twin-screw freight and passenger steamer *Palatium*, for the Hamburg-American Packet Company, of Hamburg; the freight and passenger steamers *Crefeld* and *Aachen*, for the North German Lloyd, of Bremen; 2 torpedo boats and 1 torpedo chaser for freight account, 2 steam ferryboats for the ferry at Wittow Island of Rügen, 4 flatboats for steam dredges and 1 large steam dredge for the royal harbor inspection at Swinemunde, 94 large and small railway engines, 1 large stationary steam engine, and 21 divers large stationary ship and railway engines. The value of all works produced in 1894 is estimated at 11,874,089.23 marks. In 1894, 54,678.78 marks were paid for insurance premiums, 27,194.28 marks for contributions for insurance against sickness, 57,887.50 marks for contributions for insurance against accident, and 25,249.13 marks for insurance on invalidity and provision for wages.

The highest number of hands employed in 1894 was 3,831, the lowest 3,371; 3,341,455 marks were paid for wages. One hundred thousand marks were put aside in 1894 to serve as a basis of a fund for a pension for the employees of our company, their widows and orphans.

Sewing machines.—The political difficulties concerning the commerce with Russia made the export of sewing machines to that country almost impossible, and induced the manufacturers to increase their sales to other countries, especially to England and transatlantic countries, in which they succeeded to a great degree.

After the conclusion of the commercial treaty with Russia, the business became so animated and orders came in so rapidly that the factory was unable, in spite of the greatest efforts made, to execute the commands.

Cement.—Unfavorable circumstances in the building trade greatly affected the cement business. The export to Russia has decreased, in spite of the German-Russian commercial treaty. The extended Russian cement works supply the home consumption of the last years. The export to Denmark, Sweden, and Norway has also decreased, and the customs laws of Austria continue to bar the export of the cement works in Upper Silesia, which are thereby compelled to look for consumers of their produce in western Germany.

The factory distributed a dividend of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for 1894, against 20 per cent for 1893.

Portland cement consumption during the first half of the year 1894 was slow, remaining far behind that of 1893. Though the second half became more animated, the decrease of the first half could not be made good, and 6 per cent less cement was sold in 1894 than in 1893. The gross sales amounted to 202,020 barrels of 180 kilos gross.

The Bredower Cement Works produced in 1894 126,203 barrels of cement, at 170 kilos, and 2,845,000 bricks. They distributed a dividend of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The reports of the Stettin Fireproof and Chamotte Works are very favorable. A dividend of 15 per cent was declared.

Flour mills.—The export of flour from Stettin by sea amounted to 53,098 tons in 1894. The Stettin Walz Mühle ground 28,152 tons of grain in 1894.

Circumstances have not improved for mills, but have rather become worse, and to keep working, the produce had to be sold at badly paying prices. In consequence of a large crop of feeding products everywhere, bran was at times unsalable.

Sugar.—The Pomerania Sugar Refining Company manufactured 59,600, 46,400, and 52,750 tons of raw beet sugar in 1894, 1893, and 1892, respectively. In 1894, the sales amounted to 58,300 tons, of a market value of 27,500,000 marks. The company declared a dividend of 10 per cent.

Ready-made clothing.—The year 1894 began with good prospects for business, but proved at the end to be the worst of the last ten years, and entailed considerable losses.

Insurance companies.—The Germania Life Insurance Company realized a profit of 3,581,765 marks, of which a dividend of 15 per cent was distributed on the capital paid on the shares of 270,000 marks, and a sum of 3,165,795 marks to those insured, with a share in the profit.

The Stettin National Insurance Company acknowledged a profit of 446,000 marks on their fire, transport, and accident insurances, and declared a dividend of 17 per cent to their shareholders.

The Union Maritime and River Insurance Company had a profit of 71,804 marks and declared a dividend of 15 per cent on the capital paid on the shares.

Banking.—The rate of discount of the bank of the Empire was, at the beginning of the year 1894, 4 per cent, but lowered, and remained until the end of the year 3 per cent.

The Stettin Merchants' Guild had 646 members at the end of the year 1884, against 645 in 1893.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Imports at Stettin from the United States in 1894.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
	<i>Tons. cwt.</i>		<i>Tons. cwt.</i>
Asphalt	1,017 8	Lubricating oils	494 0
Bark of trees	3	Live stock (32 sheep)	286 5
Bladders and guts	231 5	Machinery, and parts thereof	975 6
Corundum cloth	1 0	Meats	9 7
Corundum paper	3 8	Malze	9,263 5
Clover seeds	199 2	Offcloth	6
Chalk, naturally carbonic acid	66,042 4	Pimento	18 2
Cooper wares, rough, raw, and undyed	10 4	Petroleum	83,091 6
Carpenter wares	48 7	Perfumed waters	2
Copper, raw, broken	256 4	Perfumed fat	1
Cotton-seed oil	2,125 7	Sago	1
Chromo prints	1	Salt	2 5
Empty mineral oil barrels	1	Shoemaker wares	2
Extracts:		Stearin	516 2
Essences	6	Spelter, raw	11 7
From wood for dyeing purposes	2 2	Straw wares	1
Flowers, for bouquets	3 0	Sundries	2
Furniture	3 4	Tallow	8 8
Fruit:		Turpentine	5,423 0
Without sugar	4 9	Timothy seed	63 7
Fresh	1	Wheat	1 7
Flour	15 6	Wooden ware	1
Grease, animal	29 7	Wood and timber, sawed	14 5
Honey	18 2	Wine, in casks	1 4
India rubber	1		
Jute wares	6	Total	185,194 9
Lard	7,623 3		

Exports from Stettin to the United States in 1894.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
	<i>Tons. cwt.</i>		<i>Tons. cwt.</i>
Albumin	1 7	Oils—Continued	
Ammonia, carbonic acid	9 6	Fusel	31 0
Arsenic	298 3	Rape	154 7
Ashes of bones	2 0	Mineral	21 7
Beans	19 7	Paper cuttings	14 5
Blacking, shoe	2 1	Potash	90 0
Beer-color (sugar)	2 1	Pitch	1 9
Books	5 5	Potato farina	721 9
Cement, Portland	14,044 5	Potato sago	7 4
Cooper wares	4 7	Potato farina, dextrin	980 5
Candles	8	Polishing paper	118 2
Chromo types	2	Porcelain, white	1
Coffee, burnt	3 5	Rags	3,400 0
Chicory	1 3	Sundry products:	
Crucibles	158 7	For medical purposes	84 8
Dry goods	61 7	Of chemical industry	1 4
Furs	4 3	Of earth	39 3
Fireproof goods, earthenwares	103 0	Of paper wares	64 9
Felt from cattle hair	3 8	Seeds:	
Glue	52 5	Anise	8 2
Gum arabic	2 0	Clover	5
Glass, looking	10 2	Sewing machines	2 8
Glasswares and glass plates	5 3	Spirits	68 3
Glucose	41 3	Sugar:	
Hemp	3 0	Raw beet root	5,801 2
Herring, salted	312 8	Lump and other	11 8
Hair, rabbit	1 1	Soap, perfumed	1
Iron:		Stones, raw and hewn	33 7
Forgeable	1	Spelter, in blocks	208 3
Rough	1	Salt, yellow	4 9
Jute wares	9 1	Salt, white	1,168 6
Kaolin	48 6	Tee	2 2
Lard	20 9	Velvet, cut	6 1
Lead, raw and blocks	406 4	White of zinc	219 5
Liquors	3 4	Wood pulp	407 0
Miscellaneous	2 1	Wares:	
Mineral water	39 2	From bulrushes	39 3
Meats of animals, fresh	9 6	Glass, hollow	129 6
Oxalic acid	9 3	Wool	88 3
Ozocerite	381 0	Zinc in bars	3 8
Oils:			
Etheric	4	Total	80,099 7

F. W. KICKBUSCH, Consul.

STETTIN, October, 1895.

GIBRALTAR.

TRADE IN 1895.

At present, what is most attracting attention in Gibraltar is the admiralty works which are going on, connected with the extension of the graving dock now in process of formation at the new mole parade, situated in the southwest portion of the Rock, attached to which it is proposed to have marine engine and boiler works, so that not only the lengthening and requisite repairs of the hulls, but the renovation of engines, boilers, etc., will in future form an important part of the operations to be performed.

The project has been a boon, not only to the multitude of native laborers, but also to the Spanish working classes throughout this immediate neighborhood, who have been for a long time past in a state of almost utter destitution for want of employment.

The employment of so many Spaniards has, however, caused great discontent among the natives, as the former are said to lower the rate of wages by consenting to work at cheaper rates.

There are no trade unions in Gibraltar, and the Spaniards have an undoubted advantage over residents in being able to live much more cheaply.

The removal of the custom-house at the Spanish lines, instead of improving business here within the immediate neighborhood through the custom-house of Algeciras, has greatly curtailed it, and it may be said that the retail trade of Gibraltar is now almost limited to the wants of its own population and to the shipping daily arriving at its port. Spanish restrictions are being so rigorously enforced that it is quite impossible to pass the most trifling articles through the Spanish customs without paying duties and octroi taxes, which, at times, nearly reach their full value.

It is generally admitted that the object of the Spanish Government in closing the custom-house at the Spanish lines against general traffic, has been, in a great measure, to avoid abuses which it is supposed have been committed for sometime past to the detriment of the Spanish revenue department; also with a view of checking tobacco smuggling by the land communication, together with the desire of favoring the town of Algeciras, distant only 5 miles from Gibraltar by water, which continues to be the military headquarters of the neighboring district, where its commandant-general and heads of Government departments reside.

During the six months ending June 30, 1895, the importations of produce coming direct from the United States have been as follows: Flour, 26,946 bags; petroleum, 30,360 cases; tobacco, 308 hogsheads, 935 cases, and 784 bales, and 67 boxes of cavendish; perfumery, 2,000 cases; furniture, 38 cases; patent medicines, 25 boxes.

The coal trade of Gibraltar continues on the decrease. Since the beginning of the present year the private sales in steam coal have amounted to 135,528 tons.

Algiers seems at present to be the favorite port for coaling steamships on their passage from Eastern ports toward the Straits of Gibraltar.

No mercantile vessels have called at this port during the past quarter flying our flag, but no less than eight steam and sailing yachts have visited this harbor during that period, owned by some of our wealthy citizens.

The military expenditure by Great Britain for the protection of Gibraltar during the year 1894 was £252,751 2s. 5d. (\$1,229,887). Colonial revenue of Gibraltar during the same period amounted to \$305,021, and the expenditure to \$292,660.

The imports of wines and liquors in 1894 were as follows: Wines, 213,045 gallons; spirits, 80,521 gallons; porter, ale, etc., 3,892 hogsheads, 6,189 tierces, 7,336 quarter casks, 812 kegs, and 1,831 dozens.

The imports of tobacco during the same year amounted to 694 hogsheads, 246 kegs, and about 3,310,832 pounds in packages.

The exports of spirits in 1894 amounted to 36,926 gallons, and of tobacco, 26 hogsheads and 756,224 pounds in packages.

Number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels of each nation entered in Gibraltar during the year 1894.

STEAM VESSELS.

Nationality.	Number.	Tons.	Nationality.	Number.	Tons.
British:			Dutch.....	42	30,318
United Kingdom.....	2,878	3,706,144	Russian.....	12	10,178
Colonial.....	229	30,681	Austro-Hungarian.....	41	50,671
Spanish.....	369	197,326	Danish.....	30	23,902
French.....	159	125,177	Belgian.....	4	4,435
Swedish and Norwegian.....	201	119,894	Turkish.....	1	1,571
German.....	180	354,306	Japanese.....	1	1,064
Italian.....	58	64,539	Total.....	4,249	4,773,304
Greek.....	44	53,096			

SAILING VESSELS.

British:			Italian.....	20	6,804
United Kingdom.....	62	7,681	Danish.....	8	2,267
Colonial.....	95	2,760	Austro-Hungarian.....	6	1,844
Spanish.....	210	6,777	German.....	3	949
French.....	16	2,528	United States.....	2	1,523
Swedish and Norwegian.....	25	5,482	Greek.....	2	799
Russian.....	11	4,188	Total.....	492	44,673
Portuguese.....	32	1,071			

Navigation at the port of Gibraltar for the year ending September 30, 1895.

Nationality.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.
Austro-Hungarian.....	39	5	44	38	5	43
Belgian.....	6		6	6		6
British.....	2,936	75	3,011	2,930	70	3,000
Danish.....	28	13	41	26	13	39
Egyptian.....	1		1	1		1
Dutch.....	45		45	44		44
French.....	146	15	161	142	13	155
German.....	154	5	159	151	5	156
Greek.....	16		16	16		16
Japanese.....	1		1	1		1
Italian.....	32	12	44	30	9	39
Norwegian.....	158	14	172	156	12	168
Portuguese.....		15	15		11	11
Russian.....	25	8	33	25	8	33
Spanish.....	287	69	356	280	62	342
Swedish.....	22	7	29	21	5	26
Turkish.....	3		3	3		3
United States.....	10	6	16	10	6	16
Total.....	3,909	244	4,153	3,880	219	4,099

STEAM NAVIGATION.

The following comparative table of steamships entering the harbor of Gibraltar shows an increase in the trade of the port since 1892, although the figures relating to British shipping do not as yet reach those of 1891, when the number of British steamships amounted to 3,595 with a tonnage of 4,248,693.

Nationality.	1892.		1893.		1894.	
	Number of steam vessels.	Total tonnage.	Number of steam vessels.	Total tonnage.	Number of steam vessels.	Total tonnage.
British:						
United Kingdom.....	2,704	3,342,408	2,771	3,498,702	2,920	3,758,258
Colonial.....	323	36,124	318	38,821	273	34,329
French.....	214	172,150	172	151,452	166	127,283
Swedish and Norwegian.....	254	145,756	229	133,248	209	124,885
Spanish.....	289	129,921	481	216,507	429	227,068
Italian.....	78	98,532	84	109,488	59	64,912
German.....	140	211,567	151	251,775	194	364,433
Greek.....	52	56,128	34	37,527	49	55,374
Dutch.....	59	42,225	51	38,944	44	30,675
Austro-Hungarian.....	54	49,586	46	46,391	41	50,671
Danish.....	18	10,511	42	25,213	45	26,077
Russian.....	30	23,776	22	18,191	16	10,696
Belgian.....	6	7,645	3	9,012	4	4,435
Portuguese.....	2	2,184	9	2,665	.....	.....
Total.....	4,223	4,328,552	4,413	4,577,936	4,440	4,879,006

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Gibraltar to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895.

Articles.	Quarter ended—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
Bric-a-brac.....		\$161.00	\$308.52	\$176.73	\$1,146.25
Corks.....	\$501.24				561.24
Corkwood.....	1,037.18			2,443.00	3,480.18
Gin.....		6.51			6.51
Goatskins.....			405.49	104.99	510.48
Sheepskins.....			161.17		161.15
Olive oil.....		41.51			41.51
Oil paintings.....				485.39	485.39
Wines.....		249.54		395.64	645.18
Miscellaneous.....		15.34			15.34
Total.....	1,598.42	473.90	1,375.16	3,605.75	7,053.23

HORATIO I. SPRAGUE, *Consul*.

GIBRALTAR, July 2, 1895.

TRADE OF GIBRALTAR IN 1894.

NAVIGATION.

I beg to annex herewith a statement of the navigation at this port for the year ending September 30, 1894. The number of steamships of all nationalities which have called at this port on their passage to the United States with cargoes taken in at Mediterranean ports, and also coming from the far East, has gradually been decreasing.

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FLOUR.

Flour still continues to be the leading article for consumption and sale, owing to its very moderate cost in the American markets, with an abundance of steam tonnage constantly offering at New York direct for this port, at present at unusually low rates of freight.

This discourages the importation of supplies from other countries, as a certain loss would ultimately arise in such operations, unless for any special purpose, as now occurs with regard to the fulfillment of contracts for supplying the military requirements of this garrison. These supplies are supposed to consist of British production, since the commissariat department insists upon the preference being entirely given thereto.

The cereal crops in the province of Andalusia having this year proved above the average, a general decline in the prices for Spanish wheat has followed, which has considerably decreased the demand for all foreign descriptions, and with small prospects for any speedy recovery.

American flour has also been unfavorably influenced from the same cause, thereby rendering the usual importers to this market less disposed at this moment to renew to any extent their orders for further supplies until they reduce their present stocks, or can count upon the early return of some active export demand, which, looking at the present and prospective supplies of cereals in the leading markets of the world, is not likely to occur.

Barbary having also been favored with fair crops, shipments of American flour to the Morocco ports from this market have likewise almost ceased.

BARLEY.

Supplies of barley are now freely arriving here from the Algerian coast, which so far meet ready sale, but at a very small profit to importers.

TOBACCO.

The financial company, known in Spain as the "Tabacalera," to which the tobacco monopoly in Spain has been for several years past farmed out by the Spanish Government, has never been so active as at present in its endeavors to suppress the introduction of tobacco into Spanish territory from abroad, and especially from this quarter, so nigh at hand for the smuggler, and where the tobacco traffic is a legitimate trade and exempt from custom house restrictions.

The result has been that the trade in the weed, which formerly constituted the largest imported staple from the United States, has now dwindled down to very small proportions, greatly limiting manual labor here, also causing much distress among a portion of the laboring population of Gibraltar, heretofore extensively engaged in the business, besides creating a great deal of misery and want throughout a certain numerous Spanish class in this immediate neighborhood, who, from their previous habits in an unlawful traffic, are greatly unfit for agricultural or other legitimate occupations; hence the reason for the continual emigration existing from Spain to the South American States; while robbery and vice have for some time past so increased as to oblige the Spanish police and gendarmerie to augment their vigilance and activity, especially in the southern provinces of Spain, where smuggling is generally more prevalent than in any other part of the peninsula.

COAL.

The demand for steam coal at this port has slightly increased of late. The reason seems due to many of the owners ceasing to send their steamships to Malta or Algiers to coal. Since almost all grain cargoes from the Black Sea, the Danube, and other Levant districts are now invariably ordered to this port to receive their ultimate orders, their owners are induced to make Gibraltar at present their coaling station, notwithstanding that the current prices of coal are generally from 6 pence to 9 pence per ton higher than at some other ports in the Mediterranean, which is due to the freight on coal to this port from England being from 1 shilling 6 pence to 2 shillings per ton over what is paid to other ports.

The present ruling prices here for steam coal are from 19 to 20 shillings sterling for Cardiff, and about 17 shillings for other qualities, deliverable from alongside hulks moored in this bay.

Navigation at the port of Gibraltar for the year ending September 30, 1894.

Flag.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.
Austro-Hungarian	38	4	42	36	4	40
Belgian	5	5	5	5	5	5
British	3,087	71	3,158	3,071	67	3,138
Danish	38	6	44	37	6	43
Dutch	41	1	42	40	1	41
French	122	13	135	121	13	134
German	144	5	149	144	5	149
Greek	52	52	52	51	51	51
Italian	57	21	78	57	20	77
Norwegian	124	19	143	122	17	139
Portuguese	8	12	20	8	10	18
Russian	20	7	27	20	6	26
Spanish	223	72	295	219	69	288
Swedish	18	6	24	18	5	23
Turkish	7	7	7	7	7	7
United States	14	1	15	14	1	15
Total	3,998	238	4,236	3,970	224	4,194

¹ Tons, 435½.

Navigation at the port of Gibraltar during the year 1894.

Nationality.	Number.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Nationality.	Number.	Tonnage.	Crew.
STEAMSHIPS.				SAILING VESSELS.			
British	2,920	3,758,258	100,920	British	66	8,156	399
Colonial	273	34,329	2,817	Colonial	151	4,239	576
Spanish	429	227,068	9,250	Spanish	862	10,375	1,915
French	166	127,283	6,030	French	20	2,860	144
Swedish and Norwegian	209	124,885	3,420	Swedish and Norwegian	26	5,850	192
German	194	964,433	18,362	Russian	11	4,188	106
Italian	59	64,912	2,367	Portuguese	86	1,432	273
Greek	49	55,874	1,013	Italian	20	6,804	180
Dutch	44	39,675	940	Danish	9	2,379	69
Russian	16	10,696	354	Austrian	7	2,348	64
Austrian	41	50,671	1,250	German	8	949	26
Danish	45	26,077	926	United States	2	1,523	24
Belgian	4	4,485	53	Greek	2	799	18
Ottoman	6	4,057	160				
Japanese	1	1,064	83				
Total	4,456	4,884,217	147,974	Total	715	51,911	3,996

HORATIO I. SPRAGUE, *Consul.*

GIBRALTAR, October 1, 1894.

TRADE OF GIBRALTAR IN 1893.

NAVIGATION.

The following table affords a comparison between the number and total tonnage of the steamships belonging to various nationalities entering the harbor of Gibraltar during the years 1891, 1892, and 1893:

Nationality.	1891.		1892.		1893.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
British	3,595	4,248,693	2,704	3,342,408	2,771	3,498,702
Colonial	293	29,988	823	36,124	818	838,821
French	296	260,744	214	172,169	172	151,452
Swedish and Norwegian	274	170,607	254	145,758	229	133,248
Spanish	237	128,782	289	129,921	481	216,507
Italian	83	116,763	78	98,532	84	109,488
German	83	78,422	140	211,507	151	251,775
Greek	71	74,437	52	52,168	34	37,527
Dutch	53	40,391	59	42,225	51	38,944
Austro-Hungarian	48	47,773	54	49,586	46	46,391
Danish	33	21,769	18	10,541	42	25,213
Russian	26	12,038	30	23,778	23	18,191
Belgian	9	8,097	6	7,645	9	9,012
Portuguese	7	12,038	2	2,184	8	2,663
Egyptian and Turkish	1	50	6	2,705	.....	.....
Total	5,109	5,250,652	4,229	4,327,297	4,413	5,377,936

It will be noticed that the increase is almost entirely in Spanish and German vessels. The constant calling at this port, since November, 1891, of the German transatlantic steamships from New York, bound to the Italian coast and on their return to New York, makes Germany figure third on the list, while France shows a considerable falling off in number and tonnage.

COMMERCE.

Imports.—Wines, estimated at 185,535 gallons. Spirits: Rum, estimated at 12,239 gallons; gin, 28,845 gallons; brandy, 34,244 gallons; cordials, 893 gallons. Porter and ale, 5,817 hogsheads, 4,424 tierces, 6,100 quarter casks, 725 kegs, and 1,743 dozens. Tobacco: American descriptions, 355 hogsheads, and about 32,179 hundredweights in packages.

Exports.—Wines, estimated at 44,415 gallons. Spirits: Rum, estimated at 5,844 gallons; gin, 13,623 gallons; brandy, 18,326 gallons; cordials, 268 gallons.

REVENUE.

Total collected during the year 1893, 1,522,980 pesetas, which includes 65,943 pesetas collected for duties on wines, 178,750 pesetas on spirits, and 26,825 pesetas on malt. Total expenditure for 1893, 1,460,148 pesetas.

Total expenditure incurred by Great Britain for the military protection of Gibraltar, £269,106 (1,309,518).

AGRICULTURE.

The greatest part of the Rock is incapable of cultivation. Its average acreage is about 1,266 acres. The extent leased or reserved as garden ground is limited to about 19 acres.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The mean temperature for the year 1893 was 66.2° F., the mean maximum 71.7°, and a mean minimum of 59.9°. The absolute minimum was 41° on the 16th of January, and the absolute maximum 90° on the 15th of August, 1893. The mean relative humidity was 71, and the total rainfall 26½ inches. The wind blew from due east 180 days, and west 152 days.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births, marriages, and deaths during the year 1893.

Description.	Births.	Marrriages.	Deaths.
Civil	508	116	369
Military	143	33	35
Total	651	149	404

HORATIO I. SPRAGUE, *Consul.*

GIBRALTAR, *August 31, 1894.*

GREECE.

Imports into Greece during the first nine months of 1893 and 1894.

Articles.	1894.		1893.	
	Value.	Import duty.	Value.	Import duty.
	<i>Drachmas.</i>	<i>Drachmas.</i>	<i>Drachmas.</i>	<i>Drachmas.</i>
Butter	352, 780	81, 379	475, 059	111, 022
Cattle	1, 266, 009	294, 409	1, 717, 779	353, 805
Cereals	10, 142, 915	3, 816, 089	19, 237, 974	3, 706, 568
Cheese	73, 180	43, 666	52, 983	31, 860
Cloth, thread, etc.	13, 866, 720	4, 461, 156	8, 633, 741	3, 110, 911
Coffee	1, 696, 002	317, 067	1, 684, 809	310, 297
Drugs and chemicals.	4, 836, 715	521, 631	4, 429, 000	419, 286
Fish (prepared) and caviare ..	2, 387, 504	717, 121	2, 431, 510	671, 078
Furniture	36, 600	11, 813	47, 989	17, 347
Glass and earthen ware.	912, 618	393, 032	750, 034	268, 152
Gloves	17, 000	8, 975	16, 099	8, 303
Hats	191, 704	106, 736	166, 519	103, 297
Hides:				
Tanned	607, 930	184, 635	694, 694	192, 270
Untanned	2, 966, 746	183, 508	2, 891, 870	163, 705
Metals:				
Worked	3, 319, 423	449, 366	2, 500, 646	406, 512
Unworked	9, 296, 270	194, 835	7, 529, 413	178, 666
Paper, etc	1, 336, 946	412, 179	818, 880	239, 253
Rice	1, 433, 267	526, 919	1, 153, 840	415, 504
Sugar	2, 157, 177	3, 244, 155	2, 072, 219	3, 116, 133
Umbrellas, etc	220, 916	80, 513	170, 312	29, 090
Vegetables	143, 978	69, 474	150, 499	71, 189
Wine and spirits	201, 449	35, 885	194, 239	40, 696
Wood in general	4, 025, 528	961, 920	3, 731, 793	790, 019
Sundries	6, 741, 150	647, 681	8, 105, 566	811, 398
Total	77, 920, 623	13, 486, 344	67, 657, 476	16, 066, 121

11 drachma = 19.3 cents.

Exports from Greece during the first nine months of 1893 and 1894.

Articles.	1894.		1893.	
	Value.	Export duty.	Value.	Export duty.
	<i>Drachmas.</i>	<i>Drachmas.</i>	<i>Drachmas.</i>	<i>Drachmas.</i>
Books.....	7,000		520	
Butter.....	280		6,926	
Cattle.....	58,660		108,268	
Cheese.....	231,839		57,884	
Cocoons.....	808,939		463,150	
Cognac.....	1,045,425			
Currants.....	35,567,354	404,652	30,753,756	509,121
Emery.....	165,974		417,952	
Figs.....	1,654,888		1,096,340	
Fish, prepared.....	5,718		64,888	
Flour.....	26,283		27,618	
Fruits.....	175,389		191,952	
Hides, tanned.....	393,307		413,784	
Marble:				
Unworked.....	15,860		5,700	
Worked.....			2,500	
Minerals, etc.....	14,000,740		12,865,978	
Olive oil.....	5,870,837	641,346	1,739,574	556,200
Olives.....	867,225		270,049	
Silk.....	413,770		858,740	
Soap.....	494,163	26,060	372,265	21,723
Sponges.....	1,293,220		1,487,700	
Tobacco.....	1,385,394		1,646,104	
Valonia.....	558,393		875,391	
Wine.....	3,594,849		3,050,311	
Sundries.....	5,704,005	5,099	6,802,392	2,857
Total.....	73,841,442	1,078,057	62,802,422	1,089,901

Imports and exports of Greece during the year 1893.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	<i>Drachmas.</i>		<i>Drachmas.</i>
From England:		From the United States—Continued.	
Textiles, threads, etc.....	10,167,070	Fish, prepared.....	518,202
Raw minerals.....	0,943,854	Hides and skins, untanned.....	247,346
Raw metals.....	1,624,451	From Italy:	
Worked metals.....	1,296,126	Fish, prepared.....	429,995
Fish, prepared.....	1,548,964	Rice.....	322,998
Drugs and chemicals.....	1,507,784	Raw minerals.....	320,274
From Turkey:		From Belgium:	
Cereals.....	6,673,878	Hides and skins, untanned.....	325,863
Live stock.....	4,412,950	Minerals and metals, worked.....	217,267
Oil-bearing seeds.....	810,353	From Egypt:	
From Russia:		Rice.....	173,099
Cereals.....	15,988,388	Cotton, ginned.....	96,816
Caviar.....	644,049	From Holland:	
Butter.....	151,802	Raw minerals.....	92,840
From Austria-Hungary:		Cheese.....	22,294
Sugar.....	3,101,994	Colors.....	20,100
Lumber.....	2,413,838	Wire.....	20,000
Textiles and threads.....	1,081,869	From Tunis and Tripoli:	
Drugs and chemicals.....	1,023,516	Fish, prepared.....	137,067
Coffee.....	731,841	From Switzerland:	
From Germany:		Textiles, thread, etc.....	85,208
Hides and skins, untanned.....	2,003,167	Cheese.....	11,103
Textiles, thread, etc.....	1,167,261	Metals, worked.....	10,806
Drugs and chemicals.....	1,631,592	From Roumania:	
Worked metals.....	827,582	Logs, fir and pine.....	62,176
From France:		Cheese.....	3,243
Textiles, thread, etc.....	1,774,035	From Denmark:	
Drugs and chemicals.....	1,268,306	Fish, prepared.....	35,523
Hides and skins—		Beer, bottled.....	12,030
tanned.....	543,753	From other countries:	
untanned.....	525,877	Rice.....	219,523
From the United States:		Coffee.....	170,638
Coffee.....	1,189,560	Fish, prepared.....	107,166
Kerosene.....	553,677		

Imports and exports of Greece during the year 1893—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
To England:	<i>Drachmas.</i>	To the United States—Continued.	<i>Drachmas.</i>
Currants	26,080,101	Sponges	112,560
Argentiferous lead	4,968,600	Manganiferous iron	100,400
Manganiferous iron	1,460,900	To Italy:	
To Turkey:		Cocoons	521,852
Flour	645,635	Olive oil	950,829
Spirits	541,319	Wine	460,625
To Russia:		To Belgium:	
Currants	1,113,345	Ores	5,571,746
Olive oil	533,834	Tobacco	35,899
Figs	216,828	To Egypt:	
To Austria-Hungary:		Spirits	410,381
Figs	1,937,648	Wine	169,945
Currants	1,994,026	To Holland:	
Hides and skins, untanned	1,115,652	Currants	3,791,734
Sponges	725,700	Tobacco	870,744
To Germany:		To Tunis and Tripoli:	
Currants	4,214,626	Tobacco	24,669
Zinc	493,640	To Switzerland:	
Leaf tobacco	381,750	Currants	63,085
To France:		To Roumania:	
Currants	4,921,691	Olive oil	104,431
Wine	2,456,680	Figs	90,108
Argentiferous lead	1,269,450	To other countries:	
Zinc	585,144	Spirits	60,717
To the United States:		Olive oil	82,675
Currants	5,811,788		

General imports and exports of Greece during the years 1893 and 1892.

IMPORTS.

From—	1893.	1892.	From—	1893.	1892.
	<i>Drachmas.</i>	<i>Drachmas.</i>		<i>Drachmas.</i>	<i>Drachmas.</i>
England	26,466,274	33,586,093	Egypt	466,067	276,299
Turkey	17,449,367	21,765,523	Holland	211,897	469,724
Russia	17,342,847	13,542,221	Tunis and Tripoli	137,087	142,404
Austria-Hungary	12,967,590	15,823,151	Switzerland	117,189	354,392
Germany	8,790,119	8,365,677	Roumania	69,290	241,713
France	6,633,181	10,084,127	Denmark	49,610	166,577
United States	2,663,244	3,754,273	Other countries	722,138	1,731,421
Italy	2,463,339	3,501,469			
Belgium	1,894,139	2,234,510	Total	97,943,366	116,041,594

EXPORTS.

To—	1893.	1892.	To—	1893.	1892.
	<i>Drachmas.</i>	<i>Drachmas.</i>		<i>Drachmas.</i>	<i>Drachmas.</i>
England	35,743,403	33,140,870	Italy	2,234,805	2,666,556
France	13,747,292	14,778,506	Egypt	1,132,560	383,518
Turkey	8,998,436	8,728,028	Roumania	412,094	388,055
Austria-Hungary	7,677,169	6,376,366	Switzerland	63,085	—
Germany	5,819,161	2,782,442	Tunis and Tripoli	27,914	7,515
United States	5,012,943	5,154,441	Other countries	183,024	33,191
Belgium	5,605,406	5,846,379			
Holland	5,239,286	3,590,070	Total	94,848,887	85,964,601
Russia	2,352,310	2,068,664			

Greek-American trade in 1893.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Imports from the United States:		<i>Drachmas.</i>
Coffee.....okes..	414, 749	1, 139, 560
Cotton, with seed, etc.....do..	115, 100	115, 100
Fish, prepared.....do..	921, 519	518, 202
Flax, coarse articles of.....do..	6, 488	5, 291
Hides and skins, untanned.....do..	131, 971	247, 746
Kerosene.....cans..	131, 192	553, 577
Machines.....okes..	1, 788	} 8, 536
Do.....pieces..	138	
Matting baskets.....okes..	3, 540	2, 124
Mineral oils.....do..	830	2, 075
Spices, roots, and seeds.....do..	11, 921	19, 339
Sugar.....do..	5, 205	3, 443
Textiles, thread, etc.....do..	2, 293	5, 805
Sundries.....do..		39, 956
Total.....		2, 663, 244
Exports to the United States:		
Currants.....pounds..	33, 198, 677	5, 311, 788
Figs.....staters..	363	3, 636
Fruits.....okes..	16, 000	1, 920
Manganiferous iron.....tons..	6, 275	100, 400
Olives.....staters..	59, 210	28, 645
Sponges.....do..	5, 628	112, 560
Raw minerals.....do..		40, 726
Wool.....staters..	7, 634	15, 268
Total.....		5, 612, 943

NOTE.—Coin drachma = 19.3 cents; oke = 2.82 pounds; stater = 123.2 pounds.

Imports and exports of Greece during the eight months ended August 31, 1894 and 1895.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	1894.	1895.	Articles.	1894.	1895.
Animals.....	\$196, 063	\$168, 695	Minerals and metals, manufactured.....	\$560, 407	\$477, 637
Butter.....	63, 200	72, 666	Minerals and metals, raw ¹	1, 635, 423	1, 482, 332
Cereals.....	3, 448, 586	3, 101, 922	Paper, etc.....	230, 378	284, 936
Cheese.....	12, 357	7, 761	Rice.....	246, 667	243, 583
Cloth, thread, etc.....	2, 107, 383	2, 418, 732	Sugar.....	390, 621	383, 277
Coffee.....	305, 042	279, 145	Umbrellas and parasols.....	30, 051	27, 248
Drugs and chemicals.....	842, 182	907, 528	Vegetables.....	273, 280	9, 159
Fish (prepared), and caviar.....	394, 931	380, 755	Wines and spirits.....	36, 967	16, 533
Furniture.....	4, 516	5, 809	Wood, and forest products.....	666, 586	597, 723
Glass and earthen ware.....	158, 138	150, 709	Sundries.....	1, 216, 739	951, 438
Gloves, kid.....	1, 415	1, 153	Total.....	13, 488, 715	12, 479, 093
Hides (tanned), and bone (manufactured).....	103, 008	91, 528			
Hides, untanned.....	533, 353	387, 195			
Hats.....	31, 378	27, 520			

¹ Including petroleum to the value of \$195,033.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	1894.	1895.	Articles.	1894.	1895.
Animals.....	\$11, 782	\$2, 556	Olive oil.....	\$1, 097, 380	\$419, 348
Books, printed.....	1, 400	15	Olives.....	156, 209	178, 833
Butter.....	72	15	Ores.....	2, 546, 279	2, 754, 307
Cheese.....	40, 356	63, 093	Santorine earth.....		15, 840
Cocoons.....	81, 806	62, 823	Silk.....	46, 706	123, 254
Cognac.....	163, 683	134, 634	Soap.....	77, 506	62, 611
Currants.....	1, 875, 239	1, 774, 716	Sponges.....	250, 304	163, 804
Emery.....	33, 184	27, 114	Tobacco.....	260, 706	240, 043
Figs.....	152, 146	161, 469	Valonia.....	87, 452	338, 123
Fish, prepared.....	1, 143	538	Wines.....	702, 697	612, 026
Flour.....	4, 548	5, 391	Sundries.....	983, 207	967, 604
Fruits.....	32, 435	97, 158	Total.....	8, 596, 373	8, 288, 621
Hides, tanned.....	89, 009	49, 899			
Marbles, unworked.....	3, 172	11, 232			

Value of declared exports from Greece to the United States during the years ended June 30, 1894 and 1895.

Articles.	Quarter ended—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
1894.					
Athens:					
Art. works of			\$572. 50		\$572. 50
Bricks, fire and cement		\$588. 00	595. 50	\$1, 905. 80	3, 149. 10
Olives and olive oils		400. 55	1, 414. 65		1, 815. 20
Ores, cliff stone			5, 213. 60	3, 062. 95	8, 276. 55
Sponges	\$997. 34		8, 524. 00	11, 038. 50	19, 503. 10
Sundries		191. 05		1, 231. 55	1, 422. 60
Total					34, 799. 05
Patras:					
Currants	222, 623. 09	304, 779. 25	87, 199. 69	118, 079. 98	732, 682. 01
Figs		260. 60	46. 47		307. 07
Licorice root			59. 65		59. 65
Olives and olive oil		1, 897. 25	7, 076. 66	1, 386. 84	10, 300. 75
Onions	286. 14				286. 14
Soap				274. 95	274. 95
Sultanas		2, 640. 55			2, 640. 55
Tobacco			29. 80		29. 80
Tomato paste			19. 46		19. 46
Wine	28. 54		260. 40	12. 55	41. 09
Total					746, 701. 47
Zante:					
Green olive oil soap	369. 24				369. 24
Olive oil and olives				545. 40	545. 40
Total	369. 24			545. 40	914. 64
1895.					
Athens:					
Bricks, fire	2, 309. 00	2, 446. 00	1, 088. 00	2, 631. 00	8, 474. 00
Busts, marble				140. 00	140. 00
Casts, plaster			680. 00		680. 00
Carpets	921. 40	372. 05	476. 70		1, 770. 15
Cement	83. 00	186. 00			269. 00
Cheese			182. 00	214. 00	396. 00
Cliff stone, magnesite	527. 00	2, 659. 00	721. 00	291. 00	4, 198. 00
Clothing		1, 300. 00			1, 300. 00
Cognac			27. 78		27. 78
Magnesite, calcined	679. 00	123. 00	187. 00	304. 00	1, 293. 00
Olives and olive oil		506. 00		101. 00	607. 00
Samples		18. 12			18. 12
Sponges	781. 00	6, 367. 90	16, 664. 00	15, 367. 00	39, 179. 90
Sundries	123. 00	62. 00	117. 00	243. 00	545. 00
Tobacco	175. 12				175. 12
Turkish delight			18. 38		18. 38
Wine			240. 00		240. 00
Total					50, 331. 45
Patras:					
Carpets	24. 33				24. 33
Currants	64, 609. 15	113, 342. 00	39, 368. 80	80, 941. 10	298, 261. 05
Olives	485. 09	5, 542. 70	10, 182. 06	2, 362. 02	18, 571. 87
Onions and garlic		81. 45			81. 45
Sultanas		2, 677. 54			2, 677. 54
Wine	123. 85	902. 66	1, 157. 46		2, 183. 99
Sundries			1, 216. 21	652. 58	1, 868. 79
Total	65, 242. 42	122, 546. 37	51, 924. 53	83, 955. 70	323, 669. 02

E. ALEXANDER, Consul-General.

ATHENS, February 18, 1895.

ITALY, 1893.

POPULATION.

According to the first census, taken December 31, 1861, the population of Italy, exclusive of Venetia and the province of Rome, was shown to be 21,777,334 inhabitants. By the census of December 31, 1871, the population was found to have been 26,801,154, including about 2,810,000 from the territory annexed in 1866 and including, further, 837,000 for the province of Rome. On December 31, 1881, according to the third census, there were resident in the 8,259 communes, 28,459,628 individuals, being 14,265,383 males and 14,194,245 females; that is, 501 males and 499 females for every 1,000 inhabitants. The census of 1881 showed, as compared with the preceding one, an increase of 1,658,474 inhabitants, equal to 6.19 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Adding to the figures of 1881, from year to year, the births and subtracting the deaths, there would be at the end of 1892 a total of 31,378,951 inhabitants. Taking into account emigration, which is always greater than the number who, after an absence, return to their country, the population must approximate 31,000,000 rather than 32,000,000. Supposing the population of the kingdom to have increased since 1881 in the same ratio as during the interval of the census of 1871 and that of 1881, the number of inhabitants at the end of 1892 was 30,535,848.

During the year 1892, there were 228,299 marriages, 1,031,125 legitimate births, and 77,809 illegitimate births. The number emigrating was 223,667.

The following statement gives in detail the population by provinces in 1892:

Province.	Area.	Population on Dec. 31, 1892.		Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Emigration.
		Total.	Per square mile.				
	<i>Sq. miles.</i>						
Piedmont	11,388	3,270,988	287.2	22,343	98,495	78,036	33,863
Liguria	2,068	958,594	460	6,386	30,957	22,796	4,251
Lombardy	9,345	3,957,261	423.1	27,430	136,569	102,728	21,902
Venetia	9,376	3,022,884	322.4	20,889	103,460	66,847	82,777
Emilia	8,012	2,268,582	283.1	16,579	81,928	65,677	5,900
Tuscany	9,290	2,288,747	246.3	17,710	81,305	58,908	11,701
The Marches	3,798	966,408	254.4	7,729	37,786	28,492	836
Umbria	3,658	597,930	163.4	5,068	21,785	16,024	16
Lazio	4,699	994,400	211.6	7,800	37,841	26,535	124
Abruzzo and Molise	6,567	1,869,968	208.5	11,848	54,198	41,733	9,045
Campania	6,392	3,078,384	481.5	23,121	117,721	82,241	22,259
Apulia	7,919	1,797,245	220.9	13,483	76,350	51,536	1,675
Basilicata	3,998	541,865	135.5	4,361	20,634	16,441	7,327
Calabria	5,810	1,321,038	227.3	12,504	54,048	16,871	10,013
Sicily	9,960	3,364,940	337.8	25,143	130,647	87,107	11,912
Sardinia	9,205	736,414	80.1	5,955	25,210	19,350	66
Total	111,405	30,535,848	274.09	228,299	1,108,984	800,304	223,667

¹ As given in the official returns.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1892.

Births, marriages, and deaths in 1892.

Province.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Illegitimate births.	Stillborn.	Excess of births over deaths.
Piedmont.....	22,343	95,236	78,066	3,259	.....	17,200
Liguria.....	9,336	29,294	22,796	1,663	.....	6,498
Lombardy.....	27,430	132,574	102,728	3,985	.....	29,846
Venetia.....	20,869	96,804	66,847	6,556	.....	30,057
Emilia.....	16,579	69,034	65,677	12,894	.....	3,867
Tuscany.....	17,710	74,513	58,906	6,792	.....	15,605
The Marches.....	7,729	33,155	26,492	4,631	.....	4,663
Umbria.....	5,068	17,832	16,024	3,903	.....	1,868
Latium.....	7,900	28,866	26,535	8,976	.....	2,330
Abruzzo and Molise.....	11,848	52,000	41,733	2,198	.....	10,267
Campania.....	23,131	112,948	82,241	4,778	.....	30,702
Apulia.....	13,453	73,700	51,536	2,650	.....	22,164
Basilicata.....	4,861	19,063	16,443	971	.....	2,620
Calabria.....	12,504	50,265	36,871	3,783	.....	13,394
Sicily.....	25,143	123,267	96,107	8,380	.....	36,160
Sardinia.....	5,966	22,830	19,330	2,880	.....	3,500
Total.....	238,299	¹ 1,031,125	800,304	77,809	(²)	230,821

AVERAGE BY YEARS.

	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1896.....	7.33	36.97	28.72	(²)	1.33	8.25
1897.....	7.96	38.96	28.01	(²)	1.44	10.95
1898.....	7.85	37.59	27.55	(²)	1.41	10.04
1899.....	7.69	38.35	25.63	(²)	1.47	12.72
1890.....	7.26	35.91	26.39	(²)	1.40	9.52
1891.....	7.50	37.81	26.21	(²)	1.46	11.10
1892.....	7.48	36.32	26.21	(²)	1.45	10.11

¹ As given in the official returns.² Not reported.*Italian emigrants arriving in different countries during the years 1885-1891.*

Year.	United States.	Argentine Republic.	Brazil.	Total.
1885.....	15,485	63,501	7,589	96,575
1886.....	30,565	43,328	14,336	88,229
1887.....	46,256	67,139	40,157	153,548
1888.....	47,856	75,029	101,353	227,238
1889.....	30,238	88,647	36,124	155,009
1890.....	62,969	39,122	19,675	121,766
1891.....	60,297	15,511	116,561	301,369

Returned emigrants.

Year.	Italian passengers (third class).		Total.	Countries of embarkation.				
	Italian ports.	Other ports.		Argentine Republic.	Brazil.	United States.	Peru.	Other countries.
1886.....	14,656	56	14,706	12,063	.....	2,188	465	.....
1887.....	18,039	.....	18,039	14,517	817	3,000	129	76
1888.....	27,281	14	27,295	19,998	1,196	6,086	75	.....
1889.....	34,003	1,190	35,193	26,173	3,668	4,734	101	427
1890.....	45,880	9,643	55,523	51,001	1,619	2,869	.....	44
1891.....	60,710	14,427	75,137	62,632	2,632	10,257	.....	.....

Number of Italian subjects in foreign countries in 1891.

Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.
Europe:		America:	
Great Britain.....	19, 190	United States.....	286, 520
Malta.....	1, 138	Mexico.....	5, 000
Gibraltar.....	58	Central America: Costa Rica,	
The Netherlands.....	185	Guatemala, Honduras, Nicara-	
Belgium.....	1, 709	gua, Salvador.....	2, 046
Luxemburg.....	881	Hayti.....	51
France.....	295, 741	Venezuela.....	4, 237
Monaco.....	5, 000	Brazil.....	551, 000
Germany.....	15, 411	Paraguay.....	1, 800
Switzerland.....	41, 881	Uruguay.....	100, 000
Austria.....	46, 312	Argentina.....	452, 000
Hungary.....	5, 888	Chile.....	10, 300
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	614	Bolivia.....	350
Portugal.....	500	Peru.....	4, 511
Spain.....	3, 877	Ecuador.....	700
San Marino.....	1, 550	Columbia.....	1, 422
Greece.....	7, 474	Dutch possessions.....	9
Turkey (Europe).....	13, 526	Spanish possessions.....	3, 500
Bulgaria.....	1, 025	Total	1, 429, 241
Montenegro.....	27		
Servia.....	30	Asia:	
Roumania.....	5, 300	Turkey.....	7, 693
Russia.....	3, 200	Persia.....	12
Sweden and Norway.....	200	Siam.....	20
Denmark.....	11	China.....	158
Total	470, 732	Japan.....	38
		British possessions.....	644
Africa:		Burmah.....	30
Egypt.....	29, 000	Dutch possessions.....	30
Tripoli.....	595	Spanish possessions.....	15
Morocco.....	50	Total	8, 640
The Congo.....	60		
Abyssinia.....	12	Oceania:	
Zanzibar.....	6	Hawaii.....	10
Transvaal.....	60	Australia.....	4, 310
Orange Free State.....	10	Total	4, 320
British possessions.....	222	Grand total	1, 988, 144
French possessions:			
Algeria.....	15, 165		
Tunis.....	30, 000		
Madagascar.....	1		
Portuguese possessions.....	30		
Total	75, 211		

Imports and exports of Italy in 1892.

Articles.	France.		Great Britain.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Spirits, wines, and oils.....	\$557, 384	\$3, 971, 554	\$331, 767	\$2, 802, 360
Groceries, spices, tobacco.....	440, 500	75, 077	5, 216, 211	336, 592
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery.....	926, 979	305, 326	2, 073, 785	1, 720, 016
Dyes, dyestuffs, and tanners' articles.....	662, 955	428, 653	518, 977	691, 712
Hemp, flax, jute, etc.....	159, 804	1, 586, 653	521, 679	1, 985, 777
Cotton.....	662, 183	164, 436	5, 150, 013	129, 117
Wool and hair.....	3, 724, 900	252, 830	3, 413, 203	430, 004
Silk.....	15, 420, 700	12, 954, 906	427, 495	2, 230, 115
Wood and straw.....	505, 081	1, 034, 287	150, 540	272, 130
Books and paper.....	378, 253	105, 957	91, 289	34, 354
Skins, hides, and furs.....	1, 465, 449	678, 202	1, 130, 594	581, 316
Minerals and metals.....	2, 352, 670	431, 741	7, 040, 447	2, 248, 257
Stones, earth, pottery, glass.....	1, 750, 124	2, 075, 715	16, 290, 870	1, 641, 851
Cereals, flour and vegetable, not elsewhere produced.....	695, 873	1, 318, 383	424, 758	1, 867, 854
Animals and animal products, not elsewhere produced.....	1, 853, 512	2, 633, 678	2, 862, 576	4, 731, 375
Miscellaneous.....	844, 954	169, 042	561, 244	174, 858
Total merchandise	32, 528, 799	28, 389, 440	47, 206, 449	21, 950, 688
Gold and silver	6, 036, 999	7, 779, 830	32, 038	133, 916
Grand total	39, 465, 798	36, 169, 270	47, 238, 487	22, 084, 604

Imports and exports of Italy in 1892—Continued.

Articles.	Austria-Hungary.		Germany.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Spirits, wines, and oils	\$817, 162	\$3, 992, 591	\$347, 400	\$2, 475, 032
Groceries, spices, tobacco	1, 979, 408	27, 406	1, 762, 283	63, 304
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery	541, 944	568, 972	1, 388, 828	470, 920
Dyes, dyestuffs, and tanners' articles	421, 126	165, 401	1, 543, 807	223, 980
Hemp, flax, jute, etc.	493, 501	998, 775	261, 901	1, 661, 537
Cotton	857, 087	135, 100	1, 928, 070	1, 511, 383
Wool and hair	1, 144, 297	160, 190	4, 305, 444	128, 924
Silk	2, 253, 468	2, 246, 000	2, 338, 195	15, 063, 457
Wood and straw	5, 295, 341	791, 300	252, 444	408, 195
Books and paper	785, 896	256, 883	772, 579	74, 691
Skins, hides, and furs	522, 451	834, 339	1, 636, 254	476, 710
Minerals and metals	1, 143, 139	328, 100	7, 486, 097	62, 725
Stones, earth, pottery, glass	1, 688, 171	1, 067, 809	1, 532, 806	960, 168
Cereals, flour and vegetable, not elsewhere produced	1, 650, 922	4, 221, 296	287, 377	2, 390, 305
Animals and animal products, not elsewhere produced	3, 392, 361	2, 171, 443	768, 719	2, 050, 696
Miscellaneous	522, 451	858, 594	1, 217, 637	319, 415
Total merchandise	23, 608, 725	20, 412, 259	27, 781, 578	28, 080, 342
Gold and silver	962, 298	704, 064	25, 283	454, 322
Grand total	24, 571, 023	21, 116, 323	27, 806, 861	28, 534, 664

Articles.	Switzerland.		Russia.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Spirits, wines, and oils	\$36, 091	\$2, 696, 882	\$745, 787	\$1, 237, 902
Groceries, spices, tobacco	137, 802	13, 510	978, 124	.....
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery	77, 007	314, 397	50, 759	44, 989
Dyes, dyestuffs, and tanners' articles	238, 530	46, 320	.....	22, 195
Hemp, flax, jute, etc.	45, 548	455, 287	1, 158	10, 036
Cotton	858, 850	998, 196	.....	4, 053
Wool and hair	817, 548	884, 326	96, 114	.....
Silk	1, 135, 805	22, 446, 479	.....	37, 249
Wood and straw	252, 630	955, 157	3, 474	7, 913
Books and paper	169, 454	88, 394	.....	.....
Skins, hides, furs	214, 230	290, 272	6, 755	579
Minerals and metals	2, 430, 063	477, 289	2, 895	8, 878
Stones, earth, pottery, and glass	29, 529	176, 788	.....	823, 661
Cereals, flour, and vegetable, not elsewhere produced	45, 355	1, 056, 868	22, 044, 267	268, 077
Animals and animal products, not elsewhere produced	2, 951, 935	2, 951, 935	50, 566	1, 351
Miscellaneous	111, 168	315, 555	.....	6, 562
Total merchandise	9, 546, 745	33, 422, 582	23, 978, 899	1, 973, 425
Gold and silver	487, 904	1, 001, 883	5, 404	.....
Grand total	10, 034, 649	34, 424, 445	23, 984, 303	1, 973, 425

Articles.	European Turkey.		Belgium.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Spirits, wines, and oils	\$7, 334	\$272, 902	\$5, 790	\$170, 998
Groceries, spices, tobacco	215, 195	10, 808	131, 047	8, 299
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery	2, 509	163, 085	241, 443	302, 045
Dyes, dyestuffs, and tanners' articles	220, 985	19, 879	27, 985	4, 430
Hemp, flax, jute, etc.	3, 281	180, 962	2, 228, 378	219, 827
Cotton	196, 890	325, 784	23, 000	42, 460
Wool and hair	137, 030	90, 324	466, 288	22, 195
Silk	985, 265	346, 628	1, 930	200, 913
Wood and straw	47, 864	38, 986	5, 983	54, 233
Books and paper .....	.....	34, 833	5, 655	6, 176
Skins, hides, furs	16, 791	425, 758	202, 071	50, 759
Minerals and metals	109, 624	86, 464	1, 264, 899	2, 662, 821
Stones, earth, pottery, glass .....	.....	171, 384	296, 641	147, 364
Cereals, flour, and vegetable, not elsewhere produced	2, 463, 066	431, 934	80, 867	171, 770
Animals and animal products, not elsewhere produced	613, 354	308, 221	256, 304	624, 741
Miscellaneous	965	54, 040	3, 697	19, 300
Total merchandise	5, 020, 123	2, 942, 092	5, 256, 548	4, 705, 340
Gold and silver .....	.....	.....	4, 439	230, 056
Grand total	5, 020, 123	2, 942, 092	5, 260, 987	4, 935, 396

Imports and exports of Italy in 1892—Continued.

Articles.	Other European countries.		British India.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Spirits, wines, and oils.....	\$945,723	\$1,523,963	\$7,141	\$36,494
Groceries, spices, tobacco.....	138,381	158,084	333,486	2,281
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery.....	165,594	675,974	20,061	26,670
Dyes, dyestuffs, and tanners' articles.....	291,044	89,394	419,775	398
Hemp, flax, jute, etc.....	40,337	454,901	498,326	122,362
Cotton.....	61,245	159,225	6,007,355	39,951
Wool and hair.....	53,075	33,003	14,282	2,088
Silk.....	88,301	261,129	.....	28,178
Wood and straw.....	118,888	1,183,569	19,300	10,422
Books and paper.....	14,475	142,627	.....	19,300
Skins, hides, and furs.....	280,743	6,369	577,649	11,773
Minerals and metals.....	1,312,619	102,097	138,574	5,597
Stones, earth, pottery, glass.....	113,870	1,177,696	.....	225,617
Cereals, flour, and vegetable, not elsewhere produced.....	2,538,143	1,323,561	4,142,938	18,145
Animals and animal products, not elsewhere produced.....	2,556,285	308,589	26,248	2,243,618
Miscellaneous.....	10,615	139,925	.....	22,581
Total merchandise.....	7,325,315	7,783,430	13,795,707	2,821,660
Gold and silver.....	489,062	.....	.....	.....
Grand total.....	7,814,377	7,783,430	13,795,707	2,821,660

Articles.	Asiatic Turkey.		Other Asiatic countries.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Spirits, wines, and oils.....	.....	\$4,825	.....	.....
Groceries, spices, tobacco.....	.....	.....	\$3,860	\$4,439
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery.....	.....	7,141	579	.....
Dyes, dyestuffs, and tanners' articles.....	\$58,083	.....	.....	.....
Hemp, flax, jute, etc.....	3,687	2,702	4,246	.....
Cotton.....	.....	84,161	.....	579
Wool and hair.....	14,686	12,896	.....	579
Silk.....	187,789	433,478	1,173,326	2,457
Wood and straw.....	772	.....	9,543	.....
Books and paper.....	.....	14,089	965	.....
Skins, hides, and furs.....	.....	.....	15,836	.....
Minerals and metals.....	.....	83,196	.....	7,334
Stones, earth, pottery, glass.....	896	8,878	4,825	1,544
Cereals, flour, vegetable, not elsewhere produced.....	801,336	10,808	.....	.....
Animals and animal products, not elsewhere produced.....	11,001	30,880	4,246	89,166
Miscellaneous.....	.....	579	95,149	84,161
Total merchandise.....	1,077,712	594,633	1,433,025	125,064

Articles.	Egypt.		Tunis and Tripoli.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Spirits, wines, and oils.....	.....	\$227,161	\$15,054	\$281,394
Groceries, spices, tobacco.....	\$1,049,143	7,141	2,895	6,755
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery.....	8,299	43,618	2,702	49,794
Dyes, dyestuffs, and tanners' articles.....	5,404	5,790	91,868	3,281
Hemp, flax, jute, etc.....	.....	88,214	396	38,003
Cotton.....	2,117,017	91,096	.....	23,353
Wool and hair.....	73,533	20,072	77,007	2,895
Silk.....	1,737	853,639	1,158	334,499
Wood and straw.....	7,334	113,098	49,794	209,019
Books and paper.....	.....	114,643	.....	17,563
Skins, hides, and furs.....	12,545	27,792	95,728	15,142
Minerals and metals.....	63,497	31,073	6,369	14,475
Stones, earth, pottery, glass.....	1,351	87,622	965	118,309
Cereals, flour, vegetable, not elsewhere produced.....	223,301	56,935	81,253	77,586
Animals and animal products, not elsewhere produced.....	12,031	268,991	305,905	78,744
Miscellaneous.....	1,930	62,725	.....	3,667
Total merchandise.....	3,578,799	2,067,609	731,084	1,272,449
Gold and silver.....	2,509	.....	.....	.....
Grand total.....	3,581,308	2,067,609	731,084	1,272,449

Imports and exports of Italy in 1892—Continued.

Articles.	Other African countries.		United States and Canada.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Spirits, wines, and oils	\$11,387	\$137,985	\$1,752,440	\$1,610,971
Groceries, spices, tobacco	2,702	7,720	2,509,586	315,565
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery		216,932	2,504,561	1,641,272
Dyes, dyestuffs, and tanners' articles	81,253		374,227	291,852
Hemp, flax, jute, etc.	65,041	37,635		389,209
Cotton		6,176	4,839,861	519,383
Wool and hair	28,371	965	2,361	14,089
Silk		87,828	1,737	6,564,509
Wood and straw	18,142	33,775	423,828	350,471
Books and paper		24,897	3,697	116,572
Skins, hides, and furs	24,897	3,860	875,192	224,459
Minerals and metals	24,511	8,106	224,653	365,542
Stones, earth, pottery, glass		32,038	117,151	2,320,246
Cereals, flour, and vegetables not elsewhere produced	52,496	87,043	920,224	3,943,309
Animals and animal products not elsewhere produced	82,218	130,854	1,030,427	384,070
Miscellaneous		5,018	126,994	280,622
Total merchandise.....	391,018	770,842	15,206,663	19,328,371

¹ *Note by the Department.*—In the statement showing the trade of Italy with the United States for the last eleven years the consul-general gives the exports to the United States in 1892 as amounting to \$22,927,182, a difference of \$3,598,811. The statistics in the general statement above are taken from Italian official sources, while those in the ensuing statement are taken from the records of exports declared at the several United States consulates and agencies.

Articles.	La Plata. ¹		Other American countries.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Spirits, wines, and oils		\$2,282,804		\$5,453
Groceries, spices, tobacco		27,213	\$1,610,392	31,652
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery		150,733	469,569	130,661
Dyes, dyestuffs, and tanners' articles		16,634		
Hemp, flax, jute, etc.		171,577	579	270,586
Cotton		1,213,198	2,005,849	384,614
Wool and hair	\$747,875	155,751		34,161
Silk		114,063		7,141
Wood and straw	386	174,086		70,445
Books and paper		317,871		99,781
Skins, hides, and furs	1,892,594	7,720	201,878	386
Minerals and metals	10,615	176,981	386	31,459
Stones, earth, pottery, glass		185,473		56,742
Cereals, flour, and vegetables not elsewhere produced	573,982	518,784	1,351	60,480
Animals and animal products not elsewhere produced	851,323	238,934		193,386
Miscellaneous		216,160		40,723
Total merchandise.....	4,115,146	5,977,982	4,405,804	2,210,236
Gold and silver	7,334			
Grand total.....	4,122,480	5,977,982	4,405,804	2,210,236

¹ The Argentine Republic and Uruguay.

Imports and exports of Italy in 1892—Continued.

Articles.	Australia.		All countries.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Spirits, wines, and oils		\$5,983	\$5,484,323	\$23,750,721
Groceries, spices, tobacco			18,408,521	1,085,307
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery		10,019	8,474,630	6,839,544
Dyes, dyestuffs, and tanners' articles		386	4,951,029	2,009,202
Hemp, flax, jute, etc.			4,328,624	8,579,043
Cotton			25,323,589	5,782,245
Wool and hair			15,116,382	2,247,292
Silk			21,017,306	64,173,884
Wood and straw		4,246	7,161,844	5,717,332
Books and paper		1,544	2,271,233	1,470,274
Skins, hides, and furs	\$2,702		8,654,349	3,638,436
Minerals and metals			23,501,057	6,500,047
Stones, earth, pottery, glass	1,158	108,273	21,827,847	10,887,218
Cereals, flour, and vegetables not elsewhere produced	13,124	63,497	36,238,946	17,900,692
Animals and animal products not elsewhere produced		14,668	17,618,910	19,476,510
Miscellaneous		4,825	3,406,774	2,228,352
Total merchandise	16,984	219,441	226,005,123	185,047,935
Gold and silver			8,953,270	10,304,051
Grand total			234,958,393	195,351,986

¹ *Note by the Department.*—According to the table following, which gives the total trade of Italy for eleven years, the imports for 1892 amounted to \$244,883,994 and the exports to \$205,267,026. As the figures in both statements are taken from Italian official sources, the discrepancy can not be explained.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Imports and exports between Italy and the United States for eleven years.

	Total trade of Italy.		Trade with the United States.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1882.....	\$256,662,427	\$223,075,777		
1883.....	266,395,611	231,585,949	\$10,314,000	\$11,910,000
1884.....	259,346,581	211,608,554	8,071,000	16,706,000
1885.....	304,020,760	218,923,873	11,974,000	14,293,000
1886.....	291,644,293	207,687,633	13,373,000	16,871,000
1887.....	326,122,401	214,110,680	12,171,000	19,388,000
1888.....	239,634,972	186,710,755	12,752,000	21,505,000
1889.....	278,068,040	194,100,845	14,593,000	22,781,000
1890.....	265,227,129	181,886,243	15,762,000	22,781,000
1891.....	241,651,304	195,068,480	14,221,000	14,206,000
1892.....	244,883,994	205,267,026	15,186,000	22,927,182

As will be seen from the above table, the exports from Italy to the United States amounted in 1892 to \$22,927,182.¹

The following table shows the exports from Italy to the United States for the year 1893 to have been \$27,939,111.22, an increase of \$5,011,929, of which \$2,567,825 represents an increased exportation of raw silk to the United States. The exports of oranges and lemons to the United States were \$1,093,747 larger in 1893 than in 1892.

The principal imports from the United States into Italy are raw cotton, petroleum, and leaf tobacco.

¹ *Note by the Department.*—In the preceding table showing the trade of Italy with all countries, the exports to the United States for 1892 are given as amounting to only \$19,328,371. See note to that table.

Exports from the Kingdom of Italy to the United States for the year ended June 30, 1893.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Acid, boracic	\$23,967.24	Hats:	
Alabaster:		Bands	\$5,900.51
Wrought	61,660.12	Other parts	1,494.05
Unwrought	138.85	Hemp:	
Anchovies	2,464.90	Tow	236,836.75
Antimony	9,359.69	Yarns	70,468.83
Antiquities	23,878.55	Herbs	2,150.49
Animals:		Household goods	65,297.40
Asses	960.00	Iron ore	80,472.07
Breeding	6,705.00	Iron and brass ware	1,115.96
Argols	1,306,998.77	Jewelry (see also Filigree)	792.79
Art, works of (see also Paintings and Pictures)	14,671.70	Jute, waste	238,199.14
Artichokes	654.76	Lace (see also Brocatels)	2,083.40
Asphalt and bitumen	28,702.92	Lamps (for electric lights)	920.01
Baskets, rush	3,590.75	Laurel leaves	47.24
Beans	4,794.97	Lemons (see also Fruits):	
Bees	169.84	Extract	208.08
Beeswax	8,565.46	Fresh	5,641,593.06
Berries, juniper	5,763.28	Juice	148,845.76
Books	9,245.19	Lentils (see also Groceries)	26.75
Brass ware (see Iron)		Licorice	26,707.10
Bricks	518.61	Lime, citrate	62,740.68
Brier wood	29,374.65	Liquors	12,069.78
Brimstone	1,912,317.16	Lupines	35.44
Brocatel	4,887.50	Macaroni	893,463.56
Bronzes	26,031.06	Machinery	12,875.42
Buttons	8,559.73	Manna	4,440.19
Capers	116.56	Marble:	
Casks	852.23	Blocks	550,440.46
Caats, plaster	13,054.56	Chips	9,378.40
Cement	3.86	Slabs	141,895.31
Cheese	263,005.80	Tiles	5,114.24
Cherries	496.72	Statuary	121,027.58
Chestnuts, extract	500.05	Wrought	44,723.30
Chick peas	5,931.22	Matches	8,475.85
China ware	7,003.54	Medicinals	29,829.12
Citrons:		Medals	1,271.47
Green	10,149.28	Mosals	3,823.18
In brine	21,687.20	Muslin:	
Candied	230,374.61	Instruments	2,503.61
Cloth:		Strings	696.23
Hair	88,385.39	Mushrooms	3,920.75
Ornamented	3,791.86	Nuts:	
Cloves	12,103.42	Almonds	178,332.37
Copper goods	332.70	Chestnuts	23,665.52
Coral	1,028.53	Filberts	154,085.80
Cosmetics	1,464.00	Hazelnuts	85,549.58
Cotton waste	228,199.13	Peanuts	1,035.15
Coverlets	8,413.09	Pistachios	9,251.90
Diamonds	113.10	Walnuts	62,647.08
Earth:		Unclassified	2,089.01
Green	61.11	Oakum	560.90
Sienna	15,400.26	Olives:	
Umber	6,539.05	Oil	650,043.19
Ecclesiastical vestments	564.14	Unclassified	3,187.88
Essences	501,549.29	Oranges:	
Fans	8,495.22	Fresh	1,321,876.37
Figs	8,690.10	Peel	3,611.08
Filigree, silver	14,078.03	Orris root	48,667.21
Fish:		Paintings (see also Pictures and Art)	44,443.96
Fresh	575.90	Paper	371.58
Salted, and in oil	10,808.13	Pease	12,565.70
Fruits:		Pepper	1,628.57
Dry	25,458.63	Personal effects	2,566.25
Green	127,336.81	Photographs	709.19
Candied	17,827.93	Pictures (see also Paintings and Art)	56,220.42
Furniture	46,060.88	Plumbago	947.33
Garlic	8,546.31	Powder, insect	1,479.45
Glassware	36,825.64	Pumice stone	54,085.86
Gloves	194,663.24	Rags	287,709.94
Glue	164.45	Religious devotion, articles of	410.51
Glycerin	74,111.42	Rice	26,979.79
Grains	180.79	Rubber (India) goods	1,807.85
Granite work	6,470.81	Salt (marine)	43,867.86
Groceries, unclassified	427.05	Sausages	5,290.72
Gum arabic	2,170.67	Seed:	
Gunstocks	4,763.00	Canary	15,551.89
Hams	592.77	Mustard	3,440.00
Hair:		Unclassified	13,874.39
Horse	20,703.73	Shells:	
Human	28,363.30	Natural	583.65
		Work	1,144.67

Exports from the Kingdom of Italy to the United States for the year ended June 30, 1893—
Continued.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Silk:		Tartar	\$54,126.12
Manufactured.....	\$419,847.81	Terra cotta.....	1,221.35
Raw.....	7,210,797.30	Theatrical ornaments.....	1,349.05
Spun.....	53,865.76	Tin.....	13,079.15
Waste.....	42,865.80	Tobacco:	
Silverware.....	6,846.64	Snuff.....	312.00
Skins and hides.....	177,766.53	Extract.....	151.40
Snails.....	3.47	Tomatoes:	
Soap.....	188,614.51	Fresh.....	311.17
Soup stock.....	58,275.84	Paste.....	661.62
Squills.....	765.82	Sauce.....	256.90
Statuary, bronze.....	244.03	Toys:	
Stone (see also Pumice, Granite, etc.)	4,957.35	Varnish.....	8.74
Straw:		Velvet.....	163.32
Hats.....	1,938.69	Vermuth.....	169,979.54
Plaits.....	28,547.88	Vinegar.....	7.76
Unclassified.....	751,081.26	Whisky.....	340.20
Sugar, raw.....	85,914.80	Wires.....	106.18
Sulphur:		Wine.....	143,794.03
Crude.....	349.56	Winelees.....	33,686.94
Oil.....	83,847.27	Wood (see also Brier wood):	
Sumac	466,638.07	Natural.....	100.36
Sundries, including unclassified		Manufactures.....	1,049.97
Items from consular agencies at		Wool:	
San Remo, Bari, and Rodi.....	1,425,520.51	Natural.....	2,806.55
Sweets.....	650.03	Manufactures.....	7,753.53
Sirup.....	50.00		
Talc.....	10,123.72	Total	27,939,111.22

Italian crops for 1892.

Crops.	Area planted.	Quantity produced.	Yield per acre.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Wheat.....	11,188,047.78	115,370,610	25.50
Corn.....		61,733,620	
Oats.....	1,112,532.46	17,192,250	38.23
Barley.....	773,485.44	7,915,510	15.30
Rye.....	354,773.51	4,239,340	38.22
Rice.....	478,632.69	20,545,800	103.96
Beans, etc.....			
Fava.....		1,658,380	
Hemp.....			
Flax.....			
Potatoes.....	1,018,852.77	2,285,000	17.06
Chestnuts.....		94,325,780	
Wine.....		4,361,630	
Olive oil.....		91,960,850	
Oranges, lemons, and citrons.....			

¹ Quintals.

Finances of Italy for the year ended June 30, 1893.

PROPERTY OF THE STATE.

Financial assets on account of the treasury:

Reserve fund.....	\$44,426,585
Unexpended balances.....	32,019,621
Treasury credits.....	6,407,160
Total	82,853,366
Assets available:	
Real estate, movables, credits, and miscellaneous items.....	152,215,489
Industrial property.....	751,638,196
Assets not available:	
Materials for building and military supplies.....	239,096,892
Property used in the service of the State.....	155,542,288
Total assets	1,381,256,231

DEBTS OF THE STATE.

Treasury liabilities	\$77, 298, 104
Treasury notes	63, 855, 980
Treasury orders	3, 435, 263
Miscellaneous	29, 947, 999
Outstanding bank notes having legal circulation	64, 476, 070
Debt with the National Bank for the tobacco stock	13, 159, 348
Liabilities:	
Consolidated (perpetual and redeemable)	252, 172, 764
Perpetual	1, 776, 478, 621
Redeemable	645, 334, 870
Total liabilities	2, 673, 986, 255
Total assets	1, 381, 256, 234
Excess of liabilities	1, 292, 730, 021

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

Statement showing the revenues and expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1892.

REVENUES.

Ordinary revenue:

Class 1—

Rents of State property	\$18, 444, 357
Land and building tax	36, 829, 361
Income tax	45, 104, 248
Administration tax of the ministry of finance	38, 825, 266
Tax on railway traffic	3, 464, 824
Legation and consular fees	136, 437
Taxes on the manufacture of spirits, beer, sugar, etc.	6, 052, 659
Customs and maritime dues	43, 369, 298
Octroi duties	13, 010, 983
Tobacco monopoly	36, 832, 631
Salt monopoly	12, 128, 233
Fines and penalties relating to the collection of imposts	3, 343
State lottery	14, 204, 061
Posts	9, 207, 778
Telegraphs and telephones	2, 761, 802
Other services	3, 761, 281
Reimbursements	7, 805, 405
Miscellaneous	2, 327, 711
Class 4	19, 354, 035

Total ordinary revenue	311, 623, 713
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Extraordinary revenue:

Reimbursements	2, 019, 995
Various receipts	1, 211, 212
Sales of property and franchises	1, 913, 871
Collection of credits	1, 064, 422
Debts contracted	3, 439, 103
Construction of railways	16, 082, 326

Total extraordinary revenue	25, 730, 929
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Grand total revenue	337, 354, 642
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EXPENDITURES.

Treasury:

Interest on debt	122, 983, 125
Annuities	13, 145, 269
Civil list	2, 904, 650
Senate and Chamber of Deputies	440, 040
Other items	24, 859, 532

Ministry of finance:

Administration in general	2, 422, 487
Crown lands and taxes on business	3, 369, 351

Ministry of finance—Continued.

Direct taxes	\$5,647,615
Customs	2,640,696
Duties in consumption	22,910
Manufactures	985,681
Tobacco	7,822,633
Salt	2,100,842
Lotteries	9,178,010
Ecclesiastical tax	259,266
Expenses in common of the said different branches	329,020
Other expenses of the ministry of finance	5,879,710
Other ministries:	
Grace and justice	6,639,622
Foreign affairs	1,772,110
Public instruction	8,050,413
Posts and telegraphs	10,394,051
Interior	11,277,855
Public works	27,910,961
War	51,881,652
Navy	21,330,657
Agriculture, industry, and commerce	2,397,277
Total expenditures	344,004,739

Amount received from customs for the year 1892.

Articles.	Amount.
Sugar	\$12,547,702
Petroleum	6,900,715
Coffee	4,005,908
Alcohol	501,414
Cereals	7,867,389
Other products	11,526,346
Maritime dues	987,622
Total	43,837,102

Customs receipts from 1888 to 1892.

Year.	Cereals.	Sugar, coffee, petroleum, and alcohol.	Other prod- ucts.	Maritime dues.	Total.
1888	\$6,161,832	\$16,539,125	\$13,636,595	\$1,197,577	\$37,534,629
1889	9,499,425	22,957,157	15,338,482	1,229,866	49,024,930
1890	7,285,943	25,177,043	12,872,185	1,174,928	46,510,047
1891	5,327,958	23,550,632	12,060,534	1,067,998	41,997,110
1892	7,867,389	23,955,789	11,526,346	987,622	43,837,102

Financial institutions loaning on farms and crops.

Description.	1890.	1891.
Capital:		
Nominal	\$2,754,640	\$3,728,209
Subscribed	1,512,319	1,485,887
Assets:		
Cash	1,089,940	1,098,907
Government bonds and loans	288,034	212,660
Loans and discounts	5,545,438	5,284,468
Current expenses	317,072	279,270
Other assets	3,285,206	3,870,845
Total assets	10,525,686	10,746,150
Liabilities:		
Capital and reserve	1,816,490	1,514,230
Bonds issued	4,701,562	4,605,427
Income	344,582	305,826
Other liabilities	3,683,052	4,320,667
Total liabilities	10,525,686	10,746,150

Institutions loaning on improved property.

Description.	1890.	1891.	Description.	1890.	1891.
Assets			Liabilities:		
Guaranty fund.....	\$3,667,000	\$3,667,000	Guaranty fund....	\$10,422,000	\$19,107,000
Cash	83,789	184,123	Reserve.....	904,689	754,622
Loans	145,184,477	148,658,163	Bonds.....	150,945,649	159,119,001
Current expenses ..	5,673,637	6,017,891	Income.....	7,010,588	7,491,857
Other assets	24,029,645	48,145,121	Other assets.....	19,365,661	20,196,917
Total	188,648,548	206,669,397	Total	188,648,547	206,669,397

Ordinary credit associations.

Description.	1890.	Description.	1890.
Capital:		Liabilities:	
Nominal.....	\$61,181,165	Capital and reserve.....	\$23,823,358
Subscribed	68,333,667	Deposits.....	91,619,173
Assets:		Savings deposits.....	29,165,303
Cash.....	6,657,068	Accounts.....	66,345,068
Government loans and bonds...	201,937,798	Other liabilities.....	63,180,446
Deposits.....	94,436,343	Profit and loss.....	8,241,483
Loans and discounts and other assets	46,631,636	Total¹.....	347,478,787
Profit and loss and expenses....	5,949,457		
Total¹.....	356,478,787		

¹ According to these totals, \$366,467 of assets and \$66,108,967 liabilities are unaccounted for in the details.

Rates of interest of cooperative credit societies, discount banks, and ordinary credit associations.

Description.	1889.		1890.	
	<i>Highest.</i>	<i>Lowest.</i>	<i>Highest.</i>	<i>Lowest.</i>
Cooperative credit societies and discount banks:				
Loans and discounts.....	10	4½	10	4½
Current accounts.....	10	4½	9	4½
Savings deposits.....	6½	2½	6	2½
Ordinary credit associations:				
Loans and discounts.....	12	4	12	5
Current accounts.....	8	2	9	2
Savings deposits.....	6	2	6	2

Condition of the Italian banks issuing circulating notes.

Description.	1890.	1892.
Assets:		
Cash reserve.....	\$223,818,638	\$208,954,869
Loans.....	47,049,402	46,477,220
Discounts.....	7,949,958	8,925,609
Other assets	818,442,936	387,586,214
Total	592,256,124	651,943,972
Liabilities:		
Capital.....	75,544,595	75,775,899
Circulation (law of April 30, 1874).....	217,403,006	219,708,333
Circulation (covered by reserve law, June 28, 1885).....	29,967,956	38,351,945
Issued in excess.....	45,063,744	44,204,322
Other liabilities.....	224,276,824	273,908,478
Total	592,256,124	651,943,972

Sugar, glucose, and chicory, 1892.

Articles.	Establishments.		Production.	Importation.
	Existing.	Working.		
Sugar, 1891-92	4	3	<i>Tons.</i> 1,572	<i>Tons.</i> 84,345
Glucose, 1891-92	6	5	2,520	71
Chicory, 1891-92	3	3	1,990	112

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The following statistics from the minister of agriculture, showing the production and consumption of butter and cheese in Italy during the year 1892, are of interest:

Kinds.	Consumed fresh.	Mean price per pound.	Consumed ripe.	Mean price per pound.
Cheese made from—	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
Cows' milk	40,111,178	\$0.07	53,541,018	\$0.09
Sheep's milk	8,415,219	.09	36,274,462	.13
Goats' milk	1,784,634	.07	4,276,082	.09
Buffalo milk	1,663,045	.11	321,255	.11
Mixed milk	56,382,210	.08	13,278,348	.12

Total cheese produced, 175,264,493 pounds, at a mean price of 9½ cents per pound, \$16,650,149.

The quantity of butter produced was 36,554,718 pounds, at a mean value of 17½ cents per pound, equal to \$6,488,362.

The quantity of curds produced was 28,469,471 pounds, valued at \$972,453.

Other milk products amounted to 13,923,221 pounds, valued at \$404,583.

POSTAL SERVICE.

The receipts and expenses at the Italian post-office for the years ended June 30, 1890 and 1892, were as follows:

Description.	1890.	1892.
Receipts:		
Stamps for letters	\$5,788,261	\$6,058,206
Postal cards	989,494	1,037,681
Stamps for postal packages	3,968	.....
Postal cards for postal packages	705,273	764,536
Stamps for underpaid letters	683,747	733,222
Miscellaneous receipts	45,539	20,946
Total	8,215,282	8,614,651

The post office orders and credits issued and paid during the year ended June 30, 1892, were as follows:

Description.	Issued.		Paid.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Ordinary orders and credits.....	6,800,536	\$109,249,959	6,782,163	\$109,277,196
Military orders.....	404,147	501,548	405,735	506,572
Telegraphic orders.....	282,262	13,186,150	280,902	13,184,541
International telegraphic orders and credits (gold).....	4,189	194,412	9,851	376,759
International orders and credits (gold).....	191,198	5,226,083	747,064	12,176,359
Consular orders.....	7,023	107,655	7,377	112,742
Credits.....	54	11,311	230	11,062
Total.....	7,680,409	128,477,718	8,233,322	135,645,831

The Italian postal operations during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1890 and 1892, were as follows:

Description.	1889-90.	1891-92.
Letters carried.....	125,155,617	131,436,984
Manuscripts carried.....	3,858,177	4,624,616
Postal cards carried.....	46,475,423	51,072,390
Newspapers and samples carried.....	173,021,255	192,928,319
Postal packages carried.....	5,817,208	6,148,743
Money orders sent:		
Number.....	5,648,313	7,689,409
Value.....	\$117,423,568	\$128,477,721

TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The condition of the telephone service in Italy for the years ended June 30, 1891 and 1892, respectively, was as follows:

Description.	1891.	1892.
Public service:		
Cities with a public telephone service.....	72	73
Government, municipal, and charitable subscribers.....	2,424	2,509
Private subscribers.....	9,669	9,646
Public telephone offices.....	42	41
Lines for private use:		
Licenses in communes.....	512	} 715
Licenses between communes.....	177	

TELEGRAPH OPERATIONS.

The telegraph mileage of Italy was 83,940 in 1890, and 90,960 in 1892. The amount of telegraphic business done by the Italian Government for the years ended June 30, 1890 and 1892, respectively, was as follows:

Description.	1889-90.	1891-92.
Telegrams sent:		
Domestic (Government and railway offices).....	7,342,188	7,456,248
Foreign (railway offices).....	708,122	736,416
Government (Government offices).....	589,973	586,136
Service (Government offices).....	289,024	231,057
Telegrams received from abroad.....	792,931	809,785
Total.....	9,722,238	9,819,642

The number of private telegrams in 1892, per 100 inhabitants, was 26.30 per cent.

COINAGE.

Money coined by the Italian Government in 1892: Gold, \$130,105; silver recoined, \$29,095; bronze recoined, \$11,522; total, \$171,722.

Money coined by the Italian Government from 1862 to 1892.

Description.	Coinage.	Recoinage.	Net coinage.
Gold.....	\$82, 123, 181	.....	\$82, 123, 181
Silver at 0.900.....	70, 374, 945	.....	70, 374, 945
Silver at 0.835.....	44, 557, 595	\$5, 484, 385	40, 051, 960
Bronze.....	14, 798, 642	93, 887	14, 892, 529
Total.....	211, 854, 363	5, 588, 282	207, 442, 645

CRIMES AND CONVICTIONS.

Number of crimes and convictions from 1887 to 1891.

Year.	Crimes.				Convictions.			
	Charged before—		Followed by examination before—		By pretors.	By tribunals.	By courts of assize.	Total.
	Pretors.	Public minister.	Pretors.	Courts of justice.				
1887.....	247, 651	247, 345	254, 744	45, 420	259, 387	50, 426	5, 546	815, 359
1888.....	257, 667	264, 935	277, 767	46, 531	282, 646	52, 369	5, 366	340, 381
1889.....	269, 188	271, 279	290, 823	47, 862	292, 041	54, 088	5, 089	351, 218
1890.....	277, 317	291, 235	281, 873	54, 423	270, 613	62, 080	3, 225	335, 918
1891.....	292, 717	308, 201	296, 992	59, 887	290, 625	66, 475	3, 238	360, 338

Criminal trials in 1891.

Crimes.	Number of trials.	Crimes.	Number of trials.
Against the safety of the State.....	154	Counterfeit money.....	1, 319
Against commerce.....	1, 574	Qualified homicides.....	2, 098
Against public administration.....	11, 863	Wounds and blows.....	48, 144
Resistance to or abuse of public officers.....	487	Thefts.....	54, 156
Other crimes.....	1, 319	Against property.....	8, 188
Against the public faith.....	67, 439	Highway robbery, ransoms, and extor- tions.....	719
Calumny and false dealing.....	874	Qualified and simple robbery.....	8, 103
Against good manners.....	1, 014	Under other titles of the penal code....	34, 812
Against the public peace.....	8, 188	Under special laws or local regulations.	207, 451
Against the order of the family.....	1, 015		

EDUCATION.

Elementary schools and pupils, 1889-90.

Schools.	Number.	Number of pupils.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Regular.....	45, 267	1, 141, 760	962, 533	2, 104, 293
Irregular.....	2, 931	47, 802	36, 835	84, 637
Private elementary.....	8, 196	62, 537	122, 296	184, 833
Night.....	5, 265	188, 963	7, 964	196, 846
Holiday.....	3, 574	20, 408	79, 584	100, 002
Normal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Government.....	96	1, 816	10, 383	12, 204
Other schools.....	43	92	2, 688	2, 980
Total.....	65, 374	1, 462, 337	1, 223, 456	2, 685, 795

Number of illiterates in each 100 inhabitants.

Year.	Illiterates above 6 years of age.		Illiterate conscripts.		Those signing marriage contract with a cross.	
	Males.	Females.	Land.	Sea.	Husbands.	Wives.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1871.....	61.86	75.78	56.74	68.62	57.78	70.73
1875.....			51.80	61.98	54.53	74.76
1878.....			49.86	68.11	48.49	70.07
1881.....	61.03	73.51	47.74	60.27	45.24	69.90
1886.....			44.42	58.15	43.16	63.47
1888.....			42.88	51.46	42.27	61.90
1889.....			42.04	44.24	41.21	60.45
1890.....			50.75	41.10	41.87	60.13
1891.....				41.41	41.12	59.16

Special training schools, 1890-91.

Description.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
Government schools of fine arts.....	15	3,729
Government music schools.....		880
Military schools.....	12	3,435
Naval academy of Leghorn.....		367
Naval engineers' academy.....		929
Agricultural schools.....	81	893
Mining schools.....		70
Industrial and commercial schools.....	172	23,227
University schools annexed to lyceum.....		110
Superior institutes.....	11	2,094
Superior special schools.....		780
Total.....		36,444

Public school attendance.

Year.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
1883-84.....	44,916	1,092,065	898,091	1,990,756
1884-85.....	45,502	1,112,861	918,267	2,031,828
1885-86.....	46,073	1,132,022	943,919	2,075,941
1886-87.....	46,585	1,145,216	958,712	2,103,958
1887-88.....	47,247	1,157,117	968,090	2,125,207
1888-89.....	47,572	1,166,614	977,947	2,144,561
1889-90.....	48,198	1,182,562	990,368	2,182,930

Number of students in the universities of the Kingdom of Italy.

Departments.	Students.	Hearers.	Professors.
Law.....	4,840		
Philosophy and letters.....	775		
Physics, mathematics, and natural science.....	1,640		
Medicine and surgery.....	5,839		
Pharmacy.....	1,420		
Other departments.....	1,823		
Total.....	14,543	747	888

The Government schools number 550, with an attendance of 62,665.

Infant asylums in 1890.

Asylums.	Number.	Number of inmates.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Public	1,714	121,357	118,906	238,263
Founded by private persons	582	19,580	20,361	39,941
Total	2,296	140,937	137,267	278,204

ARMY.

Strength of the Italian army on June 30, 1892.

Service.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Permanent army:			
With the colors	14,558	229,511	244,069
On unlimited furlough	5,541	594,442	599,983
Supernumerary officers awaiting orders	5,037		5,037
Total	25,136	823,953	849,089
Mobile militia	4,175	525,168	529,343
Territorial militia	5,841	1,640,322	1,646,163
Officers in auxiliary service	2,067		2,067
Grand total	37,209	2,989,443	3,026,652
Total in 1891	35,972	2,817,523	2,853,495
Increase	1,237	171,920	173,157

NAVY.

Strength of the Italian navy on December 3, 1891.

Service.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
On duty	1,506	19,186	20,692
Naval reserve		31,247	31,247
On leave	695	20,964	21,659
Total	2,201	71,397	73,598
Total in 1889	1,903	61,077	62,910
Increase	298	10,390	10,688

Vessels of the Italian navy on December 31, 1891.

Name of vessel.	Hull.	Displacement.	Horse-power.	Staff.	Crew.	Cost.
<i>First-class ships of war.</i>						
<i>Armored:</i>						
Italia	Steel	Tons. 14,387	11,986	36	708	\$5,634,000
Lepanto	do	15,400	15,797	36	708	5,533,000
Re Umberto	do	13,375	19,500	36	708	5,108,000
Stellia	do	13,298	19,500	36	708	5,072,000
Sardegna	do	13,800	20,800	36	708	5,102,000
Duilio	Iron and steel.	11,138	7,711	32	451	4,108,000
Dandolo	Steel	11,202	8,045	32	451	4,210,000
Lauria	do	10,663	10,591	32	473	3,752,000
Morosini	do	11,100	10,000	32	473	3,719,000
Andrea Doria	do	10,210	10,300	32	473	3,933,000
Ancona	Iron	4,093	2,470	18	405	1,027,000
Castelfidardo	do	4,250	2,500	18	405	1,027,000
Maria Pia	do	4,268	2,800	18	405	1,038,000
San Martino	do	4,234	2,800	18	405	1,031,000
Affondatore		3,913	2,682	16	287	953,420
<i>Second-class ships of war.</i>						
<i>Armored:</i>						
Terribile	Iron	2,854	1,100	12	267	608,000
Formidabile	do	2,600	1,080	12	257	697,700
Giola	Steel	2,524	4,156	16	249	936,000
Vespucci	do	2,533	3,340	16	249	762,000

Vessels of the Italian navy on December 31, 1891—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Hull.	Displacement.	Horse-power.	Staff.	Crew.	Cost.
<i>Second-class ships of war—Cont'd.</i>						
Armored—Continued.						
		<i>Tons.</i>				
Savola	Wood	2,850	3,340	16	208	\$850,000
Colombo	Steel	2,316	3,782	16	187	750,000
Bansan	do	3,020	6,800	17	259	923,000
Etna	do	3,530	7,480	17	298	1,094,000
Vesuvio	do	3,530	6,820	17	298	1,055,000
Stromboli	do	3,530	6,252	17	298	1,062,000
Fieramosca	do	3,745	7,468	17	298	1,159,000
Dogali	do	2,050	7,500	12	245	753,000
Piemonte	do	2,500	12,200	12	284	1,079,000
Marco Polo	do	4,460	10,000	17	298	.....
Lombardia	do	2,281	6,500	12	245	884,000
Liguria	do	2,281	6,500	12	245	884,000
Etruria	do	2,281	6,500	12	245	884,000
Umbria	do	2,281	6,500	12	245	884,000
Elba	do	2,732	6,500	12	245	.....
Calabria	do	2,467	4,000	12	245	.....
<i>Third-class ships of war.</i>						
Staffetta	Iron	1,388	1,927	9	126	398,000
Messaggero	do	1,021	1,797	8	96	271,000
Rapido	do	1,523	1,900	9	126	374,000
Vedetta	Steel	828	661	8	88	156,000
Barlarigo	Iron	624	1,827	8	87	251,000
Colonna	Steel	656	1,704	8	92	248,000
Archimede	do	784	1,411	8	101	243,000
Galileo	do	788	1,384	8	101	243,000
Scilla	Wood	1,076	804	9	102	316,100
Cariddi	do	1,101	844	9	102	316,000
Sentinello	Iron	259	245	1	39	89,000
Guardiano	do	257	231	1	39	89,000
Provana	Steel	642	1,087	8	95	191,500
Veniero	do	629	1,160	8	95	191,900
Miseno	do	487	407	2	51	125,109
Palinuro	do	535	423	2	51	138,960
Volturno	Steel	1,056	1,110	9	122	284,000
Curlatone	do	1,056	1,043	9	122	282,006
Governolo	do	1,256	1,100	9	122	.....
Castore	do	530	364	2	38	328,679
Polluce	do	530	364	2	38	328,679
Tripoli	Steel	848	2,543	8	103	347,000
Gorio	do	842	2,620	8	103	341,100
Monzambano	do	870	1,953	8	103	341,100
Montebello	do	814	2,776	8	103	367,700
Confienza	do	768	1,887	8	103	296,000
Partenope	do	834	4,157	8	103	342,575
Minerva	do	846	4,000	8	103	351,600
Aretusa	do	846	4,000	8	103	351,600
Urania	do	846	4,000	8	103	351,839
Euridice	do	846	4,000	8	103	351,839
Gride	do	846	4,000	8	103	351,839
Tersicore	do	846	4,000	8	103	.....
Clio	do	846	4,000	8	103	351,839

RECAPITULATION.

Description.	Number of ships.	Displacement.	Horse-power.	Staff.	Crew.
<i>Tons.</i>					
Men of war:					
First class	15	146,000	147,482	428	7,766
Second class	23	60,625	143,618	288	5,165
Third class	34	27,924	65,729	241	3,172
Freight or subsidiary ships:					
First class	5	22,473	15,577	66	916
Second class	7	8,568	5,391	43	448
Third class	5	2,247	1,311	14	188
School-ships	6	16,268	4,849	98	1,318
Ships for local defense	4	18,864	11,752	28	384
Ships for local use	58	8,533	6,849	39	1,079
Lake gunboats	6	528	390	6	72
Torpedo dispatch boats	7	1,466	14,040	23	213
Torpedo coast boats:					
Second class	21	281	4,050	21	189
First class	38	1,496	16,800	38	380
Torpedo seagoing boats	37	6,997	89,600	261	1,230
Steam torpedo launches	14	94	1,990	14	126
Total	329	331,864	529,428	1,608	23,648

Freight or subsidiary ships.

Name of vessel.	Hull.	Displacement.	Horse-power.	Staff.	Crew.	Cost.
First class:		<i>Tons.</i>				
Trinacria .....	.....	9,207	2,500	18	254	\$783,300
Città di Napoli	Wood	2,859	1,719	15	205	485,000
Città di Genova	do	2,434	1,858	15	205	385,000
Volta	Steel	2,240	2,500	9	113	231,000
Eridano	Iron	4,383	1,000	9	139	105,000
Second class:						
Europa	do	1,100	523	9	87	156,000
Conte Cavour	do	1,900	678	9	112	168,000
Washington	do	1,058	340	15	185	161,000
Città di Milano	do	2,123	900	6	68	.....
Gaugliano	Steel	935	550	4	46	133,000
Broole .....	.....	770	1,200	.....	.....	133,556
Atlante .....	.....	776	1,200	.....	.....	133,556
School ships:						
Vittorio Emanuele	Wood	2,123	1,478	19	382	610,300
Maria Adelaide	do	2,484	1,488	25	238	812,500
Venezia	do	5,814	.....	22	271	919,500
Vettor Pisani	do	1,950	952	16	210	509,000
Caracciolo	do	1,661	936	16	210	394,000
Capraia	do	236	.....	.....	7	5,404

ITALIAN MERCHANT MARINE.

Description.	1892.		1890.		1888.		1886.	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Sailing vessels:								
1 to 50 tons	223	4,105	202	2,549	158	2,721	153	3,183
51 to 100 tons	18	1,517	12	990	15	1,166	26	1,943
101 to 500 tons	12	2,019	17	2,195	1	115	18	2,744
501 to 1,000 tons	2	1,344	3	2,133	.....	.....	2	1,497
Upward of 1,000 tons	5	5,785	9	12,219	.....	.....	3	2,648
Steamships:								
1 to 100 tons	5	48	.....	.....	6	124	3	47
101 to 400 tons	1	103	.....	.....	2	802	2	370
401 to 1,000 tons .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	418	1	457
1,001 to 2,000 tons	2	2,487	3	2,761	2	2,515	4	6,140
Upward of 2,000 tons	1	2,195	.....	.....	1	2,208	.....	.....

NAVIGATION.

Entrances and clearances at Italian ports in 1893.

Classification.	Entered.		Cleared.	
International trade.	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Sailing vessels:				
Italian	19,019	1,583,198	9,401	799,659
Foreign	1,199	145,479	639	105,431
Steamers:				
Italian	12,868	12,300,729	6,168	6,191,103
Foreign	4,353	4,631,678	3,138	3,094,392
Total	36,924	18,721,064	19,346	10,190,644
Coasting trade.				
Sailing vessels:				
Italian	155,998	5,186,078	77,570	2,557,701
Foreign	126	28,660	179	24,861
Steamers:				
Italian	53,619	27,210,215	26,756	12,748,567
Foreign	2,181	1,805,892	2,134	1,837,677
Total	211,919	34,430,845	106,639	18,168,806

Navigation, by flag, in 1892.

Flag.	Number.	Tons.
British	10, 393	2, 889, 390
French	9	1, 894
German	565	475, 278
Austrian	728	375, 038
Greek	526	191, 914
American	9	8, 499
All other foreign	1, 408	606, 656
Total	12, 428	4, 538, 678

Navigation with the United States in 1892.

Flag.	Arrivals from the United States.			Departures for the United States.		
	Num-ber.	Tons.	Cargo.	Num-ber.	Tons.	Cargo.
WITH CARGO.						
Italian	39	51, 949	51, 671	27	38, 675	16, 877
American	1			7	8, 831	17, 126
Austrian	1	772	1, 669			
Greek	3	4, 208	8, 514			
French	13	26, 579	2, 560	28	58, 746	18, 177
German	22	61, 053	28, 153	17	50, 873	9, 320
English	142	178, 310	230, 327	258	441, 625	197, 058
All other	14	27, 663	17, 856	3	2, 100	2, 702
Total	234	349, 594	340, 750	340	600, 850	261, 280
IN BALLAST.						
Italian	2	2, 040				
German	1	4, 012		34		
English	3	8, 864		1	50, 865	
All other				5	6, 088	
Total	6	9, 906		40	56, 953	

Number of men employed in the Italian merchant marine in 1892.

Description.	Number.
Captains, masters, clerks, etc	17, 225
Pilots	257
Sailors and cabin boys	89, 207
Deep-sea fishermen	7, 081
Coast fishermen	57, 878
Boatmen and captains for local traffic	17, 616
Engineers, naval constructors, calkers, and workmen on iron ship building	20, 565
Machinists and firemen	8, 477
Total	218, 106

Shipwrecks in 1892.

Description.	Number.	Tons.
Wrecked in Italian waters:		
Italian vessels	96	14, 566
Foreign vessels	27	14, 712
Total in Italian waters	123	29, 278
Italian vessels wrecked in foreign waters	79	50, 875

NAVIGATION PRIZES.

During the year 1891, 254 sailing vessels competed for prizes in navigation. Of this number, 48 received no prize, 65 received a prize for single voyages, 83 received prizes for two voyages, 44 for three voyages, 11 for four voyages, and 3 for five voyages. These vessels made in 1891 422 voyages, carried 340,352 tons of merchandise, ran 2,657,246 miles, and gained \$254,602.

Navigation prizes to steamers in 1891.

From—	To—	Number of voyages.	Merchandise.	Passengers.	Distances.	Prizes.
			<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>	
North America	Europe	21	49,867	1,171	82,384	\$14,921
South America	do	29	24,292	17,062	170,024	40,990
Europe	North America	20	17,091	8,322	79,207	15,094
Do	South America	30	27,313	35,684	179,159	45,525
Do	Asia	7	15,990	287	46,230	13,521
Asia	Europe	5	21,202	184	31,012	9,309
Oceania	do	1	3,200	.....	9,462	2,626
Total		113	158,955	62,710	597,468	141,992

FISHERIES.

The following table gives the number and tonnage of boats used in fishing proper, and in sponge fishing and coral gathering, on December 31, 1892:

Description.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.
Fisheries proper	20,382	54,435
Fishing for sponges	68	1,115
Coral gathering	79	313
Total	20,529	55,863

ALCOHOLISM.

The death rate for alcoholism amounted to 14, 15, and 16 per 1,000,000 of population in 1889, 1890, and 1891, respectively.

MINES AND MINING IN 1891.

Description.	Number of mines.	Number of miners.	Ore extracted.	
			Quantity.	Value.
			<i>Tons.</i>	
Iron	43	2,269	216,486	\$534,067
Manganese	5	127	2,429	12,466
Copper	28	2,050	53,059	546,061
Lead	114	10,562	30,233	1,154,956
Zinc			120,685	2,455,076
Silver			2,006	380,862
Gold	20	440	7,729	90,010
Antimony	27	357	782	62,361
Quicksilver	11	574	330	343,926
Iron pyrites	4	458	19,808	52,223
Coal, lignite, etc.	39	2,366	289,286	425,729
Sulphur	611	35,813	395,528	8,593,413
Rock salt	18	367	31,285	73,233
Salts of springs	2	139	9,258	51,520
Asphaltum and bitumen ..	10	719	28,180	131,627
Petroleum	10	251	1,155	67,183
Mineral water	1	7	3,586	5,468
Alum	1	75	4,000	3,705
Boracic acid	11	524	3,831	429,212
Graphite	12	67	2,415	6,362
Total	977	58,453	1,222,131	15,418,900
Total in 1889	726	48,981	1,222,187	10,335,971

SPIRIT AND BEER PRODUCTION IN 1891 AND 1892.

Year.	Production.	Importation.	Exportation.
	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
Spirits:			
1891	5,337,604	578,556	168,141
1892	6,011,887	383,750	414,559
Beer:			
1891	4,168,296	2,494,298	43,296
1892	2,800,960	1,813,310	44,068

ITALIAN HARVEST.

Production of beans, pease, and lentils.

Year.	Hectoliters.
1893	1,347,803
1892	1,344,534
1891	1,516,541
1890	1,513,006
1889	1,606,687

Hectoliter=2.83 bushels.

Production and sale of chestnuts from 1889 to 1893.

Year.	Area of cultivation.	Production.		Importation.	Exportation.
		Mean per hectare.	Total.		
	<i>Hectares.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>
1889			2,615,629	3,020	102,460
1890	409,845	7.38	3,026,503	3,210	90,620
1891	412,565	6.33	2,613,083	4,900	139,610
1892	412,325	7.96	3,278,899	6,400	132,750
1893	412,410	6.42	2,646,532	6,000	123,930

Hectare=2.47 acres; quintal=220 pounds.

Production, sale, and consumption of flax from 1889 to 1893.

Year.	Area of cultivation.	Production.	Importation.	Exportation.	Home consumption.
	<i>Hectares.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>
1889	55,271	135,734	292	233	125,768
1890	55,271	209,221	252	508	268,904
1891	52,098	187,452	311	440	187,323
1892	51,858	196,983	1,003	187	197,799
1893	51,902	198,655	1,019	1,953	197,721

Production, sale, and consumption of wine from 1889 to 1893.

Year.	Area of vine cultivation.	Hectoliters of 26½ gallons.			
		Annual production.		Importation in barrels and in bottles.	Exportation in barrels and in bottles.
		Mean per hectare.	Total.		
	<i>Hectares.</i>				
1889			21,757,139	15,747	1,438,568
1890	3,430,362	8.59	29,456,809	16,705	935,778
1891	3,443,713	10.74	36,992,135	10,729	1,179,192
1892	3,466,447	9.80	33,971,768	9,800	2,449,120
1893	3,434,760	9.36	32,163,523	24,397	2,362,703
					Home consumption.
					20,334,318
					28,537,796
					35,823,672
					31,533,149
					29,825,217

WILLIAM S. JONES,
Consul-General.

ROME, November 2, 1894.

ITALY, 1894 AND 1895.

MINES.

Statistics for 1894, recently published, emphasize the steady falling off since 1891 in the value of the products of the mines. Between 1891 and 1894, this falling off amounts to \$5,364,000, equal to 35 per cent. The decrease is almost exclusively due to the marked reduction in the selling price of brimstone and of the principal metals, such as zinc, lead, and silver, while the output has been only slightly smaller than in previous years.

On the other hand, there has been a noticeable reduction in the number of laborers—from 56,314, in 1893, the number fell to 51,997. This reduction occurred principally in Sicily, where, on account of the low wages paid, resulting from the unsatisfactory condition of the brimstone trade, it became necessary to reduce the number of laborers, who were obliged to work an additional number of hours in order to earn a bare living.

The total production of brimstone in 1894 was 405,781 tons, a falling off of 11,890 tons as compared to the year 1893. This reduction occurred in the Sicilian and Neapolitan mines, while the production in the Bologna district remained stationary. The mean price per ton, which was \$13.68 in 1893, fell in 1894 to \$12, hence the value of the brimstone produced was \$4,876,115, a falling off of \$839,302 as compared to the year 1893.

The production of copper fell from 96,299 tons to 92,866 tons, valued at \$429,632; 15,022 tons of mercury were produced, worth \$196,317, a decrease of 4,428 tons, valued at \$17,004.

The total production of the other minerals—gold, antimony, manganese, pyrites, graphite, asphaltum, bitumen, petroleum, alum, boric acid, rock salt, and mineral waters—amounted altogether to 158,841 tons, valued at \$1,092,588, an increase of 34,748 tons on the year 1893. The small amount of gold (7,748 tons) was produced in the mines of Pesta-rena, worked by an English company.

For the first time, Italian mining statistics make mention of idrocarburated gas, originating in the mines of Miam, of which 12,000 cubic meters were utilized in burning lime.

The total production of marble in 1894 was 197,152 tons, a decrease of 8,701 as compared with 1893. Three-fourths of this amount were exported to the United States, England, France, and Germany. For the past few years there has been a noticeable decrease in the amount of marble consumed.

Italian mines and their products in 1895.

Mines.	Ore extracted.	Value.	Mines.	Ore extracted.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>			<i>Tons.</i>	
Iron.....	187,728	\$408,207	Iron pyrites.....	22,638	\$57,200
Manganese.....	760	4,535	Coal, lignite, etc.....	271,295	\$80,533
Ferro-manganese.....	5,810	8,970	Sulphur.....	405,781	4,876,715
Copper.....	92,866	44,032	Rock salt.....	19,467	54,979
Zinc.....	181,777	1,775,257	Salt, from springs.....	11,526	55,835
Lead.....	29,622	731,877	Asphaltum, bitumen, etc.....	60,493	270,854
Silver.....	1,108	163,513	Petroleum.....	2,853	163,521
Gold.....	7,748	127,134	Alum.....	6,000	4,632
Antimony.....	1,504	43,481	Graphite.....	1,575	2,316
Quicksilver.....	15,022	196,327	Boric acid.....	2,746	227,890

Foreign commerce of Italy for the first nine months of the year 1895, as compared with the same period of 1894.

Articles.	1895.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with 1894.
Imports:	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
Spirits, wine, and oils.....	21,574,873	— 324,538
Groceries, spices, and tobacco.....	49,229,462	— 558,403
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery.....	40,482,524	+ 5,107,549
Dyes, dyestuffs, and articles for tanning.....	21,844,284	+ 3,878,845
Hemp, flax, jute, etc.....	19,209,788	+ 5,080,823
Cotton.....	108,751,740	— 5,301,510
Wool and hair.....	80,331,290	+10,321,007
Silk.....	93,587,439	+80,981,317
Wood and straw.....	31,617,133	+ 2,015,020
Books and paper.....	8,761,603	+ 355,876
Skins, hides, and furs.....	31,818,476	— 4,707,896
Minerals and metals.....	101,517,902	+10,986,902
Stone, earth, pottery, and glass.....	92,414,181	— 7,022,504
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere included.....	103,037,241	+31,822,024
Animals, and animal products not elsewhere included.....	66,305,328	+ 9,898,874
Miscellaneous.....	11,136,321	+ 1,110,347
Total.....	861,700,184	+93,609,742
Silver and gold.....	5,469,200	—83,774,100
Grand total.....	867,169,384	+ 9,836,642
Exports:		
Spirits, wine, and oils.....	74,882,354	—19,149,887
Groceries, spices, and tobacco.....	4,580,709	+ 997,172
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery.....	27,103,650	+ 91,066
Dyes, dyestuffs, and articles for tanning.....	11,140,878	+ 2,061,985
Hemp, flax, jute, etc.....	40,257,384	+ 5,939,743
Cotton.....	18,808,778	— 5,663,086
Wool and hair.....	10,239,185	+ 336,515
Silk.....	241,618,928	+10,618,292
Wood and straw.....	29,074,610	+ 1,476,352
Books and paper.....	5,735,042	+ 292,742
Skins, hides, and furs.....	20,530,726	+ 3,975,000
Minerals and metals.....	19,907,346	—13,224,912
Stone, earth, pottery, and glass.....	37,375,176	+ 962,269
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere included.....	67,637,745	—11,676,871
Animals, and animal products not elsewhere included.....	100,516,107	— 8,402,410
Miscellaneous.....	12,486,794	+ 851,371
Total.....	721,390,362	—30,483,661
Silver and gold.....	13,575,300	— 6,879,000
Grand total.....	734,965,662	—37,362,661

Customs dues collected in Italy during the first nine months of the year 1895, as compared with the corresponding period of 1894.

Customs dues collected.	1895.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with 1894.
	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
Duty on importation.....	164,764,679	+20,237,201
Duty on exportation.....	3,405,219	+ 64,645
Duty on manufacture.....	1,923,678	+ 239,707
Stamp dues.....	716,753	— 56,749
Maritime dues.....	4,370,678	+ 145,456
Different sources.....	623,960	+ 94,743
Total.....	175,804,967	+20,725,003

Foreign commerce of Italy for the eight months ended August 31, 1894 and 1895.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.
	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
Spirits, wine, and oils.....	18,997,071	18,961,975	67,661,247	85,439,549
Groceries, spices, and tobacco.....	42,581,986	45,503,692	3,785,007	2,876,689
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery.....	38,473,096	32,324,023	24,119,625	24,786,025
Dyes, dyestuffs, and articles for tanning.....	19,755,775	16,045,323	9,479,557	7,592,591
Hemp, flax, jute, etc.....	17,544,659	12,930,257	36,251,274	29,648,077
Cotton.....	102,562,242	106,532,185	15,966,788	22,158,077
Wool and hair.....	52,631,907	42,653,887	8,897,675	8,781,070
Silk.....	76,472,975	54,476,526	207,069,895	190,566,276
Wood and straw.....	28,041,995	26,009,739	25,797,799	24,828,017
Books and paper.....	7,813,084	7,595,569	5,029,255	4,780,313
Skins, hides, and furs.....	29,414,122	32,925,877	18,447,335	15,161,449
Minerals and metals.....	90,247,680	79,509,170	17,585,070	30,445,574
Stone, earth, pottery, and glass.....	79,911,147	89,553,642	33,807,964	32,524,040
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere included.....	91,097,342	63,519,452	58,762,537	69,184,882
Animals and animal products not elsewhere included.....	56,148,838	47,330,168	88,608,080	96,668,858
Miscellaneous.....	9,914,298	9,119,423	11,101,280	10,048,752
Total.....	761,608,217	684,096,908	632,870,388	664,490,199
Silver and gold.....	4,572,100	76,431,900	11,778,700	18,744,300
Grand total.....	766,180,317	761,428,708	644,144,088	683,234,499

WALLACE S. JONES,
Consul-General.

ROME, November 8, 1895.

DECLARED EXPORTS, 1894.

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Italy during the year ended June 30, 1894.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
ANCONA.					
Asphalt and bitumen	\$2,621.62		\$570.74	\$725.68	\$3,918.04
Goatskins			7,760.64		7,760.64
Hats, straw		\$1,239.06	699.63		1,938.69
Silk, raw	10,876.09	15,591.46	14,100.28	4,159.51	44,727.34
Tartar			4,615.23	2,328.93	6,944.16
Wines	77.11				77.11
Total	13,574.82	16,830.52	27,746.52	7,214.12	65,365.98
BOLOGNA.					
Bees	15.44		3.86	127.38	146.68
Hemp	24,690.70	23,190.31	9,819.92	57,826.17	115,537.10
Medicines		751.54		236.62	988.16
Rush baskets	277.92	458.22	771.17	144.94	1,652.95
Sausages	480.14	2,139.39	891.72	306.19	3,817.44
Straw braids	8,749.83	9,318.07	4,203.40	2,104.66	24,375.96
Straw hats	2,812.54	2,224.13	7,591.49	3,551.49	16,179.65
Sundries		165.98			165.98
Wine		129.12			129.12
Total	37,026.57	38,377.46	23,281.56	64,297.45	162,983.04
CALAMATA.					
Currents			5,215.40		5,215.40

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Italy during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
CAGLIARI.					
Marine salt.....				\$906. 01	\$906. 01
CARRARA.					
Marble:					
Blocks.....	\$96, 159. 48	\$114, 579. 80	\$96, 250. 33	122, 114. 70	419, 104. 31
Worked.....	599. 85	1, 529. 11	1, 157. 92	105. 45	3, 392. 33
Statuary.....	16, 962. 07	11, 600. 00	6, 130. 00	12, 847. 42	47, 539. 50
Slabs.....	32, 124. 95	15, 229. 69	11, 963. 85	18, 520. 08	77, 838. 57
Tiles.....		191. 18	108. 15		297. 33
Chippings.....	6, 621. 30	1, 773. 72	314. 60	228. 50	8, 938. 12
Pumice stone.....	4, 180. 40	2, 207. 90		1, 066. 36	8, 054. 66
Plaster, casts.....				234. 10	234. 10
Wine.....				92. 64	92. 64
Total.....	156, 648. 05	147, 111. 40	105, 922. 85	155, 809. 26	565, 491. 56
CATANIA.					
Almonds.....	2, 489. 42	6, 807. 11	7, 372. 33	6, 344. 65	22, 813. 51
Asphalt.....			29, 678. 87		29, 678. 87
Brimstone.....	19, 762. 70	88, 423. 78	97, 001. 16	5, 335. 89	160, 523. 53
Canary seed.....		332. 20	3, 155. 84	3, 221. 91	6, 709. 95
Essences.....			161. 15		161. 15
Filberts.....		20, 530. 83	2, 740. 60	1, 683. 15	24, 954. 58
Groceries.....		177. 36		1, 005. 50	1, 182. 86
Hair.....			535. 94		535. 94
Lemons.....	16, 951. 03	44, 963. 75	89, 705. 52	41, 332. 56	192, 952. 86
Licorice paste.....			2, 495. 06	2, 096. 49	5, 191. 55
Mustard seed.....				800. 92	800. 92
Oranges.....		454. 98	57, 227. 22	47, 349. 51	105, 031. 71
Pistachio nuts.....			654. 71	4, 121. 80	4, 776. 51
Sulphur.....			2, 203. 85		2, 203. 85
Terra-cotta statuettes.....		152. 32			152. 32
Wine.....			1, 583. 47		1, 583. 47
Wine lees.....		2, 269. 16		1, 792. 82	4, 061. 98
Total.....	39, 203. 15	114, 111. 49	294, 515. 72	115, 685. 20	563, 515. 56
CIVITA VICOVIA.					
Sheep cheese.....	34, 724. 16	15, 503. 00	6, 200. 97	13, 984. 01	70, 412. 14
FLORENCE.					
Alabaster statuary and ornaments.....	26, 191. 43	10, 175. 60	3, 442. 02	5, 018. 20	44, 827. 25
Books and photographs.....	525. 16	1, 415. 20	221. 00		2, 161. 36
Bronze manufactures.....			122. 89	540. 00	732. 89
China, porcelain, and earthen ware.....	2, 550. 82	1, 012. 00	525. 26	4, 429. 80	8, 517. 88
Household goods.....	13, 061. 05	2, 464. 20	6, 652. 23	4, 822. 24	26, 999. 72
Marble statuary and sculpture.....	20, 205. 36	9, 600. 00	3, 420. 00	7, 389. 95	45, 615. 31
Mosaic slabs and ornaments.....				640. 00	640. 00
Pictures and frames.....	10, 518. 45	5, 018. 40	3, 989. 30	11, 632. 40	31, 158. 55
Silverware and jewelry.....	8, 328. 47	2, 000. 40	9, 273. 40	2, 405. 00	22, 007. 27
Skins.....		7, 877. 20	1, 073. 60		8, 950. 80
Soap.....			577. 43	638. 20	1, 215. 63
Straw braids.....	71, 141. 16	89, 412. 18	26, 146. 37	48, 889. 20	235, 588. 91
Straw hats.....	58, 367. 07	122, 509. 14	281, 438. 83	79, 434. 60	541, 749. 64
Sundries.....	318. 64	86. 00			404. 64
Wine and liquors.....	6, 746. 75	11, 577. 80	4, 717. 60	4, 668. 80	27, 710. 95
Total.....	217, 954. 36	263, 148. 12	346, 560. 93	170, 508. 39	998, 280. 80
GENOA.					
Alabaster works.....		355. 48	226. 67		582. 15
Beeswax.....	644. 77				644. 77
Books, printed.....		90. 75			90. 75
Bowels, salted.....		15. 55		194. 98	210. 53
Cheese.....	10, 986. 30	83, 164. 80	13, 793. 31	14, 269. 58	72, 213. 99
Chestnuts.....	19. 80	18, 086. 05	10. 27		18, 115. 62
Cloth, woolen.....	1, 824. 11				1, 824. 11
Coffee.....		45, 052. 82	1, 717. 05		46, 769. 87
Coral.....	108. 30				108. 30
Earthenware.....	155. 80		118. 82		274. 62

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Italy during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
GENOA—continued.					
Effects, personal.....			\$828.28		\$828.28
Felt.....	\$233.00				233.00
Fiber.....			357.65		357.65
Filigree, silver.....	1,853.85	\$2,855.35	1,672.58	\$1,610.78	7,992.56
Fish, salted and in oil.....	4,119.40	7,061.90	865.65	1,689.92	13,736.87
Flour.....		8.49			8.49
Fruits:					
Candied.....	1,882.65	3,665.36	596.10	598.50	6,742.61
Dry.....	152.90	276.91	56.76	1,004.33	1,490.90
Furniture.....	2,667.90	279.22	1,696.91	677.41	5,321.44
Garlic.....	189.57				189.57
Gloves.....	3,251.00	416.98	999.55	795.31	5,462.84
Glycerin, crude.....	13,475.96	22,359.12		8,732.42	44,567.50
Granite works.....				4,247.10	4,247.10
Gum arabic.....	279.90	311.60	732.50	370.08	1,694.08
Hams.....		130.50			130.50
Hardware.....		34.80			34.80
Herbs, medicinal.....			382.35		382.35
Instruments, musical.....		330.11		305.80	635.91
Jewelry.....				622.01	622.01
Laces.....			235.52		235.52
Lemons.....	4,778.55		1,825.20	2,690.52	9,294.27
Lentils.....			7.35		7.35
Linen goods.....		451.73			451.73
Liquors.....	390.90	584.96	683.20	639.92	2,298.98
Macaroni.....	9,782.10	13,694.00	7,780.70	3,587.43	34,844.23
Machinery.....	200.40				200.40
Marble works.....	775.10	274.90	118.97		1,168.97
Matches.....				23.17	23.17
Meat, salted.....	149.57				149.57
Medicinals.....	1,271.56	377.35	191.60	309.46	2,149.97
Mushrooms.....	1,009.61	4,665.24	1,286.05	78.80	7,039.70
Oil, olive.....	86,205.85	56,310.68	65,262.10	70,771.78	228,550.41
Palma, green.....	144.80				144.80
Paper.....		1,027.41			1,027.41
Pease.....			241.24		241.24
Pictures.....		656.08		99.51	755.59
Pipes, clay.....	26.35	28.66			55.01
Preserves.....	18.70	772.30			791.00
Rice.....	3,869.81	3,485.96	4,588.45	4,142.55	16,086.77
Roots.....			476.55		476.55
Saffron.....				459.94	459.94
Sausages.....	751.45	430.97	678.45	550.12	2,410.99
Seeds.....			1,850.96		1,850.96
Semoule.....			690.15	808.71	1,498.86
Sheep pelts.....		1,003.86			1,003.86
Silk, raw.....	45,074.40		20,486.75	7,689.67	73,250.82
Skins, goat.....		4,740.72	10,242.65	2,876.15	23,859.52
Soap.....	294.61	876.95	80.70	1,099.20	2,351.46
Stones, building.....	1,008.15	132.58	207.22	354.80	1,702.75
Straw goods.....		7,005.01	4,698.85	2,837.85	14,541.71
Strings, musical.....		314.67			314.67
Sweets.....		539.35			539.35
Talo.....	1,244.65	517.95			1,762.60
Tomatoes.....	70.30	114.10	217.18	431.20	832.78
Tow.....	848.10			664.95	1,513.05
Towels.....				1,056.82	1,056.82
Velvet.....			95.05	106.17	201.22
Vinegar.....	19.30				19.30
Waste, cotton, and baggings.....	88,535.16	86,662.00	95,237.70	52,403.67	322,838.53
Wine.....	9,242.15	10,097.30	3,539.00	3,482.73	26,361.18
Miscellaneous.....	773.01	1,754.16	338.10	996.76	3,862.03
Total.....	247,829.29	831,018.58	251,114.14	193,280.10	1,523,237.11
LEGHORN.					
Alabaster works.....	2,296.61	2,882.18	5,802.04	1,741.47	12,722.30
Argols.....	39,367.43	27,090.38	17,674.28	50,085.89	134,217.98
Antimony.....				705.89	705.89
Anchovies.....	783.29	34.71		179.77	997.77
Boracic acid.....	2,681.80		5,129.28	2,576.56	10,387.64
Beeswax.....	902.39	1,856.56	2,904.22	935.83	6,659.00
Beans.....				4,501.55	4,501.55
Brierwood.....	8,001.43	1,936.46	5,412.52	11,733.35	27,083.76
Citron:					
Candied.....	14,650.53	16,810.94	1,528.43	4,581.94	37,571.84
In brine.....			8,012.07	10,347.39	18,359.46

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Italy during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
LEGHORN—continued.					
Cheese	\$0,598.08	\$1,515.89	\$2,467.52	\$2,298.24	\$15,879.68
Fruits, dry	8,736.97	1,317.83	2,335.22	2,293.88	14,683.90
Fine arts				583.92	583.92
Gentian root	241.04				241.04
Hemp		1,867.86	3,579.20	16,761.01	22,208.07
Herbs, dry	429.90	374.23			804.13
Iron ore	14,014.84				14,014.84
Juniper berries	176.50	1,550.98	2,132.24	1,070.04	4,929.76
Macaroni		77.10			77.10
Medicines				391.02	391.02
Marble:					
Blocks	10,442.26	5,205.99	14,575.96	5,591.26	35,815.47
Worked	850.65	9.66		103.85	963.96
Statuary	1,736.42		443.90	2,068.59	4,248.91
Olive oil	52,198.82	44,519.56	81,427.60	103,685.56	281,831.54
Orris root	325.92	4,407.42	732.72	3,277.94	8,744.00
Pumice stone	5,365.34	5,395.32	2,427.13	3,087.86	16,275.64
Pumice stone bricks	92.83				92.83
Rags	11,135.08	12,779.93	23,525.92	35,057.86	82,498.29
Soap	26,112.85	45,138.58	51,884.01	44,804.74	167,939.68
Soap stock	8,293.76	740.26	21,416.83	17,202.99	47,653.84
Siena earth	832.38	1,582.89	240.95	86.34	2,742.56
Sausages			17.46		17.46
Talc	834.86	435.03		762.94	2,032.83
Umber earth	997.13	719.23	1,470.38	2,036.26	5,223.00
Wine	1,958.55	1,206.89	1,329.15	1,434.06	5,928.65
Miscellaneous	2,220.01	1,762.54	2,312.12	2,077.97	8,372.64
Total	225,277.12	181,218.42	258,841.14	332,064.97	997,401.65
MESSINA.					
Anchovies					94.85
Almonds:					
Sweet					55,988.08
Bitter					298.10
Argols					274,490.65
Anchovies, salted					262.24
Beans					94.57
Cheese					2,480.73
Citron, in brine					1,161.00
Canary seed					730.12
Cattle hair					1,978.06
Essences					264,498.72
Filberts					131,920.69
Figs, dry					7,208.92
Hazelnuts					8,409.20
Lemons					1,657,041.49
In brine					2,838.00
Lemon peels					595.00
Lemon juice, concentrated					11,232.30
Macaroni					463.55
Manna					363.67
Oranges					426,022.11
In brine					787.72
Orange peels, in brine					2,217.73
Olive oil:					
For machinery use					148,928.05
For salad					702.41
Olives, in brine					381.75
Pumice stone					3,783.04
Pertachis nuts					8,515.80
Silk, raw					22,628.56
Skins, dressed					845.14
Squills					121.35
Tomato paste					1,493.20
Wine					759.09
Wine lees					21,901.26
Wood, briars					1,118.42
Total					3,062,355.47
MILAN.					
Albums	1,108.59				1,108.59
Antiquities		482.50			482.50
Books	7,975.11	1,609.62	615.36		10,200.09
Bronzes	806.87	88.02	239.30		584.19
Butter		504.70			504.70

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Italy during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
MILAN—continued.					
Buttons.....	\$1,384.87	\$1,843.60	\$2,198.27	\$2,006.72	\$6,932.96
Calendars.....		213.17			213.17
Carpet yarn.....		4,300.98			4,300.98
Cheese.....	9,655.25	16,860.26	1,224.78	4,574.12	32,314.41
Combs.....				139.34	139.34
Dog grass.....			486.91		486.91
Dyestuffs.....			188.87	2,333.98	2,522.35
Fruit, preserved.....	637.28				637.28
Furniture.....	1,865.48	2,892.49	2,806.93	318.54	7,383.44
Gloves.....	10,563.88	23,902.82	23,018.42	13,026.08	70,511.20
Hats.....				1,049.73	1,049.73
Hat bands.....	2,259.25	3,606.44	2,113.73	1,214.54	9,283.96
Hemp yarn.....	25,568.78	886.39			26,455.17
Horse hair.....	3,438.07	3,477.17	5,672.51	3,362.35	15,950.10
Household goods.....	2,742.53	824.11			3,566.64
India rubber goods.....	2,846.28	1,053.57	155.94	464.78	4,520.57
Lard.....		306.04			306.04
Leather.....			886.00		886.00
Magnesium.....		114.64			114.64
Medicinal preparations.....	2,411.73	140.34	1,494.75	1,418.32	5,465.14
Mirrors.....		728.82	881.70		1,610.52
Mosaic tiles.....				1,214.37	1,214.37
Mushrooms.....		67.59			67.59
Olive oil.....			155.54		155.54
Paints.....				533.34	533.34
Photograph paper.....			1,096.65		1,096.65
Rice.....	424.60	402.79	396.65	396.64	1,619.68
Salt meat.....		269.04			269.04
Sausages.....	1,384.03	286.43	298.20		1,968.66
Skins.....				164.05	164.05
Silk:					
Manufactured.....	171,098.00	31,006.29	59,397.85	44,849.52	306,351.66
Raw.....	367,852.43	438,761.39	1,509,271.66	1,124,646.01	3,440,531.49
Waste.....	46,802.26	84,899.72	11,251.83	24,471.14	167,424.95
Soap.....			1,004.37	983.01	1,987.38
Statuary.....	974.80		312.66		1,287.46
Sumac.....	889.42				889.42
Wines and liquors.....	4,385.48	8,591.83	7,974.82	3,666.04	24,618.17
Sundries.....	271.36				271.36
Total.....	666,369.85	627,750.76	1,632,146.20	1,230,831.62	4,157,098.43
PALESTINE.					
Almonds.....	3,967.61	27,011.61	16,592.88	21,078.31	69,250.41
Brimstone.....	159,893.60	197,768.15	250,965.78	332,485.38	941,113.00
Canned goods.....		876.04	248.84	802.46	1,727.34
Cheese.....	551.00	3,571.26	2,675.43	3,971.15	10,768.84
Citrate of lime.....	4,852.00	4,893.12	17,082.74	33,626.92	60,454.78
Cosmetics.....		460.30	465.34		925.64
Crude argols.....	3,750.00				3,750.00
Essences.....		734.77	2,498.12	2,396.19	5,619.08
Garlic.....		755.74	17.50		791.84
Lemon oil.....	253.00			4,196.01	4,449.01
Lemons.....	432,473.00	76,766.87	837,558.11	1,210,995.97	2,557,793.95
Macaroni.....	5,778.00	14,063.41	10,937.72	6,201.97	42,981.10
Manna.....	744.00	9,018.42	1,025.52	992.27	11,780.21
Olive oil.....	2,607.00	1,989.54	3,338.37	3,750.49	11,665.40
Olives.....		900.00	980.26		1,880.26
Orange peel.....				301.06	301.06
Oranges.....	800.00	9,829.60	127,046.97	122,504.99	260,181.56
Pistachios.....		2,687.34			2,687.34
Salt.....	15,618.67		30,276.62	15,784.84	61,680.13
Salt fish.....	428.00		115.20		543.20
Snuff.....			1,523.79		1,523.79
Soap stock.....		2,373.34	5,274.02		7,647.96
Sumac.....	13,804.00	52,307.50	89,614.78	51,853.12	207,579.40
Wine.....	745.03	6,785.04	1,689.17	2,508.45	11,727.69
Miscellaneous.....	425.00	2,530.63	2,342.34	1,466.62	6,746.59
Total.....	646,690.00	415,302.68	1,408,270.10	1,815,306.20	4,285,568.98
ROME.					
Antiquities.....	1,211.04	2,847.39	4,416.73	2,837.10	11,312.26
Bronze manufactures of.....	1,673.05	1,804.26	7,510.15	2,921.48	13,908.94
Copper manufactures of.....			73.84		73.84
Drawings.....		183.97			183.97

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Italy during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
ROME—continued.					
Diamonds.....			\$113. 10		\$113. 10
Earth:					
Green.....		\$61. 11			61. 11
Sienna.....	\$813. 09	2, 010. 77	2, 598. 83	\$2, 654. 94	8, 078. 23
Ecclesiastical vestments.....	104. 22			459. 92	564. 14
Furniture and frames.....	99. 81		576. 98	4, 576. 52	5, 253. 31
Jewelry.....		532. 95			532. 95
Marble, manufactures of.....	11, 361. 63	4, 710. 55	2, 435. 38	3, 248. 38	21, 755. 94
Mosaics.....	677. 97	103. 45			781. 42
Musical instruments.....			33. 39		33. 39
Musical strings.....			264. 28	288. 15	552. 43
Paintings.....	6, 588. 66	1, 983. 08	16, 628. 00	6, 272. 21	31, 471. 95
Photographs.....	75. 52	438. 07			513. 59
Plaster casts.....	2, 929. 74	9, 018. 35		1, 106. 47	13, 064. 56
Porcelain.....			111. 94	305. 62	417. 56
Religious devotion, articles of.....	410. 51				410. 51
Silk, manufactures of.....	485. 40				485. 40
Sundries.....			304. 04		304. 04
Terra cotta, manufactures of.....	99. 40	771. 83			876. 23
Wines.....	2, 454. 00	3, 852. 19		1, 023. 66	7, 329. 85
Total.....	28, 984. 64	28, 332. 97	35, 066. 16	25, 694. 45	118, 078. 22
SAN REMO.					
Jewelry, antique style.....			193. 70		193. 70
Oil, olive.....	613. 00		759. 20	493. 03	1, 865. 23
Total.....	613. 00		952. 90	493. 03	2, 058. 93
TURIN.					
Books.....				51. 03	51. 03
Cheese.....	746. 52	3, 682. 39	456. 96		4, 885. 87
Cherries.....		890. 20			890. 20
Chestnuts.....		5, 058. 58			5, 058. 58
Fountains.....				1, 727. 35	1, 727. 35
Gun stocks.....		1, 689. 64			1, 689. 64
Grindstones.....				137. 42	137. 42
Haircloth.....	12, 417. 99	1, 854. 25	5, 280. 67	1, 384. 24	20, 937. 25
Human hair.....	3, 526. 93	2, 023. 95		5, 002. 08	11, 453. 56
Knives.....		129. 80			129. 80
Linen.....			965. 00		965. 00
Metal plates.....				26. 10	26. 10
Mushrooms.....			195. 51		195. 51
Preserved vegetables.....	1, 314. 74				1, 314. 74
Plumbago.....	67. 74				67. 74
Rice.....		723. 67			723. 67
Seed.....		110. 70			110. 70
Silk:					
Manufactured.....	111. 03				111. 03
Raw.....	4, 073. 25	10, 548. 66	33, 443. 21		48, 065. 12
Sienna earth.....		263. 88	78. 53		342. 41
Talc.....	774. 70	624. 58	965. 65	1, 095. 66	3, 480. 59
Tobacco extract.....	164. 19				164. 19
Toilet (articles of).....			386. 00		386. 00
Vermuth.....	37, 656. 25	46, 658. 32	29, 088. 66	41, 996. 21	155, 399. 44
Wax matches.....	750. 61	193. 00		444. 68	1, 388. 29
Wines.....	553. 60	128. 05	539. 53		1, 629. 76
Woolen manufactures.....	1, 310. 67	6, 015. 05	159. 28		7, 485. 00
Total.....					268, 826. 09
VENICE.					
Antiquities.....	220. 98	2, 236. 87		806. 35	3, 264. 20
Books.....	695. 40	5, 294. 55	378. 20	310. 30	6, 678. 45
Bronze, manufactures of.....				202. 65	202. 65
Canvas.....	259. 39				259. 39
Chemical preparations.....	1, 008. 60				1, 003. 60
Furniture, wooden and carved wood.....	11, 243. 97	3, 978. 85	2, 161. 05	1, 859. 20	19, 243. 07
Glass, manufactures of.....	16, 527. 25	2, 758. 02	1, 030. 73	1, 916. 27	22, 232. 27
Hemp.....		17, 150. 32	12, 698. 84	24, 834. 48	54, 683. 54
Lace and embroideries.....	2, 478. 09		105. 49		3, 529. 58
Majolica, manufactures of.....	148. 09	211. 82			359. 91
Marble, statuary and carved.....	357. 05			400. 00	757. 05

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Italy during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
VENICE—continued.					
Matches	\$1,000.28	\$637.85		\$1,424.80	\$3,112.93
Paintings	3,500.12	965.00			4,465.12
Photographs	250.90				250.90
Shell work			\$256.40		256.40
Straw plaits	843.41	7,728.25	25,848.50		34,418.66
Strings for musical instru- ments		181.61	163.83		347.44
Sundries	1,128.05	1,120.97	748.75	1,549.10	4,546.87
Total	39,656.58	42,312.61	44,339.79	33,303.15	159,612.13

DECLARED EXPORTS, 1895.

Value of declared exports from Italy to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
CARRARA.					
Marble:					
Blocks	\$105,288.94	\$125,432.70	\$102,191.64	\$109,516.45	\$442,429.73
Worked	2,332.03	3,045.35	1,734.84	1,980.05	9,092.27
Statuary	9,678.74	23,878.70	9,452.97	10,933.70	53,944.11
Slabs	20,313.81	22,001.23	34,032.92	41,785.58	118,133.54
Tiles	307.58	781.16	434.25	.....	1,523.09
Chips	2,506.05	927.96	376.91	1,764.88	5,575.80
Liquors .....	.....	23.82	.....	.....	23.82
Pumice stone	1,551.56	372.79	4,067.28	3,904.10	9,895.73
Miscellaneous	1,519.71	.....	1,512.52	.....	3,032.23
Total	143,498.42	176,463.81	153,803.33	169,884.76	643,650.32
CATANIA.					
Almonds	10,062.54	19,995.87	9,515.34	2,953.07	42,526.82
Asphalt	11,862.49	1,075.29	.....	9,549.08	22,486.86
Beans .....	.....	58.69	.....	.....	58.69
Brimstone	10,492.25	38,127.60	44,412.94	25,072.35	118,105.14
Canary seed	4,807.34	732.51	348.84	1,094.86	7,083.55
Chestnuts .....	.....	349.60	.....	.....	349.60
Cheese .....	.....	58.35	.....	108.71	167.06
Filberts	4,998.70	1,918.57	4,642.08	2,105.50	13,658.91
Hair, cattle, limed .....	.....	.....	339.30	.....	339.30
Lemons:					
Fresh	33,385.74	46,542.16	37,313.95	57,180.69	174,422.54
In brine .....	.....	.....	7,178.25	.....	7,178.25
Licorice paste	290.53	498.41	809.95	2,430.85	4,029.74
Musical instruments (mandolins and guitars) .....	.....	.....	23.35	.....	23.35
Olives in salt .....	.....	67.33	.....	5.55	72.88
Oliveoil .....	.....	.....	.....	161.49	161.49
Oranges .....	.....	369.67	122,813.26	31,182.10	154,365.03
Peas, dried "chick" .....	.....	15.62	.....	.....	15.62
Sulphur:					
Flowers of .....	.....	5,797.69	957.60	2,821.10	9,576.39
Ground, crude .....	.....	.....	.....	1,578.00	1,578.00
Terra cotta (statuettes) .....	.....	.....	31.10	.....	31.10
Tobacco, snuff .....	.....	.....	25.73	.....	25.63
Tomato paste .....	.....	707.73	.....	.....	707.73
Vegetables, in salt .....	.....	.....	.....	9.17	9.17
Vinegar .....	.....	16.16	.....	.....	16.16
Wine .....	.....	.....	148.66	.....	148.66
Wine lees .....	.....	1,651.38	6,974.44	5,523.70	14,149.52
Total	75,994.65	117,982.63	235,534.69	141,776.23	571,288.19
FLORENCE.					
Alabaster, manufactured	5,503.21	7,548.50	3,426.20	6,919.20	23,397.11
Antiquities	3,765.16	6,647.45	1,480.60	6,554.00	18,397.21

Value of declared exports from Italy to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
FLORENCE—continued.					
Art paintings	\$9, 111. 08	\$16, 017. 60	\$8, 480. 20	\$15, 929. 09	\$49, 537. 07
Bees	63. 89			115. 80	179. 49
Books	390. 45	1, 686. 28		1, 249. 40	3, 326. 13
Bronzes	217. 10	1, 513. 91	107. 00	821. 60	2, 659. 61
Copper ware	30. 23		501. 00	327. 10	858. 33
Earthenware	1, 865. 24	1, 764. 20	416. 40	710. 40	4, 756. 24
Furniture	4, 080. 60	2, 596. 37		2, 988. 65	9, 664. 62
Glassware	279. 22		32. 80	53. 80	365. 82
Hair, cattle	430. 63				430. 63
Hemp	40, 887. 30	51, 411. 65	100, 781. 09	42, 535. 45	235, 616. 09
Household effects	1, 546. 25	3, 073. 10	1, 562. 21	7, 151. 00	13, 332. 56
Ironware		567. 60	111. 00	243. 20	921. 80
Jewelry	583. 60	1, 557. 93		257. 05	2, 398. 58
Majolica	192. 10	511. 50		355. 18	1, 058. 78
Marble statuary	7, 280. 30	18, 726. 40	9, 887. 60	15, 394. 40	51, 288. 70
Medicines				284. 40	284. 40
Mosaics	818. 41	642. 25	1, 057. 00	1, 799. 20	4, 316. 86
Olive oil	110. 13	511. 50	656. 00	238. 20	1, 515. 83
Orris root	385. 85	1, 313. 90			1, 698. 75
Photographs	62. 15			370. 00	432. 15
Plaster casts	47. 80			31. 20	79. 00
Porcelain	1, 039. 73	737. 70		202. 63	1, 980. 06
Rush baskets		635. 10	758. 37	144. 89	1, 538. 36
Sausages	516. 57		243. 99	281. 67	1, 042. 23
Seeds	1, 155. 97	761. 89	3, 170. 70	3, 248. 95	8, 337. 51
Shellwork	18. 96				18. 96
Silverware		1, 064. 50		1, 403. 75	2, 468. 25
Skins		6, 430. 90		5, 465. 00	11, 895. 90
Soap	540. 00	654. 20	649. 00		1, 843. 20
Straw braids	30, 421. 68	153, 560. 46	167, 078. 03	28, 705. 22	379, 765. 39
Straw hats	86, 690. 00	274, 499. 84	349, 525. 30	115, 542. 13	826, 247. 27
Straw, unclassified	3, 295. 85	17, 809. 12	13, 084. 10	3, 074. 10	37, 263. 17
Terra cotta		3, 989. 70		532. 40	4, 522. 10
Wine	3, 721. 32	6, 803. 60	2, 268. 20	5, 356. 55	18, 149. 67
Total	205, 040. 33	583, 035. 46	605, 227. 39	268, 285. 61	1, 721, 588. 7
GENOA.					
Alabaster		193. 57			193. 57
Anchovies		4, 383. 65	1, 250. 69	1, 125. 80	6, 710. 14
Artichokes		89. 57			89. 57
Beans		253. 64			253. 64
Beeswax		1, 040. 80			1, 040. 80
Brandy			108. 84		108. 84
Buttons		128. 96			128. 96
Castor oil	253. 43	1, 245. 25		122. 20	1, 620. 88
Cheese	17, 108. 07	42, 846. 45	9, 253. 08	17, 111. 80	86, 319. 40
Chestnuts		15, 146. 80	79. 05		15, 225. 85
Chick peas		997. 70	2. 89		1, 000. 59
Citron in brine		289. 28			289. 28
Cloth, linen			196. 21		196. 21
Corks			206. 71	614. 28	820. 99
Earthenware		177. 60	149. 40	264. 79	591. 69
Fiber		1, 509. 35			1, 509. 35
Figs		905. 30			905. 30
Fillgree	1, 203. 09	3, 725. 25	648. 04	201. 93	5, 778. 31
Fish in oil	3, 399. 24	1, 567. 85	379. 85	322. 10	5, 669. 04
Frames, gilded			269. 01		269. 01
Fruits:					
Candied	341. 81	1, 256. 18	700. 00		2, 297. 99
Dry		1, 113. 46			1, 113. 46
In liquor			570. 46		570. 46
Furniture		373. 62			373. 62
Garlic	635. 79		894. 40		1, 530. 19
Gloves	1, 633. 98	1, 016. 79			2, 650. 77
Glycerin	3, 288. 60	13, 008. 92	6, 783. 85	32, 877. 53	55, 958. 40
Gum arabic	527. 40	250. 25		141. 00	918. 65
Hair, animal	378. 37	401. 95			780. 32
Herbs		1, 264. 92	745. 77		2, 010. 69
Hides		11, 069. 02		22, 847. 40	33, 916. 42
Household goods		204. 86			204. 86
Insect powder		2, 239. 40			2, 239. 40
Lace		173. 75			173. 75
Lemons	3, 496. 77		37. 16		3, 533. 93
Liquors	609. 55	2, 109. 60	660. 84	2, 004. 00	5, 383. 99
Macaroni	8, 520. 15	10, 857. 39	6, 368. 17	6, 013. 00	31, 755. 71

Value of declared exports from Italy to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
GENOA—continued.					
Machinery			\$340.75	\$811.43	\$1,152.18
Marble, works of	\$292.56	\$714.09	1,020.23	750.00	2,776.88
Medicinals	635.27	640.12	257.07	156.37	1,688.83
Mushrooms	158.30	1,775.42	113.26	688.24	2,735.22
Olive oil	47,369.02	34,891.08	36,353.81	42,176.67	160,290.58
Olives	11.19				11.19
Paints				293.43	293.43
Palms, green	144.79				144.79
Paper			815.19		815.19
Pease	163.22				163.22
Peppers	49.40				49.40
Pictures	429.24				429.24
Pine kernels			107.08		107.08
Pipes, clay		61.70	4.56		66.26
Plumbago	233.31			219.78	453.09
Preserves				68.24	68.24
Pumice stone	964.62		300.92	1,780.74	3,046.18
Rice	5,178.39	12,338.36	4,036.25	4,779.29	26,332.29
Saffron		73.36			73.36
Sausages	10.26	295.98	674.25	437.00	1,417.49
Seeds			292.15		292.15
Semolina	1,158.30	420.46	261.72	153.66	1,994.14
Silk, raw	13,205.93	34,468.42	11,303.88	18,583.35	77,561.58
Silverware			504.82		504.82
Skins		1,888.95	4,727.92	5,739.17	11,856.04
Soap	2,523.01	938.25	2,555.75	584.88	6,601.87
Sweets		606.23			606.23
Talc	337.83	1,154.94	1,245.14		2,737.91
Tannin, extract of				143.33	143.33
Tartar, cream of			257.87		257.87
Tomato paste	223.45	268.65	63.77		555.87
Tow				662.33	662.33
Towels		707.85	730.55	523.84	1,961.74
Twine			36.10		36.10
Vegetable ivory				1,308.79	1,308.79
Velvet	741.31	895.15		381.66	1,518.12
Waste, cotton and jute	43,556.91	37,198.93	25,134.39	51,293.85	157,183.08
Whetstones	123.32	125.02	216.00		464.34
Wine	2,028.28	10,808.39	4,652.61	3,364.37	20,853.65
Wood		290.85			290.85
Wool			70.48	61.00	131.48
Zinc		9,836.05			9,836.05
Sundries	271.13	848.62	256.80	290.57	1,667.12
Total	161,204.19	268,985.40	125,334.24	218,897.80	774,421.63
LEGHORN.					
Alabaster works	2,333.12	1,594.71	813.56	1,555.18	6,296.57
Argol	38,788.95	62,098.23	20,747.98	55,076.72	176,711.88
Antimony	1,630.90				1,630.90
Anchovies	44.01			48.25	92.26
Boracic acid	14,416.39	1,050.87	8,161.08	7,645.46	31,273.80
Beans	12,424.56	7.78			12,432.34
Beeswax		3,734.69	1,084.80	2,102.87	6,922.36
Brier wood	6,733.87	3,208.27	8,025.93	5,077.63	23,045.70
Books			135.68		135.68
Citron:					
Candied	31,615.29	12,663.13	2,981.10	4,730.84	51,990.36
In brine	138.00		5,078.56	593.43	5,809.99
Castor oil			787.86	375.28	1,163.14
Cheese	4,807.36	7,098.27	552.62	16,623.53	29,081.78
Fruits, dry	1,110.19	3,403.25	2,397.89	978.04	7,889.37
Glass plates		2,501.11		1,106.61	3,607.72
Hemp		27,245.18	46,859.36	13,247.91	87,352.45
Herbs, dry	1,657.43			161.96	1,819.39
Hides				2,074.49	2,074.49
Juniper berries	1,435.70	2,796.57	599.93	487.72	5,319.92
Laurel leaves			33.77		33.77
Macaroni	807.18	317.82	234.59	11.16	870.75
Medicines			342.27		342.27
Mushrooms				46.32	46.32
Marble:					
Blocks		13,538.76	2,935.89	2,293.60	18,768.25
Worked			23.69	883.95	407.64

Value of declared exports from Italy to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
LEGHORN—continued.					
Marble—Continued.					
Statuary		\$959.14	\$110.01	\$623.77	\$1,692.92
Chips			221.95		221.95
Olive oil	\$65,562.06	80,275.20	51,701.64	84,299.33	281,838.23
Olive nuts			120.43	578.07	698.50
Orris root	2,635.38	22,674.62	3,221.68	3,341.56	31,873.24
Paintings		67.80		212.12	279.92
Pease			2,433.68		2,433.68
Pumice stone	1,913.84	6,960.11	5,228.55	5,442.08	19,545.18
Rags	24,933.17	27,441.70	24,897.17	25,456.99	102,729.03
Rice				40.14	40.14
Soap	37,854.32	46,653.39	30,601.05	46,546.68	161,156.04
Soap stock	11,263.56	7,556.57	13,881.76	22,513.29	55,215.18
Sienna earth	728.54	473.24	708.27	1,044.54	2,954.59
Sausages				856.27	356.21
Talc	1,297.92	42.46	1,205.69	908.99	3,455.06
Umber earth	792.78	1,939.51	2,896.54	2,120.85	7,739.68
Wine	949.66	2,301.11	2,580.30	2,308.95	8,140.02
Miscellaneous	1,030.37	1,739.72	33.77	829.99	3,133.85
Total	265,904.55	340,343.21	241,629.65	310,743.27	1,158,620.68
MESSINA.					
Almonds	14,457.00	6,614.00		2,523.00	23,594.00
Anchovies			117.00		117.00
Argols	81,176.00	93,941.00		17,004.00	192,121.00
Artichokes				61.00	61.00
Beans		294.00	54.00		348.00
Canary seed	14,380.00				14,380.00
Cheese	666.00	179.00	149.00		994.00
Chestnuts			34.00		34.00
Citrate of lime				3,749.00	3,749.00
Citrons in brine	587.00	3,276.00	6,469.00	1,125.00	11,457.00
Capers				9.00	9.00
Chick-pease				12.00	12.00
Essences	40,763.00	64,419.00	109,320.00	62,669.00	277,171.00
Figs		262.00			262.00
Fileberts	97,950.00	35,368.00	6,428.00	9,696.00	149,442.00
Fish, salted		340.00	183.00		523.00
Fruits, dry		10.00	41.00		51.00
Goatskins			927.00		927.00
Hair, cattle	962.00		327.00		1,289.00
Jewelry			116.00		116.00
Lemons	108,080.00	668,680.00	399,816.00	320,602.00	1,497,378.00
Essence				20,775.00	20,775.00
In brine	165.00		826.00	1,153.00	2,144.00
Juice		379.00	342.00	8,761.00	9,482.00
Peel	67.00		526.00		593.00
Skins				267.00	267.00
Lentils	20.00	4.00			24.00
Lupines	17.00				17.00
Locust beans		170.00			170.00
Macaroni	157.00	218.00		190.00	565.00
Machinery		386.00			386.00
Mustard seed				2,146.00	2,146.00
Marsala wine				294.00	427.00
Merchandise		2,063.00	19.00		2,082.00
Nuts		216.00			216.00
Olives	140.00	158.00	197.00	367.00	862.00
Olive oil	30,613.00	6,875.00	30,033.00	2,236.00	69,757.00
Oranges	511.00	22,035.00	613,945.00	145,602.00	782,093.00
In brine			1,222.00	338.00	1,560.00
Peel in brine			398.00		398.00
Pease			108.00		108.00
Pistachio nuts		792.00	1,297.00		2,089.00
Pumice stone	1,218.00	2,133.00	3,867.00	4,409.00	11,627.00
Rice		10.00			10.00
Silk, raw		15,698.00	19,658.00	17,093.00	52,449.00
Squills		130.00		120.00	250.00
Skins		3,916.00			3,916.00
Sulphur oil	1,702.00	2,473.00	3,412.00		7,587.00
Salted buttermilk curd	107.00				107.00
Tobacco			66.00		66.00
Tomatoes		64.00	29.00		93.00
Tomato paste	1,347.00	24.00			1,371.00

Value of declared exports from Italy to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
MESSINA—continued.					
Vinegar.....	\$13. 00		\$43. 00		\$56. 00
Vinaccia argols.....				\$1, 023. 00	1, 023. 00
Wine.....	290. 00	\$80. 00	396. 00	153. 00	899. 00
Wineless.....	5, 090. 00	1, 730. 00	8, 657. 00	12, 589. 00	28, 066. 00
Wine, champagne.....		116. 00			116. 00
Total.....	400, 478. 00	923, 366. 00	1, 209, 003. 00	634, 985. 00	3, 177, 832. 00
Total for preceding year.....					3, 062, 355. 00
Increase.....					115, 477. 00
MILAN.					
Books.....	205. 81	2, 418. 34	308. 73	392. 68	3, 320. 06
Buttons.....	5, 040. 39	2, 176. 73	5, 095. 48	7, 619. 88	20, 532. 46
Cheese.....	7, 917. 33	14, 073. 22	5, 393. 87	5, 561. 99	32, 946. 41
Church goods.....				193. 00	193. 00
China.....	135. 10				135. 10
Cocoons.....		44. 47			44. 47
Combs.....	103. 57				103. 57
Dyestuffs.....	799. 32	3, 611. 14	2, 988. 10	3, 558. 79	10, 837. 35
Fruit.....		85. 40			85. 40
Furniture.....	2, 309. 60	0, 119. 74	506. 04	123. 15	9, 058. 53
Gloves.....	38, 319. 18	36, 645. 27	39, 217. 38	24, 627. 23	138, 809. 06
Horsehair.....	2, 476. 53	7, 887. 79	13, 579. 57	8, 534. 40	27, 478. 29
Hatbands.....	6, 207. 42	5, 917. 63	10, 283. 06	10, 441. 93	32, 850. 04
Hats.....			144. 71	1, 752. 26	1, 896. 97
Hemp, yarn.....	14, 601. 73	4, 221. 34	10, 719. 63	4, 843. 74	34, 476. 44
Hides.....				3, 422. 66	3, 422. 66
Household goods.....	1, 239. 06	723. 75			1, 962. 81
Images, colored.....				120. 05	120. 05
Jewelry.....	617. 60				617. 00
Liquors.....	2, 368. 00			4, 176. 11	6, 544. 11
Manna.....	1, 341. 83				1, 341. 83
Mineral water.....		51. 85		424. 60	476. 55
Medicines.....	2, 688. 29	1, 843. 72	2, 719. 17	1, 369. 03	8, 620. 21
Olive oil.....	226. 16	1, 165. 20	241. 29	1, 417. 44	3, 050. 09
Paints.....	1, 395. 95	338. 81	187. 40	48. 25	1, 970. 41
Pictures.....	222. 20		669. 80		892. 00
Rice.....	395. 66	593. 48			989. 14
Rubber goods.....	3, 123. 50			222. 36	3, 345. 86
Seeds.....					
Silk:		540. 40	540. 40		1, 080. 80
Manufactures.....	52, 610. 11	75, 988. 79	94, 792. 22	68, 871. 07	292, 262. 19
Raw.....	960, 504. 44	1, 024, 503. 70	1, 078, 552. 74	1, 029, 905. 59	4, 093, 466. 47
Waste.....	31, 452. 83	42, 352. 43	30, 824. 44	7, 523. 93	111, 653. 63
Silverware.....				144. 88	144. 88
Soap.....	1, 000. 00	1, 039. 21	515. 22		2, 554. 53
Statuary.....	383. 30	2, 272. 58			2, 655. 88
Sumac.....	2, 497. 02	1, 255. 17			3, 752. 19
Wine.....		4, 825. 22	3, 593. 00		7, 918. 22
Total.....	1, 140, 271. 43	1, 240, 190. 48	1, 300, 852. 25	1, 780, 295. 00	5, 461, 609. 16
PALERMO.					
Almonds.....	33, 877. 25	39, 178. 51	16, 070. 98	1, 213. 80	90, 940. 54
Anchovies.....	25. 00	213. 66	42. 00		280. 66
Argols.....		13, 814. 87			13, 814. 87
Artichokes.....	70. 42	588. 27	205. 40		864. 09
Asphalt.....				4, 220. 00	4, 220. 00
Beans.....	58. 82	160. 80	13. 00		232. 62
Brimstone.....	415, 349. 03	323, 372. 70	201, 679. 89	226, 769. 76	1, 167, 171. 38
Canary seed.....	3, 222. 26				3, 222. 26
Cheese.....	5, 143. 08	4, 397. 33	2, 184. 77	3, 880. 79	15, 605. 97
Citrate of lime.....	10, 874. 12	8, 199. 77	21, 864. 08	18, 709. 70	59, 647. 67
Cosmetics.....		520. 00		459. 58	979. 58
Essences.....				5, 777. 85	5, 777. 85
Extract of orange.....			970. 92		970. 92
Fish:					
In oil.....	735. 38	36. 00			771. 38
In salt.....	675. 72	417. 35	169. 56	235. 36	1, 497. 99
Garlic.....	928. 75	490. 30	35. 04		1, 454. 09
Groceries.....	870. 12	57. 40	118. 08	524. 69	1, 570. 29
Lemon juice.....		237. 19	674. 26	503. 45	1, 414. 90
Lemon oil.....		513. 00	300. 00		813. 00

Value of declared exports from Italy to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
PALERMO—continued.					
Lemons	\$575,850.51	\$157,600.14	\$447,572.89	\$1,213,500.92	\$2,494,541.96
Essence of	174.56		976.40		1,150.96
Macaroni	4,973.26	5,428.77	12,252.68	14,232.31	36,887.02
Machinery	125.76	107.80			233.56
Manna	1,866.70	7,249.46	680.04	124.80	9,921.00
Mosaics		720.00			720.00
Olive oil	901.25	2,236.10	3,897.12	3,449.38	10,483.85
Olives	339.69	841.96	266.20	374.28	1,822.13
Orange oil	553.74	440.00			993.74
Orange peel			989.13	575.77	1,564.90
Oranges	517.43	57,570.30	283,481.83	116,624.65	458,194.21
Salt	2,707.19	5,940.70	24,048.44	27,419.21	60,115.54
Soap stock	4,565.14	7,016.36	1,049.41	7,314.98	19,945.89
Sponges		192.51			192.51
Sulphur oil			998.96		998.96
Sumac	40,132.50	109,473.78	83,144.61	76,975.52	309,726.41
Sundries	3.60	616.88	529.39	1,298.96	2,448.83
Tomato paste	1,271.25	1,179.00	545.56		2,995.81
Wine	1,369.96	5,175.37	1,448.26	3,468.87	11,461.86
Wool, manufactures		6.00		242.00	248.00
Miscellaneous	86.25	288.57	147.64		472.46
Total	1,107,227.66	754,280.85	1,106,956.04	1,827,905.13	4,796,369.68
Total for preceding year	646,690.00	415,302.68	1,408,270.10	1,815,306.20	4,285,568.98
Decrease			301,314.06		
Increase	460,537.66	338,978.17		12,598.93	510,800.70
ROME.					
Antiquities			1,408.09	7,136.94	8,540.03
Alabaster	772.00		125.45		897.45
Argols			6,170.78	4,603.39	10,774.17
Asphaltum			483.07		483.07
Books			841.03	105.05	446.98
Bronzes	179.87	248.00	1,860.13	743.05	3,031.05
Carpets	907.10				907.10
Cheese	11,970.84	22,276.45	6,811.82	21,026.43	62,085.54
Church goods	114.87		1,384.77		1,499.64
Clocks				1,042.97	1,042.97
Curios			704.25	54.04	758.29
Cuttlefish bone			334.85	810.53	1,145.38
Furniture, antique	150.54	248.58	140.89	725.68	1,265.09
Jewelry	260.74				260.74
Liquors		233.84	551.98		785.82
Mosaics	395.81	96.89	347.11	1,008.42	1,848.23
Marble sculpture	13,287.51	9,747.76	2,924.52	32,094.35	58,054.14
Musical instruments	1,964.84				1,964.84
Musical strings	77.81				77.81
Paintings	10,257.46	4,498.83	8,567.40	9,411.45	32,735.14
Pictures	928.97	525.44			1,454.41
Plaster casts	69.48	525.44		868.88	1,463.80
Pottery		187.21	112.51		299.00
Professional effects			229.80	2,664.36	2,894.00
Silverware		795.16			795.00
Silk:					
Manufactures		31.94			31.00
Raw	7,447.02	11,165.90	11,621.10	16,574.96	46,808.00
Sienna earth	340.36	011.05		1,302.75	2,254.00
Tapestries			1,968.00		2,185.00
Terra cotta		283.65	767.17	210.75	1,261.00
Vases			241.25		241.00
Wine			392.94	865.34	758.00
Woodwork	275.50				275.00
Total	49,428.72	51,476.14	47,484.51	100,967.55	249,356.92
TORIN.					
Books	201.50				201.50
Chocolate				238.97	238.97
Cheese	875.15	1,029.47	1,803.17		3,707.79
Chestnuts		5,905.93			5,905.93
Felt hats			2,075.86		2,075.86
Glassware			72.54		72.54
Granite manufactures	289.52			1,447.50	1,737.02

Value of declared exports from Italy to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
TURIN—continued.					
Grindstones.....			\$161.01		\$161.01
Gunstocks.....		\$283.71	2,216.79	\$971.73	3,472.22
Haircloth.....		935.60	6,935.27	7,938.81	15,809.68
Human hair.....		960.11	1,201.28	3,036.58	5,217.97
Hemp line.....		227.78	233.53		461.31
Leather.....			109.62		109.62
Matches.....	\$986.02		458.57	105.45	1,550.04
Machinery.....				579.00	579.00
Paints.....		25.67			25.67
Plumbago.....	174.60			336.67	511.27
Preserves.....	2,873.17		457.60		3,330.77
Salami, etc.....		83.61			83.61
Silk.....					
Raw.....		49,577.78	27,655.03	60,212.35	137,445.16
Manufactures.....		1,876.01	5,157.04	2,277.65	9,310.70
Talc.....	1,877.10	568.10	546.20	408.19	8,399.59
Vanilla.....	469.70				469.70
Vermuth.....	44,980.82	55,031.09	42,384.23	61,586.75	203,982.89
Wine.....	146.29	121.69	417.90	485.19	1,171.07
Woolen manufactures.....		9,684.25	9,793.67		19,477.92
Total.....	52,873.87	126,330.80	101,678.81	139,624.83	420,508.31
VENICE.					
Antiquities.....	1,638.80	2,608.00	1,667.00	11,319.20	17,225.00
Books.....		824.10	338.00	450.00	1,612.10
Bronzes.....				700.00	700.00
Earthenware.....	1,117.84	609.95	223.84	456.77	2,408.40
Furniture.....	8,698.76	6,046.16	3,213.15	3,631.64	21,589.71
Garlic.....				174.90	174.90
Glassware.....	5,051.12	5,265.72	2,989.66	1,935.72	15,242.22
Glycerin.....		4,767.50	3,849.98	3,696.45	12,311.93
Hemp.....		74,905.11	61,026.39	39,695.13	175,626.63
Household effects.....				852.60	852.60
Jewelry.....				116.00	116.00
Lace.....	3,092.93	1,912.95	1,608.67	110.00	5,726.55
Linen fabrics.....	541.40	496.84			1,038.24
Majolica.....	616.06	202.50	159.98	162.45	1,140.99
Matchboxes.....	1,043.93	267.80			1,311.23
Orriaroot.....	132.80	2,015.20			2,148.00
Paintings.....	1,232.00	3,947.18	1,193.00	822.40	7,194.58
Porcelain.....				180.00	180.00
Shell, work in.....		457.52			457.52
Silk fabrics.....	209.86				209.86
Skins.....				10,612.29	10,612.29
Statuary.....		600.00		467.00	1,067.00
Straw braids.....	323.00	15,594.40	3,206.20	460.00	19,583.60
Stone, carved.....	450.00				450.00
Sundries.....	1,981.35	471.32	805.42	3,474.81	6,732.90
Terra cotta, work in.....			187.56		187.56
All other.....					731.50
Total.....					299,543.69

CASTELLAMARE, 1893.

TRADE DEPRESSION.

In presenting my first annual report, I have to note a serious decrease in exports from this district to the United States. This is owing to the proposed changes in our tariff, which, although they will favorably affect the products of this region if ever adopted, have for the past seven months paralyzed all commerce here.

The principal exports are Italian paste, fruit, and agricultural products, which gain 50 per cent in the reduction of the tariff on an ad valorem scale. When it becomes law, I anticipate a large and prosperous trade.

The large macaroni manufacturers are passing through a severe crisis. Several mills, worked by improved machinery and employing thousands of skilled laborers, are in financial difficulties, owing to the crisis which has existed in Italy since last October. Credit is sought, but not found, and first-class mortgages go begging.

One of the principal factors that has caused the present crisis throughout Italy was the consolidation of the National Bank, the Tuscan Bank, and the Tuscan Bank of Credit into the new Banca d'Italia.

The process of conversion had the effect of calling in all credits and the refusal of fresh business, and such an abnormal situation produced the failure and suspension of the principal banks and financial institutions of the country. A panic ensued, and a run on all the banks and saving institutions was stopped only by the extraordinary issue of currency by the Government. Had this not been done, it is impossible to say what disastrous results would have followed.

These circumstances, occurring simultaneously with the cessation of orders from the United States, have driven some of the manufacturers into serious difficulties. The only bright point I have to note is the very satisfactory condition of the orange and lemon trade. Severe frosts in the United States so damaged our small fruit that large orders were cabled to Sorrento from New York, and the exports have been unusually large in consequence.

The invoices certified at this commercial agency since January 1, 1894, for the reasons before mentioned, were only 110, for a total value of \$130,604 and Treasury fees of \$282, against 216 of a total value of \$247,914.38 and fees amounting to \$549 for the corresponding period in 1893.

AMERICAN FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Since my special report on flour and grain,¹ I regret to say that the Italian Parliament has increased the import duty to 8 francs gold a quintal (\$1.54 per 220.46 pounds), materially changing my calculations. Notwithstanding the price of grain, the prices of wheat flour and bread are steadily diminishing. Speculators for the rise at Torre Annunziata have suffered severe losses on their purchases prior to the increased duty, and many failures have ensued in consequence. Bread of good quality is now freely sold in Naples and Castellammare for from 5 to 6 cents a kilo (2.204 pounds).

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum is the most valuable and important export from the United States to Italy. Our brands of illuminating oil are unsurpassed, and the people will have no others. A strong and serious competition from Russia, however, threatens to drive our brands out of the market, unless our large companies, like the Standard Oil, etc., occupy themselves directly through American agents instead of effecting their sales to Englishmen, Germans, Italians, and Greeks, who care little where they buy provided they make a substantial profit for themselves and are assured a ready sale. At present, the market is entirely controlled by our oils on account of their unvarying excellence, but, given the introduction of good illuminating oil from the near neighborhood of the Black Sea, brought in tank steamers, I am convinced that we shall

¹ Dated January 31, 1894. Printed in Special Consular Reports, "Extension of Markets for American Flour," pp. 279-282.

gradually lose this market. It is high time our companies devoted more serious attention to these countries and appointed reliable men to look after their interests on the spot, instead of attempting to control all Europe from a central office at Paris.

I have just visited the only productive petroleum well in Italy, at Firenzuola, on the railway between Parma and Piacenza, and found a refining establishment in full work. The well formerly produced only 2 barrels a day, but, on a deeper tube being sunk, it is now pumping up all the petroleum they can deal with daily. The quality is more like naphtha. It is highly explosive, and as an illuminant is dangerous. It is good for naphtha engines and burning in lamps without wicks. Unscrupulous dealers adulterate our oil with this native product, as it costs 5 lire less a quintal. This is extremely dangerous, and several severe accidents have occurred.

Italy undoubtedly contains plenty of petroleum. American oil engineers would find it without difficulty. I often pass a spot on the water half a mile from Portici, at the foot of Vesuvius, where petroleum bubbles to the surface.

Italy consumes 720,000 quintals a year, or 900,000,000 liters, of petroleum. The profit on each liter may be calculated at 4 centimes (about 8 mills), in paper money. The *ricchezza mobili*, or income tax, is 13.20 per cent, thus leaving a net annual profit of 3,124,809 lire to be divided among the whole trade.

Naples imports more petroleum than any other port in Italy. There are thirteen houses engaged in the trade. About twenty-five Italian vessels a year bring petroleum here. In 1891 there were twenty-three sailing vessels and two steamers.

Our oil, whether crude or refined, pays an enormous duty. Some distinction between these grades, it would seem, might reasonably be expected of the Italian Government. The oil costs at New York, to be delivered on the wharf at Naples, 4.42 lire a case, and is tarified 14.25 lire—an *ad valorem* duty of about 300 per cent. This in face of the constant requests from this country for the entry of art subjects free of duty and a reduction all along the line.

I am convinced that the Italian Government would favor the establishment of refineries here, if employing Italian workmen. Labor being cheap, good situations and establishments easily purchased in these depressed times, there is here considerable inducement for American capital. To bring this about, the Italian Government must first concede a reduction in the duty on our crude oil.

Tank steamers should bring out our oil to be refined on the coast near Naples, Palermo, Genoa, and Venice, by which ports the whole country is reached. After the oil is pumped out, the tanks may be disinfected with sulphuric acid and then filled with olive oil in bulk or any other freight offering. I am informed that molasses is thus imported into the United States from the West Indies.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Apart from a severe epidemic of influenza during January, February, and March, the public health has been excellent. Energetic sanitary measures have been taken in prevision of any appearance of infectious or contagious disease, and as the cholera cases last year were confined to a few persons of the poorer classes I do not anticipate any mortality from the disease.

EMIGRATION.

The total emigration from this district (Province of Salerno) amounted to 10,994 persons, of whom 5,650 went to the United States, 2,245 to Argentina, 1,981 to Brazil, and the remainder to various other countries. The total emigration from Italy in 1893 amounted to 58,296. The return (Italian) immigration from the United States in 1893 amounted to 22,965 persons.

The trades and professions of all emigrants over 14 years of age from Salerno in 1893 were as follows:

Description.	Males.	Females.
Agricultural laborers, peasants, shepherds, etc	2,372	1,111
Stonecutters, masons, and bricklayers	672	255
Day laborers, navvies, etc	1,538	800
Artisans	716	302
Shopkeepers, waiters, hotel men, etc	125	40
Merchants and business men	529	103
Painters and sculptors	101	.....
Doctors, surgeons, apothecaries, etc	100	.....
Liberal professions	100	.....
Theatrical profession	100	.....
Servants and nurses	100	.....
Peddlers	100	183
Paupers	4	.....
Other professions or callings	27	27
All other (unknown) .....	.....	154
		400

WATER SUPPLY.

The city has just approved the concession of the water supply of Castellamare to a Roman company. It will be 2° colder than the famous Serino water of Naples and absolutely pure, from springs of the mountains.

HENRY GREENOUGH HUNTINGTON.

CASTELLAMARE, *July 1, 1894.*

CASTELLAMARE, 1894.

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The only noteworthy feature I have to report in this consular district is the very large increase in exportation to the United States since the new tariff went into operation. The manufacturers of macaroni, however, complain that owing to intense competition they did business at no profit last winter, but this must be taken with considerable allowance for business grumbling, for notwithstanding all fault-finding, there has been a steady increase in the demand for the special products exported from this consular district, and the shipments show a decided gain over last year, viz: \$725,156.48 for last year against \$940,686.27 for this year, an increase of \$215,530.59.

The intense cold last winter destroyed or injured about 25 per cent of the oranges and lemons grown at Sorrento, and so seriously damaged the trees that it will take them some three years to recover. A similar disaster in some parts of the United States stimulated export trade from Sorrento during the winter, and large quantities of fruit were

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shipped under the impression that high prices would rule. Important shipments from Spain and Sicily, however, made at the same time and for similar reasons, and simultaneous shipments from Sorrento itself and other parts of this peninsula, so overstocked the market in the United States that prices fell to a point that caused shippers considerable losses. Buyers of fruit on this side, having open letters of credit from United States importers for cash advances per box, took advantage of calls from the United States for urgent shipments by filling boxes with stones, straw, and dirt, with a layer of fruit on top, causing to some of our New York importers serious losses and discredit. I am happy to be able to say that none of the shippers from this district were concerned in these frauds, which seem to have been confined to Sicily.

The lesson is a needed caution to some of our importers as to advances made to irresponsible and unknown parties who, after having succeeded in a fraud like that described, vanish from the scene of their operations and "take their profits" and themselves to unknown parts.

Packers at Sorrento say they can not buy at present prices from the growers, who, in anticipation of a considerable demand later on, are asking prices in excess of those at which fruit could be exported with profit to the principal markets of the world.

Our consular agent at Sorrento informs me that several export houses there have sustained considerable losses on various shipments made this summer.

WATER WORKS.

The supply of fresh spring water from the Apennines, for which the city of Castellamare had contracted, is still a thing of the future. The parties who had arranged for the contract were unable to put up the caution money, on account of the failure of a Roman bank on which they had depended, and negotiations have been carried on between the city and provincial authorities to permit the works to be executed by the city. These negotiations terminated last May, and the actual work is now being pushed forward. As the city has only a few springs, besides a system of house wells, generally placed alongside or near to cesspools and drains, great benefit to public health will assuredly result from the new system.

MINERAL WATERS AND BATHS.

Great improvements have been made in the establishment owned by the city. During the months of July and August, the place is crowded with bathers and mineral-water drinkers from all parts of Italy. The city authorities furnish a liberal supply of music, fêtes, etc.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The public health has been good, although the winter was intensely cold and occasioned great suffering among the poor classes.

EMIGRATION.

A great falling off has taken place in emigration to the United States from this region.

South America seems to be the favorite destination, owing to the encouragement and facilities given by the Brazilian Government, which wants hardy laborers and families.

CORAL FISHERY.

The coral banks off Sciacca, Sicily, have been closed to fishing since 1891, but were opened last season, employing from this district 147 boats and 1,764 men, and obtaining 882 tons of coral, worth \$705,600.

TOBACCO.

There have been planted 12,000,000 tobacco plants, occupying 1,000 hectares (2,471 acres) in this district.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Value of exports and imports at Castellamare for the year ending December 31, 1894.

Articles.	Tons.	Value.	Articles.	Tons.	Value.
EXPORTS.			IMPORTS.		
Building and paving stones..	235	\$585	Clay.....	850	\$1,400
Dry fruit and nuts.....	1,152	125,720	Coal.....	128,000	492,000
Green fruit (oranges and lemons).....	9,630	423,350	Iron (bars, plates, and tubes).....	205	20,050
Macaroni.....	3,750	281,250	Old rail and scrap iron.....	12,054	241,080
Olive oil.....	350	70,000	Wheat.....	33,727	1,349,100
Potatoes.....	4,503	45,030	Wood.....	5,067	63,335
Wine.....	170	8,500	Total.....	174,403	2,106,965
Total.....	19,790	964,435			

NAVIGATION.

Movement of shipping at the ports of Castellamare, Sorrento, and Torre Annunziata, during the year ending December 31, 1894.

Nationality.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Sail.		Steam.		Total.		Sail.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	1	138	88	118,408	89	118,546	1	138	85	114,872	86	115,010
Italian.....	27	8,046	13	13,293	40	28,339	27	8,046	13	13,289	40	21,339
Greek.....	15	3,627	26	23,990	41	27,617	15	3,627	26	23,990	41	27,617
Austrian.....	.....	.....	9	8,655	9	8,655	.....	.....	9	8,655	9	8,655
German.....	.....	.....	14	21,411	14	21,411	.....	.....	14	21,411	14	21,411
Dutch.....	.....	.....	2	2,746	2	2,746	.....	.....	2	2,746	2	2,746
Norwegian.....	.....	.....	2	1,284	2	1,284	.....	.....	1	492	1	492
Russian.....	1	780	.....	.....	1	780	1	780	.....	.....	1	780
Total.....	44	12,591	154	189,787	198	202,378	44	12,591	150	185,459	194	198,050

HENRY G. HUNTINGTON,
Commercial Agent.

CASTELLAMARE, June 30, 1895.

CATANIA.

COMMERCE.

The total trade of Catania during the year 1893 is given as follows: Imports, 35,688,183 lire (\$6,887,819); exports, 36,173,918 lire (\$6,981,566).

Making an exception for the year 1885, when an increase in the imports occurred, due to the return into Italy from Malta of 11,000,000 lire of

Bourbon* specie, and for the year 1886, when the coast line trade showed a large increase, the imports have not suffered much, the average amount having been from 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 lire¹ per year. In the year 1892, the imports amounted to 38,000,000 lire, this increase being due to large quantities of grain which entered this port, to the value of 4,000,000 lire. Even in the year 1893, the imports of grain showed a salutary increase, while all other articles were on the decrease.

The export trade does not show any variations. The difference in prices is due to the depreciation in value of the goods exported rather than to quantity.

The principal articles exported during the year 1893 were wine, tartar, licorice paste, lemon juice, raw sugar, stones, brimstone, grain, pulses, green fruit, almonds, walnuts, filberts, salt fish, and seeds. The principal articles imported were petroleum, coffee, sugar, pepper, potash, carbonate of soda, tanning wood, timber, hides, corn, grain, barley, and dry fish.

Imports and exports at Catania, 1884-1893.

Year.	Exports.			Imports.			Total imports and exports.
	To foreign countries.	To coast ports.	Total.	From foreign countries.	From coast ports.	Total.	
	<i>Lire.¹</i>	<i>Lire.¹</i>	<i>Lire.¹</i>	<i>Lire.¹</i>	<i>Lire.¹</i>	<i>Lire.¹</i>	<i>Lire.¹</i>
1884	16,724,910	13,413,840	30,138,750	16,162,045	14,338,592	30,500,637	60,639,387
1885	15,188,151	15,044,027	30,232,178	32,665,285	19,721,298	52,386,583	82,618,761
1886	17,423,571	10,410,228	27,843,799	22,673,717	26,365,672	51,039,389	78,883,188
1887	17,579,082	10,844,421	28,423,503	17,559,678	18,013,050	35,572,728	63,996,231
1888	15,167,148	9,827,505	24,994,653	16,104,379	18,078,538	34,182,917	58,177,570
1889	18,249,833	16,423,742	34,673,575	13,416,062	18,250,354	31,667,046	66,340,621
1890	18,109,149	12,464,127	30,503,276	11,839,327	23,514,115	35,353,442	66,056,718
1891	22,388,791	11,706,754	34,095,545	12,961,586	22,668,024	35,629,610	69,725,165
1892	24,493,896	10,068,247	35,161,633	16,451,459	21,760,912	38,212,368	73,374,001
1893	21,702,799	9,894,912	31,597,711	14,977,062	20,652,906	35,629,968	67,207,679

¹ One lire = 19.3 cents.

Imports and exports at Catania, by countries, 1884-1893.

IMPORTS.

From—	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
Austria	2,289,110	3,451,540	2,055,937	1,504,105	1,179,152
France	3,059,746	3,811,573	3,381,664	2,396,980	1,256,649
Germany	704,768	1,133,727	892,963	763,214	1,411,554
Great Britain	6,450,912	8,369,430	6,867,909	4,817,804	8,806,067
Greece and Malta	595,520	11,611,533	1,228,572	985,355	500,770
United States	1,223,635	806,496	895,676	632,096	317,804
Holland	192,267	264,843	323,719	183,592	103,593
Turkey	505,938	71,888	460,180	109,472	283,327
Spain .....	.....	8,151	.....	.....	.....
Russia	551,480	3,047,918	4,182,356	4,925,381	5,844,807
Other States	588,669	1,043,206	2,409,741	1,234,727	1,390,656
Total	16,162,045	32,665,285	22,673,717	17,559,678	16,104,379

* Bourbon specie means coin issued during the Bourbon government of Two Sicilies, which was called in to be recoinced.

Imports and exports at Catania, by countries, 1884-1893—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

From—	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	<i>Lirs.</i>	<i>Lirs.</i>	<i>Lirs.</i>	<i>Lirs.</i>	<i>Lirs.</i>
Austria	790,647	1,338,323	1,449,506	2,126,448	1,115,025
France	792,188	1,156,357	1,373,298	667,348	459,663
Germany	951,440	959,597	662,437	717,809	875,064
Great Britain	3,262,353	4,285,131	4,488,898	4,315,473	2,843,184
Greece and Malta	255,999	237,782	264,155	215,066	812,207
United States	18,507	934,228	752,764	584,768	899,960
Holland	48,653	116,800	114,982	181,842	132,056
Turkey	143,284	41,603	357,592	458,007	277,199
Spain	1,278	1,156	.....	87,570	232
Russia	6,200,507	2,158,508	2,488,511	6,174,095	7,613,401
Other States	951,776	714,712	1,069,928	1,073,040	809,060
Total	13,416,692	11,939,327	12,861,586	16,451,456	14,977,062

EXPORTS.

To—	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	<i>Lirs.</i>	<i>Lirs.</i>	<i>Lirs.</i>	<i>Lirs.</i>	<i>Lirs.</i>
Austria	2,832,123	3,011,177	3,761,023	3,699,672	3,810,834
France	14,035,663	1,629,818	1,484,466	2,099,665	1,490,679
Germany	1,161,294	721,987	1,172,420	1,347,184	1,279,684
Great Britain	2,878,205	1,740,058	2,156,650	2,627,468	2,991,023
Greece and Malta	1,375,450	1,709,523	2,218,636	1,847,960	1,340,510
United States	3,888,730	4,095,172	2,518,973	3,365,796	2,986,739
Holland	227,297	295,072	456,262	578,178	359,554
Turkey	389,215	381,004	870,015	376,865	261,202
Spain	222,218	97,071	17,370	.....	94,576
Russia	380,828	252,745	953,183	297,985	246,632
Other States	890,981	1,258,074	1,825,573	1,368,329	805,725
Total	28,282,004	15,188,151	17,483,571	17,579,082	15,167,148

To—	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	<i>Lirs.</i>	<i>Lirs.</i>	<i>Lirs.</i>	<i>Lirs.</i>	<i>Lirs.</i>
Austria	4,549,075	3,487,240	4,498,410	5,800,632	3,961,878
France	1,133,977	764,073	938,725	1,633,556	1,509,483
Germany	1,735,517	1,292,259	2,167,867	2,247,186	2,567,885
Great Britain	3,479,012	3,724,348	4,957,868	4,161,204	3,641,679
Greece and Malta	1,074,845	1,957,264	1,604,699	1,614,362	1,059,222
United States	2,246,365	2,320,887	2,830,463	3,091,793	2,558,819
Holland	469,606	163,974	807,274	844,916	1,640,347
Turkey	703,810	1,232,080	691,431	1,139,573	853,725
Spain	87,594	472,066	1,267,150	770,500	631,329
Russia	614,631	860,759	1,724,412	1,141,820	1,328,363
Other States	2,155,401	1,834,699	1,900,453	2,055,744	1,950,069
Total	18,249,833	18,109,149	22,388,791	24,493,386	21,702,799

Imports and exports at Catania, by articles, from 1889 to 1893.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
Spirits and oils.....	296,531	336,922	425,044	269,907	241,972
Colonials.....	292,365	267,279	254,605	259,900	233,194
Chemicals.....	293,944	449,196	338,423	385,216	261,747
Colors and wood for dyeing.....	169,820	269,950	436,296	400,404	295,046
Linen, flax, and hemp goods.....	88,466	131,263	102,808	135,598	63,749
Cotton goods.....	1,380,528	1,151,890	1,397,907	1,173,582	791,049
Wool and hair.....	558,750	955,119	1,268,941	838,061	638,914
Wood and straw.....	527,075	723,943	876,715	1,083,590	842,382
Paper and books.....	45,113	90,278	79,459	70,645	78,294
Hides.....	1,016,644	1,898,847	1,436,412	1,408,183	871,031
Minerals and metals.....	591,488	756,407	751,256	827,216	628,443
Stone, earthenware, and crystals.....	1,111,676	1,082,394	1,062,941	1,980,506	1,397,331
Cereals, flour, macaroni.....	6,276,464	2,181,157	2,569,522	6,487,782	8,034,708
Silk.....	105,943	130,005	153,396	95,400	65,030
Cattle, and animal products.....	280,736	263,976	706,616	558,376	217,250
Sundry goods.....	160,609	260,711	317,103	231,330	188,722
Precious metals.....	810,540	.....	50,600	240,915	27,280
Total.....	13,416,692	11,939,327	12,861,536	16,451,456	14,977,062

EXPORTS.

Spirits and oils.....	991,768	895,074	1,310,424	1,199,278	1,079,976
Colonials.....	83,679	84,251	61,090	117,098	144,572
Chemicals.....	1,057,458	1,174,432	793,375	1,070,169	1,049,776
Colors and wood for dyeing.....	36,646	12,453	5,895	24,330	50,564
Linen, flax, and hemp goods.....	6,458	20,304	51,945	40,187	8,297
Cotton goods.....	69	843	2,574	.....	1,441
Wool and hair.....	5,695	177,931	561,264	189,973	465,466
Silk goods.....	10,804	.....	7,728	.....	.....
Wood and straw.....	46,796	38,455	102,368	126,656	174,379
Paper and books.....	14,327	114,870	76,036	35,492	5,896
Hides.....	33,846	29,696	50,882	51,522	76,809
Minerals and metals.....	7,649	24,048	16,835	8,071	11,416
Stone and earthenware.....	6,633,344	6,785,695	7,729,525	10,016,445	7,290,726
Cereals, flour, etc.....	9,137,834	8,616,403	11,453,648	11,407,383	11,185,050
Cattle.....	178,640	156,578	118,041	308,422	145,249
Sundry goods.....	3,840	27,940	22,130	8,460	22,187
Total.....	18,249,836	18,109,149	22,388,791	24,493,396	21,702,739

Imports into Catania, by countries and articles, in 1893.

Articles.	Austria.	France.	Germany.	Great Britain.	United States and Canada.	Total including other countries.
	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
Spirits and oils.....	10,329	7,664	8,419	11,185	303,839	241,972
Colonials.....	37,875	1,239	1,936	271,132	2,758	233,194
Chemicals.....	6,550	11,422	8,356	145,206	396	261,747
Colors and wood for dyeing.....	50,766	7,075	8,205	2,140	770	295,046
Linen, flax, etc., goods.....	13,927	2,730	3,131	31,316	.....	63,749
Cotton goods.....	41,827	3,816	82,021	501,935	15,921	791,049
Wool and hair.....	195,099	106,802	92,696	235,910	.....	638,914
Silk.....	7,853	15,547	37,280	6,575	.....	65,030
Wood and straw.....	744,977	22,230	8,156	1,491	.....	842,382
Paper and books.....	28,851	16,725	16,253	12,829	.....	78,294
Skins and hides.....	14,006	122,052	154,005	95,273	65,304	871,031
Minerals and metals.....	80,163	46,335	75,007	179,350	8,908	628,443
Stone, earthenware, and crystals.....	40,733	35,848	17,695	1,274,998	.....	1,397,331
Cereals, flour, macaroni, etc.....	142,475	5,437	46,214	.....	102,022	8,034,708
Cattle and animal products.....	45,809	4,712	2,990	61,650	.....	217,250
Sundry goods.....	94,280	49,999	20,740	12,194	.....	188,722
Precious metals.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,280
Total.....	1,155,025	459,663	375,004	2,843,184	399,990	14,977,062

Exports from Catania, by countries and articles, in 1893.

Articles.	Austria.	Germany.	France.	Great Britain.	Greece.	United States and Canada.
	<i>Lira.</i>	<i>Lira.</i>	<i>Lira.</i>	<i>Lira.</i>	<i>Lira.</i>	<i>Lira.</i>
Spirits and oils	581, 886	153, 987	26, 086	44, 144	4, 559	72, 629
Colonials	3, 610	25, 950	53, 550	1, 575	.....	.....
Chemicals	87, 348	73, 073	227, 197	267, 934	65	29, 261
Colors and wood for dyeing	44, 385	3, 740	600	.....	1, 839	.....
Linen, flax, hemp, etc., goods	150	.....	2, 061	.....	3, 396	.....
Cotton goods .....	.....	.....	.....	1, 385	.....	.....
Wool and hair	67, 142	.....	22, 527	375, 738	58	.....
Wood and straw .....	.....	.....	8, 057	.....	15, 418	.....
Paper and books	3, 484	.....	.....	.....	5, 696	.....
Skins and hides .....	.....	.....	54, 882	8, 586	553	.....
Minerals and metals	7, 588	667	6	9, 100	1, 178	.....
Stone, earthenware, and crystals .....	.....	793, 579	530, 224	1, 147, 450	985, 704	643, 843
Cereals, flour, macaroni, etc.	692, 764	1, 503, 919	509, 693	1, 776, 725	31, 630	1, 811, 566
Cattle and animal products	2, 573, 521	13, 000	74, 000	.....	50, 337	1, 498
Sundry goods .....	.....	.....	.....	9, 042	8, 789	22
Total	8, 961, 878	1, 509, 483	2, 567, 685	3, 641, 679	1, 059, 222	2, 558, 819

Articles.	Holland.	Turkey.	Spain.	Russia.	Other countries.	Total.
	<i>Lira.</i>	<i>Lira.</i>	<i>Lira.</i>	<i>Lira.</i>	<i>Lira.</i>	<i>Lira.</i>
Spirits and oils .....	.....	98, 239	.....	19	188, 531	1, 070, 070
Colonials	58, 500	.....	.....	.....	1, 417	144, 572
Chemicals	286, 179	189	.....	2, 533	125, 999	1, 049, 778
Colors and wood for dyeing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50, 564
Linen, flax, hemp, etc., goods .....	.....	3, 190	.....	.....	.....	9, 397
Cotton goods .....	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	1, 441
Wool and hair .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	465, 405
Wood and straw .....	.....	50	130, 000	14, 070	2, 700	174, 879
Paper and books .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 998
Skins and hides .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 200	76, 809
Minerals and metals .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	453	11, 416
Stone, earthenware, and crystals	228, 917	242, 565	501, 829	.....	1, 070, 191	7, 290, 728
Cereals, flour, macaroni, etc.	1, 066, 751	407, 115	.....	404, 180	597, 149	11, 185, 050
Cattle and animal products .....	.....	2, 381	.....	906, 981	4, 083	145, 249
Sundry goods .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 334	22, 187
Total	1, 640, 347	853, 725	681, 829	1, 328, 363	1, 950, 009	21, 702, 799

WINE.

Riposto is the principal port in this province for the export of wine. In Catania itself, the wine trade has always been of small importance, although, in the last few years, the export of wine from this port has shown a noticeable increase, with an average quantity of 35,000 hectoliters (924,595 gallons) exported to foreign countries, and 6,000 hectoliters (148,502 gallons) to Italian ports.

The wine export from Riposto, which in 1887 reached the high figure of 500,000 hectoliters (13,201,500 gallons), mostly bought by French merchants, commenced to decrease in 1888, and favorable commercial treaties concluded with Switzerland, Austria, and Germany have failed to improve the sinking condition of the trade. It is to be added to this that Sicilian wines are not popular in Austria and Switzerland, owing to the common grades which are shipped from this island to those countries. In fact, merchants from Trieste and Zurich complain that Sicilian wines never correspond to the samples sent in advance, and that the bulk of wine was found, almost in all cases, either of bad quality or adulterated. It is to be hoped that the lesson will prove beneficial to exporters.

Wine exported from Riposto from 1884 to 1893.

Year.	Quantity exported to foreign countries.	Quantity exported to Italy.	Total.
	<i>Hectoliters.¹</i>	<i>Hectoliters.¹</i>	<i>Hectoliters.¹</i>
1884.....	882, 181	210, 438	592, 064
1885.....	287, 051	287, 006	544, 059
1886.....	348, 892	109, 131	452, 523
1887.....	489, 292	102, 953	592, 245
1888.....	114, 713	160, 871	275, 282
1889.....	52, 895	259, 849	312, 746
1890.....	9, 981	892, 951	402, 882
1891.....	81, 624	385, 829	417, 553
1892.....	91, 617	194, 999	296, 316
1893.....	68, 898	72, 615	141, 513
	1, 841, 594	2, 176, 699	3, 918, 293

¹ 1 hectoliter = 26.417 gallons.

SULPHUR.

This article during the year 1893 went down in price, and mine owners got very little profit. Some owners, however, having incurred large losses, were obliged to suspend the work of extraction of sulphur and close up their mines.

In 1891, there were 581 mines in activity. The owners, encouraged by high prices then offered, decided to reopen mines which had been left closed for a long time, their action causing an increase of 76 mines; but in 1893, owing to a decline of prices, 88 mines were closed.

The quantity of brimstone extracted from Sicilian mines in 1893 was estimated at 374,840 tons, valued at 27,119,674 lire (\$5,234,091). The quantity of brimstone shipped from Sicilian ports has fluctuated for the last ten years from a minimum of 306,158 tons in 1891 to a maximum of 371,652 tons in 1889, viz:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1884.....	338, 214	1889.....	371, 652
1885.....	333, 529	1890.....	364, 363
1886.....	347, 336	1891.....	306, 158
1887.....	329, 123	1892.....	323, 932
1888.....	368, 075	1893.....	362, 119

The largest quantity is exported to the United States and France; then come Italy, Great Britain, Russia, Germany, Portugal, and Greece.

The grinding and refining of brimstone is done exclusively in Catania. During 1893, however, a mill was opened at Termini, near Palermo, giving a production of 2,160 tons of ground sulphur. (In Catania during the last year there existed in activity five refineries and fourteen mills, which produced 37,450 tons of refined brimstone and 71,140 tons of ground brimstone.)

At Catania, during the year 1893, there were in activity five sulphur refineries and fourteen mills for grinding sulphur. The refineries produced as follows: Sublimed, flowers of sulphur, 3,600 tons; in sticks, refined sulphur, 8,340 tons; in bricks, refined sulphur, 25,510 tons. The mills produced: Ground refined sulphur, 14,800 tons; ground mixed sulphur, 3,160 tons; ground rough sulphur, 53,180 tons.

Exports of sulphur from Catania from 1890 to 1893.

To—	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Sicily	1, 447	2, 211	1, 229	967
Italy	24, 711	29, 663	27, 375	38, 340
Austria	6, 560	6, 560	7, 802	8, 608
Belgium	221	128	591	1, 155
Dalmatia	48	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	284	218	775	1, 695
France	3, 410	2, 528	8, 556	6, 624
Germany	7, 176	8, 119	11, 727	9, 558
Greece	15, 151	11, 266	12, 622	11, 378
Great Britain and Malta	16, 352	14, 325	16, 218	14, 327
Holland	793	931	1, 858	2, 861
Portugal	7, 826	2, 629	4, 896	7, 468
Russia	1, 624	556	1, 121	4, 100
Spain	4, 621	6, 746	7, 686	6, 267
Sweden and Norway	883	285	163	615
Turkey	3, 190	2, 317	3, 054	4, 076
United States	6, 072	7, 681	15, 841	8, 907
South and Central America	16	54	61	286
Egypt	20	161	89	208
Algiers and Tunis	55	78	50	4
Turkey in Asia	4, 965	655	1	2
British India	265	316	648	660
Australia	62	20	78	23
Other countries	215	.....	56	339

GREEN FRUIT.

This article could not be in a worse condition in regard to price. The prices realized by growers and exporters during the season 1892-93 were very low. In 1893, the lemon and orange exports showed a slight increase.

- Almonds, walnuts, and filberts largely contribute to the general movement of exportation from this port. Prices in 1893 were low, the decline being chiefly due to the excess of the production.

Exports of green fruit from Catania from 1889 to 1893.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.

Year.	Foreign countries.	Italy.	Total.	Boxes.	Value.
	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Lires.</i>
1889	240, 668	74, 422	315, 103	787, 755	5, 671, 839
1890	253, 226	84, 413	337, 639	844, 100	6, 077, 694
1891	181, 964	62, 333	264, 297	660, 744	4, 757, 434
1892	262, 116	98, 108	355, 225	888, 064	6, 394, 060
1893	275, 948	66, 518	342, 467	856, 168	5, 136, 937
Total	1, 213, 922	400, 794	1, 594, 730	4, 036, 831	28, 037, 960

One quintal = 220.46 pounds.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS, AND FILBERTS.

Year.	Almonds.	Filberts and walnuts.	Value of almonds.	Value of walnuts and filberts.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Lires.</i>	<i>Lires.</i>
1889	3, 880, 591	1, 241, 973	3, 895, 945	745, 183
1890	1, 378, 710	1, 100, 229	2, 264, 898	654, 148
1891	3, 473, 764	1, 091, 637	6, 550, 365	654, 976
1892	3, 085, 891	1, 443, 045	5, 787, 243	895, 827
1893	3, 389, 188	1, 983, 168	5, 451, 539	1, 090, 798
Total	13, 457, 594	6, 860, 043	23, 823, 969	4, 020, 873

RAILWAYS.

During the year 1893, the trunk line from Scordia to Caltagirone was opened to traffic, thus completing the Catania-Caltagirone line. The work on the Circum-Etna line has proceeded very slowly, but the first trunk—Catania-Aderno—will be inaugurated during this month, and the whole line, embracing the most important towns around Mount Etna, will be completed in about two years. The railway receipts during the year 1892-93 have shown a certain decrease in almost all stations of Sicily as compared with the receipts of last year.

INDUSTRIES.

Very little can be said about industries at Catania. In this province, where agriculture, or rather fruit culture, prevails, industries are limited. The sulphur refining and grinding mills, several mills for grinding wheat, the manufacture of alcohol, lemon juice, and licorice juice constitute the chief industries. There are in Catania, also, several manufactories of bedsteads, perfumes, gloves, and cement. These articles, as regards quality and price, compare favorably with those manufactured in other parts of Italy.

NAVIGATION.

Navigation at the port of Catania from 1864 to 1893.

Year.	Vessels entered and cleared.		Goods loaded and unloaded.	Year.	Vessels entered and cleared.		Goods loaded and unloaded.
	Number.	Tonnage.			Number.	Tonnage.	
			<i>Tons.</i>				<i>Tons.</i>
1864.....	2,207	220,317		1879.....	5,068	1,262,786	
1865.....	3,663	438,527		1880.....	5,225	1,385,910	
1866.....	3,801	450,704		1881.....	6,268	1,466,180	295,119
1867.....	3,770	441,928		1882.....	6,656	1,460,597	287,700
1868.....	6,114	512,062		1883.....	6,916	1,580,354	290,627
1869.....	5,484	463,674		1884.....	6,012	1,353,393	300,376
1870.....	5,556	468,734		1885.....	8,740	1,546,478	312,701
1871.....	5,360	495,765		1886.....	8,586	1,563,338	382,645
1872.....	5,870	551,488		1887.....	7,888	1,441,206	365,392
1873.....	5,860	535,775		1888.....	5,296	1,731,806	366,543
1874.....	5,958	530,695		1889.....	5,900	1,714,662	358,305
1875.....	5,137	529,537		1890.....	6,052	1,862,903	345,006
1876.....	5,632	623,231		1891.....	6,217	1,953,221	380,701
1877.....	6,295	906,736		1892.....	6,183	1,637,995	463,549
1878.....	6,827	1,143,647		1893.....	6,590	2,251,209	433,625

Navigation at the port of Catania in 1893.

Nationality.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italian.....	956	774,168	1,980	72,974	2,936	847,142	885	742,750	1,978	75,823	2,863	818,573
Austrian.....	76	53,857			77	54,034	103	76,491	1	177	104	76,668
Greek.....	20	17,085	75	17,896	95	34,981	11	7,083	50	13,563	61	20,646
French.....					3	955	2	637			2	637
German.....	19	15,017			19	15,017	25	24,073			25	24,073
British.....	130	145,646	1		131	145,744	156	160,207	2	240	158	160,447
Others.....	41	25,188	5	814	46	26,002	49	27,863	11	1,437	60	29,300
Total.....	1,245	1,081,916	2,062	91,783	3,307	1,123,875	1,241	1,030,104	2,042	91,280	3,283	1,120,384

Navigation at the principal ports of Italy in 1864, 1881, and 1893.

Ports.	1864.		1881.			1893.		
	Num- ber of vessels.	Tonnage.	Num- ber of vessels.	Tonnage.		Num- ber of vessels.	Tonnage.	
				Burden.	Goods.		Burden.	Goods.
Ancona.....	3, 135	446, 568	3, 141	698, 601	119, 865	1, 693	1, 877, 242	211, 780
Bari.....	1, 476	181, 677	1, 969	796, 322	116, 714	2, 904	1, 549, 150	163, 439
Brindisi.....	1, 409	136, 980	1, 352	963, 215	153, 227	2, 595	3, 340, 737	271, 010
Cagliari.....	2, 436	342, 643	2, 908	733, 450	264, 047	2, 996	765, 131	372, 973
Catania.....	3, 207	220, 317	6, 268	1, 406, 180	295, 119	6, 590	2, 251, 209	438, 925
Genoa.....	18, 509	2, 528, 712	11, 378	4, 118, 611	1, 844, 284	11, 282	7, 338, 929	3, 304, 601
Leghorn.....	12, 847	1, 888, 915	9, 355	2, 626, 023	510, 239	7, 799	3, 276, 731	570, 934
Messina.....	7, 798	1, 419, 867	8, 707	2, 785, 595	410, 430	8, 019	3, 147, 466	342, 131
Naples.....	9, 713	1, 514, 237	9, 727	3, 498, 495	728, 098	11, 868	4, 714, 628	851, 111
Palermo.....	6, 808	812, 642	6, 502	2, 019, 798	412, 757	7, 074	2, 867, 351	591, 187
Savona.....	2, 258	132, 626	2, 892	502, 268	404, 686	2, 105	826, 782	622, 452
Venice.....	6, 216	604, 876	5, 584	1, 379, 262	761, 824	6, 944	1, 962, 317	1, 018, 836

LOUIS A. BRÜHL, *Consul.*CATANIA, *January 14, 1895.*

FLORENCE.

POPULATION.

The population of Florence is steadily increasing and now numbers 190,797. The increase is due to constant migration, as there were 61 more deaths last year than births. There was, however, a decided increase in the number of marriages. There is no doubt that a great improvement has been made in the hygienic and sanitary condition of the city, as the contagious diseases death rate (according to the last official bulletin issued by the municipality) is only 3.84 per 100 deaths, or 9.31 per 10,000 inhabitants, and 24.29 per 1,000 upon the total mortality.

STREETS AND SQUARES.

Within the city limits, there are about 343 streets and boulevards and 90 squares. The actual space occupied is 81,836 linear meters, equal to 88,583.382 linear yards, of which 595,000 square meters (654,000 square yards) are paved, 195,000 square meters (233,220 square yards) are macadamized.

In the remaining territory, there are 217 streets and 16 squares, covering a total space of 1,530,000 square meters (1,830,000 square yards), of which 300,000 square meters (358,800 square yards) are paved, and 1,230,000 square meters (1,471,000 square yards) macadamized.

The expense of cleaning the city streets and squares averages \$25,000 per year, including \$1,100 for watering. A list of spaces occupied by markets is as follows:

Markets.	Roofed.	Open.
	<i>Sq. yards.</i>	<i>Sq. yards.</i>
Central.....	5, 516	2, 550
San Ambrogio.....	1, 425	9, 100
San Frediano.....	1, 425	6, 000
Loggia.....	556	.....
Total.....	8, 922	17, 650

Area of space occupied by cemeteries.

Cemeteries.	Square yards.
Trespiano	83, 900
San Miniato	46, 000
Misericordia	2, 500
Allori (Evangelical)	21, 200
Jewish cemetery	2, 000
Total	163, 600
Total area of the city:	
Within the gates	acres.. 2, 722
Outside the gates	do... 7, 716
Total	10, 438

ILLUMINATION.

The gas consumed during the past year by 3,500 public lights was about 2,093,876 cubic yards, and 3,453,468 cubic yards was consumed for private use. The price for the former is about 4 cents per cubic yard and 5 cents per cubic yard for the latter. The expense for public illumination is about \$80,000 for gas, and \$8,000 for petroleum, which is used outside the city gates. Total expense, \$88,000 per annum.

Piazza Signoria, Piazza Duomo, and the streets Tomabuoni, Rondinelli, Cerretani, Calzaioli are also illuminated by 29 electric lamps, with voltaic arc of Thompson-Rue system, besides 847 private lamps of different powers. The original cost of the electric plant, including the first year's consumption, cost the city about \$20,000. The annual cost of consumption is about \$4,000.

The dynamos are run by hydraulic power, the water being carried from the River Arno to the hydraulic establishment at San Niccolo, where the engines for potable water are also situated. The electric illumination has not come up to public expectation, but the municipality can do nothing in the matter, as they are bound to an agreement made many years since with the French Gas Company, and which will not expire for over fifty years.

Comparing the expense for public illumination, including both electric lights and petroleum, with the number of inhabitants, the average cost per capita is as follows:

Italian cities.	Cost.	Foreign cities.	Cost.
Rome	\$0. 55	Paris	\$1. 86
Naples .....	. 44	Bordeaux .....	. 16
Milan .....	. 54	Berlin .....	. 35
Turin .....	. 44	Dresden .....	. 35
Palermo .....	. 33	Vienna .....	. 23
Genoa .....	. 35	Budapest .....	. 29
Florence .....	. 47	London .....	. 36

HOTELS AND CONVEYANCES.

There are in the city of Florence 105 hotels, 169 coffee houses, and 1,303 taverns.

The number of public single-horse carriages is 857. There are 10 omnibus lines, inside the city limits, with 41 busses, and 28 busses outside the city gates.

There are 5 tramway lines with horse traction, and 3 steam lines, with a total of 221 cars. An electric tramway also runs between Florence and Fiesole.

CITY BUDGET.

During the time when the court was at Florence, the city contracted a bonded debt of \$7,711,260, at 3 per cent, for public improvements, which is actually equal to \$41 per inhabitant.

The standard of taxes on buildings per every \$100 of income is as follows: Devoted to the State, \$16.25; devoted to the province, \$5.233993; devoted to the commune, \$16.016825; total, \$37.500818.

The city expenses represent a yearly average of \$3,000,000, balanced by an equal amount of income. Taxes alone exceed by one-half the amount of the city expenses.

Firemen.—The municipality pays annually \$14,578.50 to the fire department, consisting of a chief, 6 officers, 5 sergeants, 12 corporals, 80 firemen, and 10 cadets.

Police.—The city pays \$47,472.90 per annum for the municipal police force, entirely apart from the Government police stationed in the city.

OCTROI DUTY.

The amount of duty which the municipality must pay every year to the Government is \$551,025. The amount of duty collected at the city gates during the year ending December 31, 1894, was \$1,423,894.46, leaving thereby a surplus to the benefit of the city treasury of \$872,869.46.

SCHOOLS.

According to statistics recently published, although referring to the year 1893, the facts in regard to the primary schools in Tuscany (population, 2,288,747) are:

Schools.	Number.	Attendants.
Infant.....	110	12, 733
Public, daily	2, 990	142, 512
Private.....	987	22, 923
Evening.....	152	4, 469
Sunday.....	74	1, 503
Higher, female.....	87	693
Normal.....	13	1, 448
Total.....	4, 343	186, 281

In Florence alone, there are 20,000 pupils attending 196 schools, at an expense to the municipality of about \$165,800.

GALLERIES AND MUSEUMS.

In regard to the number of visitors to the galleries and museums, there is a marked increase in the spring and in the fall, while there is a decrease in summer, when only traveling classes visit the galleries, and in winter, when the climate appears too rigid for tourists and travelers.

Those taking the most interest in the galleries and visiting them the most frequently are, of course, artists, and these have free access to both galleries and museums. I am glad to state that, during my tenure of office, at least 150 professional American artists enjoyed that privilege during their stay in this city.

HOSPITALS.

The Arcispedale of Santa Maria Nuova, for the refuge and assistance of sick persons and invalids, has a capital of about \$3,200,000 invested in buildings, lands, and bonds. The report for last year shows an expenditure of \$84,500 for expenses of administration and \$209,800 for patients.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

Among the various institutions of Florence, I venture to say that none are so admirably conducted as the prisons. While there may be still grounds for complaint in regard to the judiciary sections, none can be made so far as the penal sections are concerned, as their management is almost perfect. The printing house, which gives work to many of the prisoners, is only excelled by the one at the penitentiary at Oneglia (Riviera). The various trades of shoemaking, carpentering, printing, weaving, tailoring, etc., are carried on very extensively, and the products form a strong competition to the guild trade.

LOAN INSTITUTION.

The Loan Institution of Florence is conducted by the Government, and is used to a very considerable extent by both the rich and poor. Especially is this the case during the week immediately preceding some local or national festivity. The institution has proved most beneficial, and few goods are loaned except on the honest belief that they are to be reclaimed. Occasional drawbacks, of course, occur, such as workmen who pawn their effects of daily use and thus deprive themselves of the necessities of life for a day of gaiety.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The importance of the Florence custom-house is comparatively small, inasmuch as, with the exception of effects and baggage belonging to foreigners domiciled in this city, all goods are cleared at the port of entry, more especially at Genoa and Leghorn. The custom-house at Bologna having been abolished, all business formerly transacted there is now carried on at Genoa.

The aggregate revenue of duties collected in Florence for the past year was \$743,440.80. Of this amount \$281,123.80 was collected at the custom-house; \$551,025 octroi duty (the Government share), and \$16,292 as a tax on the manufacture of liquids.

TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

The latest statistics published relating to the telegraphic service are for 1892-93. The telegraphic administration is divided into ten compartments and twenty-seven sections. The direction of Florence embraces the province of Pisa and its dependencies.

For the sake of economy, the Italian Government has arranged that the postal and telegraphic services in most of the small towns shall be conducted by the same incumbent. There are 983 miles of telegraphic lines in Florence and 4,918½ miles of wire.

COURTS.

From the report made by the procurator-general of the King to the court of appeals at Florence for the year 1894, I derived the following information:

Upon 7,012 lawsuits submitted to 62 prætors, 3,512 sentences were pronounced, of which only $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent were granted an appeal. There were 3,314 suits brought before the civil courts and 321 before the court of appeals, 1,105 being of a commercial character. Failures numbered 244, with an aggregate deficit of \$700,000, the average assets amounting to 20 per cent of the liabilities. There were 10,776 crimes denounced, and the total number of violations of the law was 29,324. The four courts of assizes held 83 trials relating to 155 prisoners, of which 3 were sentenced to hard labor for life, 58 to solitary confinement, and 32 to the ordinary prison. There were 68 appeals against these decisions to the court of cassation, but only 1 case was reopened.

TRADE OF ITALY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

From the fact that very few of the imports from the United States intended for this consular district are cleared at the Florence custom-house, it is impossible to reach any definite conclusion as to their extent. Statement A shows a digest of imports from the United States into Italy, without respect to their ultimate destination. Beyond doubt, however, a large percentage of these imports are intended for Florence and its dependencies.

The aggregate amount of imports from the United States into Italy exceeds by far the aggregate amount of exports from Italy to the United States, as is clearly shown in the statistics published by the Italian direction-general of customs.¹ Should, in the worst hypothesis, a decrease be shown in the importation of petroleum owing to the strong competition of the Russian oil, there is still a great possibility in the development of our trade in machinery, ironware, wheat, coal, cotton tissues, and lumber.

The increasing extension of United States products is unquestionable in this district, but so far, they are known in the cities only, and to bring them before the people of the provinces, it will be necessary to devote much more money than has heretofore been expended to advertising in the Italian papers and to traveling agents, or to the formation of a union of American merchants, who shall establish depots in commercial centers and compete in prices with the products of Germany, France, and England. Such an enterprise, I believe, would ultimately meet with success, if for a time it proved unremunerative. There is a strong disposition in favor of the products of the United States, but so long as they are left in the hands of isolated native agents, who fre-

¹This statement is not borne out by the returns of our customs, as published by the Treasury Department, viz:

Year.	Imports from Italy.	Exports to Italy.
1892	\$23, 161, 617	\$14, 317, 382
1893	26, 250, 241	13, 019, 539
1894	18, 006, 075	13, 910, 620

quently represent half a dozen firms from as many countries, they will never receive the consideration to which their worth entitles them.

In the case of straw hats and braids, which compose one of the largest, if not the largest, items of exports from Tuscany to the United States, the business is almost entirely under the control of Swiss and German exporters from Florence, and Swiss and German importers in New York, and Florentine merchants here with branches of their own houses recently established in New York. The straw trade during the season just about closed proved a most exceptional one, certainly so far as the bulk of shipment was concerned. This can be partially accounted for by the Japan-China war, as the latter nation has in recent years been a strong competitor in the straw goods trade, but may have been unable to fill its contracts during the season closed.

Statement B gives a detailed account of the exports from this district, and it is to be noted that next to straw, the largest item is hemp from the consular agency of Bologna. Then come the works of art, marble statuary, and oil paintings, which, however, do not equal the quantity of such goods exported in previous years. The whole tendency of the foreign buyer in Florence to-day is in favor of the antique in preference to the modern, and the values of genuine antique Italian bric-a-brac, furniture, tapestries, and embroideries, have more than doubled during the last five years.

In regard to the exportation of straw goods, I may mention that, from a careful study of the subject, I find that the nomenclature of straw varies so greatly that almost every week merchants find a new name for braids and hats which differ almost imperceptibly from the kind made for years. Unfortunately, there is not a proper market in which prices for the various kinds of braids or hats are quoted, and as a result, not even the local chamber of commerce can keep any record of the straw trade or control it in any way. The prices are subject principally to the quotations of the New York market and the importance of orders received.

The so-called straw market in Florence and neighborhood is solely for the sale of small bundles of straw containing about 60 stalks, each measuring 15, 30, or 60 centimeters in length, well cut, fastened, and classified according to size, length, and color. These are worked into braids and afterwards used for hats.

BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

Florence is not an industrial center, and as a rule, capital is not invested here except upon first-class mortgages. The condition of all branches of trade has been much depressed after numerous suspended payments and the failure of several prominent banking houses. Private credit has been affected so that Florentine merchants can not obtain goods on long terms, as has been the prevailing system here, and in consequence, firms which were formerly doing a good business have suffered very materially.

TUSCAN AGRICULTURE.

It is not well for one to visit the surrounding country and dependencies of Florence with the hope of finding industrial or commercial development, but rather to note how entirely devoted is the Tuscan peasant to agriculture. Tuscany is called by the natives, and with good cause, the garden of Italy. Here are the rich soil, the temperate climate, the

great groves of olive trees, and the spreading vineyards, which, although at one time overshadowed by the fame of the Florentine merchants, have for many generations given to Tuscany its true character.

The Tuscan husbandman is altogether too well satisfied with his lot at home to make any effort to improve his financial condition by venturing abroad, and there are very few homes in the whole consular district of Florence where the idea of emigration has ever entered. The husbandman is well fed, well dressed, and comparatively well paid. The poderi or farms are for the most part ruled by agreement at mezzadria, by which the laborer receives half the profits in consideration for his services. The result of this arrangement is that not only does the husbandman put forth his best work, but is assisted by his family, who have an equal interest in the success of the crops and their common home.

Owing to the drought, the crop of barley, oats, beans, and Indian corn was not a very large one, and, on account of the spring rains, the crop of rye and wheat was much less during the last year than for some years previous. Although phylloxera is considered to exist only within the city limits of Florence, the vines on the farms beyond the city gates suffered very considerably from the drought, and the fall rains came too late to be of any material service.

Potatoes, upon which the working classes largely depend, were very plentiful, but of a rather poor quality. On the other hand, the olive crop, while not abundant, was of an excellent quality. Fruits, in general, however, were deficient both in quality and quantity.

Silkworm eggs brought but a small revenue, owing to the low price of silk and the extremely high cost of leaves. The eggs brought but \$2.50 per ounce, and the cost of the leaves was almost 2 cents per pound.

A.—Amount of designated products imported from the United States and Canada into Italy from 1889 to 1893.

Articles.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Cereals.....	\$223,000	\$360,400	\$11,600	\$114,200	\$3,800
Cotton, raw.....	4,863,800	5,249,000	5,505,200	4,995,600	8,453,600
Cotton, oil.....	7,200	305,800	145,800	17,200	7,400
Fat, all kinds.....	589,800	653,200	514,000	645,400	761,400
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	3,153,000	2,612,200	2,587,800	2,589,800	2,916,800
Wheat.....	4,600	48,000	837,400	182,800	182,800
Dyeing and tanning articles.....	86,400	178,800	204,400	217,800	111,800
Fish.....	387,000	186,200	281,800	331,000	181,800
Machinery.....	70,800	110,800	152,000	137,400	122,400
Petroleum.....	2,207,800	1,982,400	1,564,200	1,658,000	1,867,600
Raw skins.....	78,600	178,400	416,000	356,000	352,000
Resin.....	2,045,000	3,012,400	2,221,400	2,583,800	2,342,400
Timber.....	376,000	740,400	403,600	382,000	555,600
Sundries.....	961,000	817,400	677,600	892,600	1,267,400
Total.....	15,070,400	16,334,000	14,708,400	15,758,200	19,126,800

B.—Value of declared exports from the consular district of Florence to the United States during the calendar year 1894.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Alabaster	\$3,442.02	\$5,018.20	\$5,503.21	\$7,548.50	\$21,511.93
Antiquities	2,430.00	1,422.24	3,765.16	6,647.46	14,264.86
Art paintings	3,989.30	11,632.40	9,111.08	16,017.60	40,750.38
Bees	3.86	127.38	63.69		194.93
Books	231.00		390.45	1,686.28	2,297.73
Bronzes	192.89	540.00	217.10	1,513.91	2,463.90
Copper articles			30.23		30.23
Earthenware	305.26	3,717.80	1,865.24	1,764.20	7,652.50
Furniture			4,080.60	2,595.37	6,675.97
Glass			279.22		279.22
Hair, cattle			430.68		430.68
Hemp	9,819.92	57,828.17	40,887.30	51,411.65	159,945.04
Household goods	4,222.23	3,400.00	1,546.25	3,073.10	12,241.58
Ironware				567.00	567.00
Jewelry	7,349.40	2,405.00	583.60	1,567.93	11,895.93
Majolica ware			192.10	511.50	703.60
Marble statuary	8,420.00	7,389.95	7,280.30	18,726.40	41,816.65
Mosses		640.00	518.41	642.25	2,100.66
Medicinals		236.62			236.62
Oliveoil			110.13	511.50	621.63
Orris root			885.55	1,313.20	1,698.75
Photographs			62.15		62.15
Plaster casts			47.80		47.80
Porcelain	220.00	712.00	1,039.73	737.70	2,709.43
Rush baskets	771.17	144.94		635.10	1,551.21
Sausages	891.72	306.19			1,197.91
Seeds			1,155.97	761.89	1,917.86
Shellwork			18.96		18.96
Silverware	1,924.00			1,064.50	2,988.50
Skins	1,073.60			6,430.90	7,504.50
Soap	577.43	638.20	540.00	654.20	2,409.83
Straw goods:					
Braids	26,146.37	48,889.20	30,421.68	153,560.46	259,017.71
Hats	289,030.32	82,986.09	86,680.00	274,499.84	733,196.25
Unclassified	4,203.40	2,104.66	8,295.85	17,809.12	27,413.03
Terra cotta				3,969.70	3,969.70
Wine	4,717.60	4,668.80	3,721.32	6,803.60	19,911.32
Total	369,951.49	234,805.84	205,040.33	583,035.46	1,392,833.12
Total for preceding year	463,859.95	294,067.82	254,980.93	301,525.58	1,314,434.28
Increase				281,509.88	78,398.84
Decrease	93,908.46	59,261.98	49,940.60		

C. BELMONT DAVIS, *Consul*.

FLORENCE, May 9, 1895.

GENOA, 1893.

STATISTICS DEMANDING EXPLANATION.

A person acquainted with the method of compiling statistics and the time consumed in such work by the chamber of commerce in Genoa will not be surprised that the official report of that chamber regarding the trade and navigation at this port for the year 1893 was not ready for public inspection until November 29, 1894. Many people in the United States will undoubtedly ask why in these commercial statistics, all countries on the Western Continent, both North, Central, and South, which transact business at this port, should be classed under one head, "America." But that such is the case, can readily be seen by examining the returns of imports and exports accompanying this report.

Recognizing the above fact, it will be seen, notwithstanding, that foot-notes are frequently given setting forth the quantity of merchandise (cost omitted) imported from and exported to North and South

America. It is therefore very difficult to present to our manufacturers and wholesale dealers at home the amount, quality, and cost of articles of commerce exchanged between the port of Genoa and the United States for any given year.

In addition to its 165 octave pages of statistics relating to imports, exports, and navigation for 1893, the chamber of commerce has also presented to the public a very good review on these subjects, from which I copy largely as follows, reducing at the same time weights, measures, and money values to American standards:

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF GENOA.

The total commercial movement at the port of Genoa for the year 1893 amounted to 3,390,153 tons, of which 2,552,876 were imports and 837,277 exports. The international trade is represented by 2,639,254 tons and the coasting trade by 750,919 tons. Comparing the said movement with the year 1892, we find a decrease of 360,134 tons.

The total amount of merchandise cleared from the custom-house, exported or forwarded in transit, amounted to 2,652,199 tons, estimated to be worth \$107,752,479, which, compared with the preceding year, shows a decrease of 1,152 tons, but an increase in value of \$4,335,807. The decrease in weight was exclusively in the transit trade, and while both imports and exports gave an increase of 33,824 tons, the increase in value concerns only the merchandise which passed the custom-house, being principally wheat, flour, etc.

There was an increase of 29,470 tons of merchandise imported. To this increase the following categories have contributed, viz, (1) spirits, oils, and other beverages; (3) chemical products, perfumery, etc.; (4) colors and tanning material; (5) hemp, linen, and jute, except cotton; (9) wood and straw; (11) hides and skins; (12) minerals and metals; (14) grains, flour, macaroni, etc.; (15) animals, and spoils of; (16) sundries.

To the increased weight of merchandise exported, all categories have contributed except the first, second, third, eighth, and sixteenth.

The railway movement of merchandise at the stations of Genoa and Sampierodarena (about 2 miles from Genoa) amounted to 2,635,217 tons departed and 741,769 tons arrived, making a total of 3,376,986 tons, thus showing an increase of 312,166 tons over the preceding year.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Wine in casks.—The export of wine in casks shows a decrease of 54,070 hectoliters (1,189,540 gallons). This is due to the large stocks still on hand from the year before in the importing markets, which are principally the South American ports. The imports amounted to 162,690 gallons, against 28,776 gallons in the year 1892. The greatest part of it was brought from Greece.

Wine in bottles.—For reasons above given there was also a decrease of 151,772 bottles exported. The imports are of no importance, but show a slight decrease.

Olive oil.—The imports of olive oil, which never reach a large scale, owing to the heavy production of the article in this country, was, in 1893, more than three times as much as in 1892, viz, 345,763 pounds, against 110,180 pounds, respectively. The cause for this showing is owing to the very large crop all over Italy in 1892. The exports, which amounted in 1892 to 16,111,590 pounds, declined in 1893 to 11,830,783 pounds. Such a decrease is attributed to the commercial crisis and

the political troubles in South America, where the greater part was usually directed, but more especially to the Argentine Republic, where the peanut-oil industry has greatly improved and is now substituted for the olive oil.

Cotton-seed oil.—The import of this product is gradually decreasing. Particularly is this noticed in 1893, for the imports amounted to only 121,856 pounds, say, to only one-half the quantity imported the year before. The decrease is attributed not only to the interests of speculation in regard to variation of prices in the home markets, but also to the heavy custom-house duty imposed on this side on said oil, which make its use less advantageous to would-be purchasers or speculators.

Mineral oil.—In the imports of refined mineral oils there was a slight decrease over 1892. The greater part of it comes from the United States. The import of heavy oils, which amounted in 1892 to 13,162,341 pounds, increased last year to 19,176,283 pounds. The reason for such an increase is to be found in the increasing use of it for various purposes.

Coffee.—The imports in 1893 amounted to 14,311,694 pounds, against 15,880,260 pounds imported the year before, thus showing a decrease of 1,568,566 pounds. The article was imported almost entirely from Brazil and other American coffee-producing countries. The increased duty, aggravated by the imposition of paying it in gold coin, has naturally caused an increase in price, and has therefore reduced its consumption in favor of a spurious article as well as encouraging the smuggling of the stuff into the country.

Sugar.—The quantity of second-class sugar passed through the custom-house and imported temporarily for the purpose of refining and for reexportation amounted to 125,132,540 pounds. This is a decrease against the preceding year of 10,341,608 pounds.

The countries from which the greatest quantity of the article was imported are Germany, Egypt, and France. The causes of such a decrease are to be found principally in the reduced work of refining raw sugar for export in this country, as well as in the lower consumption owing to its advance in price on account of the increased duty, aggravated by payment of the latter in gold coin, and also in increased smuggling of the article, and the general depression of business.

On account of the minor temporary importation, there was a heavy decrease in the export of extra refined sugar. The exports in 1892 amounted to 13,807,237 pounds, and in 1893 to only 9,696,712 pounds, the greater part of which was shipped to South America and Turkey.

The principal reason given to explain such a decrease in the exports is the slackness of the trade with the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, for these countries now refine sugar at home with good success, and consequently are dependent on other countries for the article only to a limited extent. The strong competition of France for first-class refined sugar and of Austria for second-class refined sugar is also to be taken into consideration.

Carbonate of soda.—In the year 1893, the imports increased 2,832,962 pounds, or nearly double as compared to the year before. This is owing to the increased consumption of the article for the manufacture of soap, etc.

Chloride of lime.—The imports of chloride of lime also increased to the amount of 807,040 pounds. It is expected that such increase is due to the increased demand for the article, principally by the bleaching industry.

Chloride of potash.—The increase in imports amounted to 1,604,464

pounds, or nearly double the quantity imported in 1892. The increase is due to the greater use of it for fertilizing purposes.

Nitrate of soda.—Of this article, also, there was an increase in the imports in 1893 to the amount of 2,637,967 pounds, which is due to the same reason stated above.

Sulphate of soda.—This salt is also used for fertilizing purposes, and its use is gradually increasing. This fact explains why the quantity imported in 1893 was more than double that of 1892, say, 2,522,394 pounds against 1,176,600 pounds.

Sulphate of copper.—In the year 1893, the imports were almost three times as much as the quantity entered the previous year, being, respectively, 10,259,179 and 3,610,152 pounds. The cause of this great increase is partially due to the exceptionally decreased importation in 1892, because great stocks of the article existed at that time in this country, and partially to the increased use of it in the treatment of vineyards.

Wax matches.—The quantity exported, which amounted to 1,454,419 pounds, was 670,016 pounds more than in 1892. The larger exportations were made to Australia, South America, Tunis, England, France, Turkey, and Egypt.

Hemp.—The export was more than double in 1893 over 1892. In 1893, it was 210,876,295 pounds, against 89,758,120 pounds in 1892. It found purchasers almost wholly in the United States. The difference cannot be explained otherwise than in the high exchange between gold and paper money.

Jute.—The import of this article shows a strong increase. In 1892, it amounted to 7,951,037 pounds; in 1893, it increased to 22,496,679 pounds. To explain this fact it must be remembered that, owing to the increased prices in 1892, our tradesmen, on having exhausted their stocks, only limited their purchases to what was strictly necessary.

Hemp ropes.—Exports of hemp ropes in 1893 present a decrease of 418,483 pounds, owing to the political troubles and bad financial conditions of the South American States.

Unclean wool.—In 1893, the imports of wool were 3,383,080 pounds, which was a trifle more than double the imports of 1892.

Washed wool.—The washed-wool importation was nearly one-third less than the quantity imported the year before, coming principally from France.

Cotton.—The total quantity of cotton imported amounted to 159,649,825 pounds, showing a decrease of 2,657,583 pounds. The greatest quantity arrived direct from the production countries and principally from the United States, British India, Egypt, and Turkey.

Timber.—A strong increase occurred in the imports of this article. In fact, while the quantity imported in 1892 amounted to 72,046,694 pounds, it reached in 1893 97,039,126 pounds. The greatest part, consisting of square timber, was imported from the United States and Austria.

Wood pulp.—The importation of this article is sensibly decreasing. In 1893, it amounted to 22,921 pounds, against 259,631 pounds in the year before. The decrease is explained by the low price of rags, which are preferred for the manufacture of paper.

Paper.—The export has increased to nearly double the quantity of 1892. Such increase, however, should not be considered as an improvement in the paper trade, the conditions of which, on the contrary, have grown worse, but is merely caused by the great shipments made to the United States by our manufacturers to lighten the heavy existing stocks.

Hides.—A great increase took place in imports. They amounted to 17,650,597 pounds, against 11,123,043 pounds in 1892. They principally came from South America, especially from the Argentine Republic. The cause of such increase is due to the increased demand for River Plate hides and to the critical financial conditions of South American States, in consequence of which the exporters of those countries prefer to send goods instead of money in exchange for the goods they receive from Europe.

Skins.—The imports have decreased nearly one-third, say, 2,137,776 pounds. They were shipped principally from the Argentine Republic. Farmers, it appears, considered it more advantageous to keep their stock than to slaughter them.

Metals.—The old iron imported amounted to 52,845 tons, which is a slight decrease from 1892. It came mostly from England. Scrap iron in blocks imported amounted to 58,292,494 pounds, an increase of 11,941,051 pounds in comparison to the year before.

Imports of iron and steel increased 4,730,886 pounds, or about three-fifths of the whole quantity imported in 1892.

Copper in blocks has also increased. The total imports amounted to 3,654,893 pounds, against 2,189,453 pounds in 1892.

Lead in blocks shows a decrease. The imports were 1,707,659 pounds, while in 1892 they amounted to 2,642,596 pounds.

Coals.—There was a slight decrease in the imports. In 1892, they reached 1,476,699 tons, and in 1893, 1,438,456 tons. They were imported here almost wholly from England.

Wheat.—By adding to the total imports the quantity introduced as temporary importation, to wit, 17,810,524 pounds, to be exported again in flour or manufactured into macaroni, as well as the transit trade by land, amounting to 61,264,367 pounds, most of which was entered at Sampierdarena (a station about 2 miles from Genoa), a grand total of 754,337,954 pounds is reached, which, compared with the preceding year, shows an increase of 102,288,521 pounds.

The transit to foreign countries, most of which was bound to Luino (the Swiss frontier), amounted to 144,444,650 pounds, a decrease of 18,587,213 pounds as compared with 1892.

The article came principally from Russia, which country furnished more than five-sixths of the whole imports. The remaining one-sixth is divided between the Argentine Republic, the United States, Turkey, and the British Asiatic colonies. Comparison of the imports of 1893 with those of the year 1892 shows that the arrivals from Russia gave a sensible increase, while there was a heavy decrease in the imports from America, principally from the United States.

To explain the said difference between Russia and the United States, it must be noticed that on account of the withdrawal of the prohibition of exporting wheat from Russia, which was issued in June, 1892, exceptional purchases of wheat from that country have been made. The increased imports from the United States in the previous year were wholly due to the above-mentioned prohibition of exports from Russia, which lasted from the end of November, 1891 until nearly the end of June, 1892.

Indian corn.—There was a decrease of nearly one-half the quantity imported in 1892. Independent of the extraordinarily increased import in 1892, three more circumstances contributed to the decrease of last year, viz: Abundant crops in this country, the gradually decreasing consumption of the article, and the decreased work of the distilleries

owing to increased duty on spirits. The imports came principally from Russia and Turkey.

Rice.—The imports, including 4,374,719 pounds of temporary importation for the purpose of cleaning and reexporting, and 22,375,448 pounds introduced in transit for the Kingdom, almost wholly directed to Sampierdarena (near Genoa), amounted to 26,869,404 pounds, which, compared with the preceding year, shows an increase of 8,407,378 pounds. The rice imported came direct from Burmah.

To explain the increase it must be noticed that there was a heavy decrease in 1892. The increase, however, does not concern the temporary imports, which were reduced to less than one-half on account of the new customs prescriptions which proved to be so fatal to the rice-cleaning industry.

The exports of cleaned rice were principally to North and South America, Turkey, France, etc.

Alimentary paste.—In 1893, the exports increased 950,805 pounds, which, instead of to the improved conditions of the industry, must be attributed to an extraordinary increased request for the article from Brazil by reason of the increased emigration of Italians to that country.

Mineral of zinc.—Comparing the exports of 1892 with those of 1893, the result shows an increase in the last year of 4,125,085 pounds. Such increase is only due to the excess of production of our mines. The exports were principally to England and Belgium.

NAVIGATION.

The total navigation at the port of Genoa for the year 1893 shows a decrease of 30 vessels, but an increase of 623,130 tons.

The proportion between steam and sailing navigation, as to number of vessels, gives a slight increase for sailing vessels, and as to tonnage it stands 1 to 11. Comparing the two kinds of vessels, the result shows that the number of coasting sailing vessels was more than double the number of steamers, but the tonnage did not reach that of the latter. On the other hand, in the international navigation, the number of sailing vessels was a little more than one-sixth, while the tonnage proved to be nearly 19 times less.

Distinguishing navigation according to flags, it appears that the Italian flag covers more than two-thirds in the total number of ships arrived and departed, and two-fifths of the total tonnage.

The superiority of the Italian flag, however, concerns only the sailing coast navigation, representing a great majority, both for the number of ships as well as tonnage, while in the international trade, it is represented by a little more than one-third of the total number of ships and by about three-tenths of the tonnage.

Immediately after the Italian flag, comes the British flag. The following flags then follow according to importance: German, Austrian, Dutch, French, Greek, and Norwegian.

SHIPBUILDING.

The new ships built in this province in 1893 numbered 18, with a total of 3,754 tons, of which 9 were steamers. Only one ship had a capacity greater than 1,000 tons, and one between 900 and 1,000 tons. All others are less than 500 tons. Nearly all the said vessels were built in the Sestri Ponente shipyard, about 4 miles from Genoa.

GENOESE SHIPPING.

The number of sailing and steam ships belonging exclusively to this province, registered in the port of Genoa on December 31, 1893, was 709, of 339,609 tons, of which 576 were sailing vessels of 222,761 gross tons, and 133 steamers of 116,848 gross tons. In comparison with the preceding year, there was a decrease of 25 vessels and 14,938 tons.

FREIGHTS.

On almost all freights paid in 1893, compared with the year 1892, there was a reduction of 10 to 20 per cent, according to destination. The most important reductions concern the coal freights from England and salt freights from Cadiz to the River Plate. For the latter destination, there was a certain time when vessels could not find freight at all. The only freights, however, which had an increase were those bound from the River Plate, which improved in certain periods from 2 to 3 shillings per ton more than in 1892.

Imports into Genoa in 1893.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
	<i>Pounds.</i>			
Alcohol, liquors, oil.....	60,096,205	\$997,418	\$16,034.75	France, Austria, Belgium.
Coffee, sugar, tobacco, drugs...	153,387,928	8,240,138	102,351.82	France, America, England, Spain.
Chemicals, medicines, perfumeries.	97,222,645	4,738,500	816.11	France, America, Germany, England, etc.
Colors, tanning material.....	27,696,510	1,258,810	251.70	Do.
Flax, hemp, jute.....	26,276,438	984,602	196.29	Do.
Cotton.....	161,863,790	15,392,039	1,947.80	Do.
Wool, hair.....	5,993,264	1,607,096	1,133.84	Do.
Silk.....	2,228,975	1,173,262	149.85	France, America, Germany, England, Turkey.
Wood, straw.....	107,761,280	893,686	179.81	France, America, Germany, England, Austria.
Paper, books.....	581,695	83,073	109.32	Do.
Hides.....	22,280,330	3,178,381	142.15	France, America, Germany, England, Asia.
Minerals, metals.....	234,605,915	4,625,759	6,052.15	France, America, Germany, England, Norway.
Stones, glasses, earthenware...	6,403,073,171	7,581,207	236.62	France, America, Germany, England, Austria.
Flour, grains, vegetables.....	862,275,444	18,439,272	35,129.45	France, America, Germany, England, Russia.
Animals and spoils of.....	98,108,117	4,294,572	2,299.81	France, America, Germany, England, Norway.
Sundries.....	680,405	577,372	202.36	France, America, Germany, England, Asia.
Total.....	8,263,635,112	74,065,187	167,283.43	
Total for preceding year.	8,281,311,530	68,264,248	162,387.09	
Decrease.....	17,676,418			
Increase.....		5,800,939	4,896.34	

Exports from Genoa in 1893.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		
Alcohol, liquors, oil	93,806,106	\$3,470,370	America, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, etc.
Coffee, tobacco, drugs	10,109,417	462,724	America, Turkey, France, Africa.
Chemicals, medicine, perfumery	9,492,971	882,742	America, Turkey, France, England.
Colors, tanning material	2,853,049	83,307	America, Turkey, France, Germany.
Flax, hemp, jute	8,678,990	1,083,082	America, Turkey, France, Greece, Spain.
Cotton	20,597,704	3,790,704	America, Turkey, France, Germany, Asia.
Wool, hairs	1,271,771	775,078	America, Turkey, England, Germany, Africa.
Silk	1,239,522	3,683,256	America, Turkey, England, France, Switzerland.
Wood, straw	4,980,275	725,300	America, France, England, Austria.
Paper, books	7,893,696	874,447	America, France, England, Africa, Turkey.
Hides	2,557,777	644,703	Do.
Minerals, metals	35,060,394	2,165,595	America, France, Belgium, Germany, Spain.
Stones, glasses, earthenware	33,307,238	429,558	America, France, England, Germany, Switzerland.
Flour, grains, vegetables	91,770,522	2,009,892	America, France, England, Germany, Turkey.
Animals, and spoils of	7,110,408	1,387,850	Do.
Sundries	562,423	1,181,942	America, France, England, Spain.
Total	336,291,263	23,660,499	
Total for preceding year	320,742,237	24,240,766	
Increase	15,549,026		
Decrease		580,267	

Navigation at Genoa in 1893.

Flag.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American			1	1,329	1	1,329			1	1,329	1	1,329
Austrian	160	131,021	9	5,268	169	136,289	161	133,480	7	3,218	168	136,693
Belgian	19	17,290			19	17,290	19	17,873			19	17,873
Chile			1	574	1	574				590	1	590
Danish	17	11,001	8	1,740	25	12,741	27	24,791	13	2,636	40	27,427
Dutch	91	140,703			91	140,703	71	127,913	6	1,704	77	129,617
English	952	1,226,879	29	8,589	981	1,235,468	945	1,225,896	25	7,563	970	1,233,449
French	130	99,958	4	1,896	134	101,854	130	110,527	4	1,097	134	111,624
German	171	350,944	1	560	172	351,494	169	357,782	2	1,738	171	359,520
Greek	83	92,256	18	5,432	101	97,688	93	93,164	19	6,667	112	99,831
Italian	1,366	1,155,334	2,327	247,827	3,693	1,403,161	1,380	1,149,294	2,605	273,298	3,985	1,422,592
Norwegian	80	70,209	15	6,212	95	76,421	33	24,760	5	1,463	38	26,223
Russian	1	914	1	284	2	1,198	1	914	1	284	2	1,198
Spanish	30	29,161	5	160	35	29,321	30	27,271			30	27,271
Swedish	4	2,917	8	1,657	12	4,574	13	15,678	10	4,160	23	19,838
Turkish			2	884	2	884						
Total	3,104	3,328,587	2,424	281,902	5,528	3,610,489	3,072	3,309,338	2,609	305,732	5,771	3,615,065

JAMES FLETCHER, *Consul.*GENOA, *December 29, 1894.*

LEGHORN, 1892 AND 1893.

Through the courtesy of the Chamber of Commerce of Leghorn, I have its recently published report for the year ended December 31, 1892, which now enables me to inclose my report for the years ended December 31, 1891 and 1893, embodied in six tabular statements, viz, A, B, C, D, E, and F.

The former (A) shows a decrease of \$651,257 as compared with the importations of the year 1891, while the latter (B) reveals an increase of \$765,306 as compared with the exportations of the preceding year, which, together with an increase of \$339,790 of goods in transit and bond, passing through Leghorn, would aggregate \$1,105,096. (Such goods in transit and bond were \$824,324 in 1892, against \$484,534 the year previous.)

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The total value of importations from the United States, according to Table C, for the year ended December 31, 1893, was \$1,682,623, which is an increase of \$152,300 as compared with the preceding year.

The following statement shows the increase and decrease in the principal articles:

Articles.	Increase.	Decrease.	Articles.	Increase.	Decrease.
Anthracite coal.....	.....	\$1,180	Paraffine.....	\$15,728	.....
Corn.....	.....	19,395	Petroleum.....	13,481	.....
Cotton.....	\$100,615	.....	Printed matter.....	.....	\$492
Extract of logwood.....	.....	4,288	Pumps.....	.....	629
Hides.....	.....	5,184	Staves.....	12,148	.....
Machinery.....	12,149	.....	Timber.....	.....	8,918
Medicines.....	.....	3,470	Tobacco.....	45,986	.....
Mineral oils, other than petroleum.....	.....	1,328	Zinc.....	.....	1,080

Considering the importations of raw cotton for the year ended December 31, 1891, from all countries, which aggregated the sum of \$140,827, and the notable increase of such importations from the United States during 1892 and 1893, I venture to assert that American cotton could entirely displace the Indian. The latter is a trifle cheaper, but far inferior to the former. But the Indian is better pressed and packed than the American, and complaint is made that the American bale coverings and ties are inferior to those of the Indian. This is a matter of great moment to American cotton shippers, and I would respectfully urge them to speedily remedy these patent defects, set forth in my report on cotton, dated August 29, 1893, accompanying dispatch No. 7.*

Although the increase of imported machinery in 1893 shows only \$12,149 in excess of 1892, I feel confident, with an improved condition of finances here, together with inducements offered by American manufacturers, that the future will be more encouraging.

I am not pessimistic as to the future of American petroleum, notwithstanding the reservoir for the storage of its Russian rival, capable of containing 3,000 tons of oil, which has been constructed at this port by Messrs. Noble Brothers, of St. Petersburg, to whom the municipality

* Sent to United States Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and partly printed in that committee's report upon Cotton and Cotton Growing in the United States (vol. 1, p. 102), Government Printing Office, Washington, 1895.

of Leghorn gave the ground free, as long as it retains its superiority of quality. And, consequently, I see an excellent future for an increased demand in paraffin.

As to staves and shipbuilding requisites, it may not be amiss to state that the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Orlando Brothers, of Leghorn, is the foremost in this Kingdom, employing about 1,200 hands.

Tobacco—its purchase, manufacture, and sale—is a Government monopoly, and its consumption is ever increasing.

The above enumerated articles, viz, anthracite coal, corn, extract of logwood, hides, medicines, mineral oils (other than), printed matter, pumps, timber, and zinc, showing a decreased importation from the United States in 1893 as compared with 1892, demand careful reflection and consideration.

It is my most fervent hope that, upon the return of prosperity in the United States, our exporters will renew their energies, regain their losses, and extend their former influence in the foreign markets of the world.

As already stated, the exports to all countries from Leghorn during 1892 exceeded those of the preceding year, and pondering over Tables D and E, in connection with the general stagnation and depression of business here, I see a somber picture before me as to those of the year 1893, which will be published by the chamber of commerce of Leghorn in November next.

Tables D and E, showing the exports from this consular district to the United States for the year ended December 31, 1893, reveal a decrease of \$587,343 in comparison with those of the previous year. This circumstance is due to the withholding of orders by the American importers, owing to financial and business depression in the United States and the uncertainty of pending tariff legislation there.

It is incumbent on me at this time to refer to an additional—local—cause of the decline in such exportations.

I have impressed upon my mind the cholera visitations of 1893 at Leghorn, which naturally retarded shipments from this port to some extent, notwithstanding the energy displayed by the public authorities, shippers, and public servants of the United States Government stationed here in endeavoring to facilitate trade to United States ports during the months of September and October.

The abnormal decrease of candied citron (\$150,005) leads me to believe that there was another potent factor worthy of consideration, i. e., the manufacture of this article in the United States.

The decrease and increase in the principal articles exported to the United States in 1893, as compared with the exports of 1892, were as follows:

Articles.	Decrease.	Increase.	Articles.	Decrease.	Increase.
Anchovies		\$3,283	Orris root	\$7,511	
Argols		3,508	Pumice stone	5,194	
Beeswax		2,096	Rags		\$11,064
Boracic acid	\$13,741		Sienna earth		3,983
Brier wood	23,528		Soap	75,143	
Candied citron	150,005		Soap stock		27,686
Cheese		7,821	Talc		8,839
Dried fruits	22,641		Wine		2,508
Glycerin		1,943			

The cheese and rag exportations to the United States were affected to a considerable extent by the prohibition placed upon them by the act of February 15, 1893.

SHIPPING RETURNS.

The shipping returns, according to Table F, show a most lamentable condition, in that there has not been a solitary vessel in the harbor of Leghorn carrying the American flag, excepting a yacht.

In examining the tables of the past twenty years, I find a considerable decline of shipping from and to this port, which is principally due to the loss of the privileges heretofore enjoyed by it as a "free port," when it occupied a place as a base of distribution for all of Tuscany and even the Roman Provinces.

The divergence of commerce from its old and natural route through Leghorn is owing to the general advance of railway construction. It was, so to speak, "side-tracked"—the main lines from Genoa to Florence and to Rome passing through Pisa instead of through Leghorn, as was originally designed.

Thus Leghorn was left at the terminus of a fragmentary branch which connects it with the great main line at Pisa (14 miles distant), and the disadvantages incidental to that connection have now to be suffered by passengers and goods going hence to inland centers.

Sea freights naturally favor her more enterprising neighbors, viz, Genoa on the north and Naples on the south.

The former has made rapid progress, and now, in fact, has wrested the palm from Marseilles, her former French rival; the natural result is that Genoa is becoming the first port of call by ships from the West, whereby time is saved by the debarkation of goods there and their conveyance by rail to the interior markets.

Shipping facilities between Leghorn and the United States are very good, but no steamship companies, except the Anchor Line, seem inclined to make Leghorn a direct port of arrival and departure from and to the United States ports, and even the Anchor Line is losing its former prestige, its steamers running very irregularly, to the discomfiture of the shippers, who are sending their shipments from here to Genoa, thence to be transhipped to United States ports. In some instances, however, shipments are sent to Liverpool by English steamers, and thence transhipped to United States ports.

The steamer *Italia*, of said line, was extensively advertised as due here on February 20, 1894, and ready to sail the day thereafter, but, unfortunately, she did not reach Leghorn until the 1st instant, and sailed on the 4th instant with a cargo principally consisting of soap, argols, alabaster works, olive oil, rags, and citrons in brine, of the aggregate value of \$70,000, to the United States.

The major portion of the goods exported during the past three months from Leghorn to the United States has been via Genoa direct, and considerable via Liverpool, thence transhipped to United States ports.

I deeply regret this status, as it affects the commercial developments very detrimentally.

Naples, with its larger population, enjoys a more favorable position. She has outclassed Leghorn as a center of emigration to the West and as a port of call by ships from the East.

Although I have described the lost commercial prestige of Leghorn in dark colors, yet, in view of its industries, viz, metal rolling mills, antimony works, candied citron and soap factories, together with the jute, hemp, and flax mills, and others situate at Ponte a Moriano and Lucca, within this consular district, I make the bold assertion, in discounting the future, that it will retain its place as the third most

important emporium of Mediterranean commerce until the harbor arrangements and improvements are completed at Spezzia. Upon such completion within the next three years, Spezzia, owing to its proximity to Carrara, will enjoy the monopoly of the marble shipments to all parts of the world. This might also "side track" Leghorn as one of the foremost ports of the Mediterranean. This is patent for obvious reasons, especially as the freight from Carrara to Leghorn by sailing craft is about 10 lire (\$1.93) per ton, while the freight from Carrara to Spezzia would be insignificant.

A.—IMPORTS INTO LEGHORN.

Imports into Leghorn for the year ended December 31, 1892.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
Category I.			
Mineral waters.....gallons..	10, 179	\$5, 108	America, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Tunis, and Tripoli.
Wine:			
In casks.....do.....	3, 625	1, 063	
In bottles.....number..	4, 069	2, 474	
Beer:			
In casks.....gallons..	200	62	
In bottles.....do.....	13, 744	1, 989	
Alcohol and other spirits.....gallons..	24, 880	32, 524	
Oil:			
Olive.....do.....	10, 177	7, 718	
Cotton-seed.....do.....	31, 385	15, 750	
Mineral and others.....do.....	1, 830, 554	272, 070	
Total		333, 758	
Category II.			
Coffee.....pounds..	1, 324, 141	272, 453	America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Tunis, Tripoli, and Turkey.
Chicory.....do.....	547, 988	14, 389	
Sugar.....do.....	1, 361, 745	43, 628	
Confectionery and preserves.....do.....	34, 078	5, 230	
Cocoa.....do.....	31, 976	5, 674	
Tea.....do.....	9, 097	3, 983	
Chocolate.....do.....	19, 082	2, 122	
Spices.....do.....	341, 247	43, 379	
Tobacco.....do.....	14, 231, 144	1, 385, 634	
Manufactured.....do.....	209	271	
Total		1, 776, 762	
Category III.			
Acids.....pounds..	399, 662	9, 597	Algiers, America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Tunis, Turkey, and Massana.
Drugs and medicines.....do.....	15, 855, 986	282, 142	
Gums and resins.....do.....	1, 170, 025	61, 582	
Soap.....do.....	178, 166	9, 997	
Perfumery.....do.....	1, 609	1, 189	
Total		364, 517	
Category IV.			
Dyes, paints, and tans.....pounds..	2, 743, 258	105, 455	Algiers, America, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, England, Holland, Greece, Tunis, and Turkey.
Category V.			
Hemp, raw.....pounds..	2, 938	278	America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Switzerland, and Tunis.
Jute, raw.....do.....	3, 712, 271	129, 972	
Other vegetable textiles.....do.....	1, 290, 138	29, 576	
Manufactures of flax, jute, and hemp, pounds.....	220, 691	60, 688	
Total		220, 514	
Category VI.			
Cotton, raw.....pounds..	1, 770, 297	147, 046	America, Austria, France, Germany, Greece, England, Spain, Norway, Switzerland, Tunis, and Turkey.
Cotton, manufactured.....do.....	807, 528	334, 231	
Total		481, 277	

Imports into Leghorn for the year ended December 31, 1892—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
Category VII.			
Wool, raw.....pounds..	765, 655	\$201, 938	Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Malta, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, Tripoli, Tunis, and Turkey.
Hair, raw.....do.....	14, 332	10, 673	
Wool, manufactured.....do.....	217, 990	175, 814	
Total.....		388, 425	
Category VIII.			
Silk, raw.....pounds..	9, 741	11, 923	Austria, France, Germany, England, Switzerland, Tunis, and Turkey.
Silk, manufactured.....do.....	11, 421	76, 351	
Total.....		88, 274	
Category IX.			
Wood and wooden utensils.....pounds..	5, 301, 437	47, 323	Algiers, America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Malta, England, Holland, Switzerland, Russia, Tunis, Turkey, and Massaua.
Straw hats.....number..	586	124	
Furniture.....pounds..	13, 114	1, 872	
Straw braids.....do.....	43, 506	3, 757	
Total.....		53, 076	
Category X.			
Paper.....pounds..	132, 372	22, 506	America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Malta, England, Switzerland, and Tunis.
Books.....do.....	13, 639	6, 286	
Total.....		28, 792	
Category XI.			
Hides, raw.....pounds..	2, 280, 740	583, 400	Algiers, America, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Malta, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Tunis, and Turkey.
Hides, tanned.....do.....	108, 342	86, 400	
Leather, manufactured.....do.....	10, 874	6, 705	
Total.....		626, 505	
Category XII.			
Iron and steel.....tons..	13, 144	306, 291	Algiers, America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Malta, England, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Tunis, and Tripoli.
Lead.....pounds..	1, 018, 862	27, 070	
Copper, brass, and bronze.....do.....	3, 704, 011	137, 786	
Iron utensils.....do.....	37, 301	2, 394	
Tin.....do.....	143, 388	30, 233	
Zinc.....do.....	657, 321	81, 906	
Machinery.....do.....	2, 720, 898	279, 241	
Watches, gold and silver.....do.....		36, 258	
Firearms.....do.....		2, 299	
Jewelry.....do.....		1, 679	
Total.....		755, 157	
Category XIII.			
Marble:			Algiers, America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Holland, Switzerland, Tunis, Turkey, and Massaua.
Rough.....pounds..	42, 887	244	
Statuary.....do.....	15, 931	3, 410	
Stones, carths, and cement.....do.....	5, 543, 131	61, 131	
Coal.....tons..	222, 802	1, 070, 499	
China ware.....pounds..	49, 001	3, 822	
Glass and glassware.....do.....	1, 193, 537	30, 610	
Total.....		1, 199, 716	
Category XIV.			
Wheat.....bushels..	1, 205, 582	1, 332, 585	America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Malta, England, Holland, Russia, Roumania, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Tunis, Tripoli, and Turkey.
Corn.....do.....	68, 554	47, 990	
Other grain.....do.....	13, 473	10, 685	
Barley.....do.....	3, 347	26, 149	
Oats.....do.....	12, 096	9, 792	
Flour.....pounds..	35, 747	1, 035	
Starch.....do.....	142, 943	10, 742	
Citrons and lemons.....do.....	3, 398, 835	133, 730	
Seeds.....do.....	1, 817, 905	42, 245	
Palm and cocoa oil.....gallons..	194, 350	87, 087	
Fruits, dry and fresh.....pounds..	668, 771	44, 842	
Vegetables.....do.....	1, 379, 688	31, 789	
Total.....		1, 778, 621	

Imports into Leghorn for the year ended December 31, 1892—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
<i>Category XV.</i>			
Fish, dried and salt.....pounds..	47,369,821	\$1,331,659	Algiers, America, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Malta, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Tunis, Tripoli, Turkey, and Massaua.
Butter.....do.....	42,189	8,678	
Cheese.....do.....	191,497	28,479	
Candles and stearin.....do.....	1,340,447	113,137	
Wax.....do.....	15,055	3,372	
Glue.....do.....	18,406	2,628	
Sponges.....do.....	22,152	9,898	
Coral, raw and manufactured.....do.....	18,111	95,744	
Horns.....do.....	547,617	9,526	
Manure.....do.....	5,069,883	44,478	
Total.....		1,647,599	
<i>Category XVI.</i>			
Haberdashery.....		74,434	America, Austria, France, Germany, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, and Norway.
<i>Category XVII.</i>			
Silver coin.....		48,250	France.
Unaccounted for.....		60	
Grand total.....		10,046,132	
Duties collected.....		1,608,466	

B.—EXPORTS FROM LEGHORN.*Exports from Leghorn for the year ended December 31, 1892.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
<i>Category I.</i>			
Mineral waters.....gallons..	9,896	\$4,767	Algiers, America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Tunis, Tripoli, Turkey, and Massaua.
Wine:			
In casks.....do.....	224,100	39,792	
In bottles.....number..	174,768	48,947	
Alcohol:			
In casks.....gallons..	74	104	
In bottles.....number..	908	628	
Oil:			
Olive.....gallons..	995,468	806,926	
Mineral.....do.....	851	112	
Total.....		901,276	
<i>Category II.</i>			
Confectionery and preserves..pounds..	2,901,398	444,420	America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, England, Holland, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, and Massaua.
Spices.....do.....	1,456	274	
Tobacco, manufactured.....do.....	7,686	5,046	
Total.....		449,744	
<i>Category III.</i>			
Boracic acid.....pounds..	2,339,706	175,392	America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Malta, England, Sweden, Norway, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Tunis, Tripoli, Turkey, and Massaua.
Drugs and medicines.....do.....	894,916	74,422	
Argols.....do.....	1,807,727	109,212	
Chemical products.....do.....	2,058,115	163,046	
Soap.....do.....	1,405,296	127,449	
Perfumery.....do.....	4,841	1,695	
Total.....		651,216	
<i>Category IV.</i>			
Dyes, etc.....pounds..	809,611	15,529	Austria, Egypt, France, Greece, Malta, England, Sweden, Tunis, and Tripoli.

Exports from Leghorn for the year ended December 31, 1892—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
<i>Category V.</i>			
Hemp, raw pounds..	10,369,640	\$689,805	Algers, America, Belgium, Egypt, France, England, Greece, Malta, Holland, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Tunis, Turkey, and Massana.
Manufactures of hemp, flax, and jute, pounds	1,276,029	197,817	
Total		887,622	
<i>Category VI.</i>			
Cotton, manufactured pounds..	576,625	165,335	America, Egypt, France, Greece, Malta, England, Spain, Tunis, Turkey, and Massana.
<i>Category VII.</i>			
Wool:			America, Austria, Egypt, France, Tunis, Tripoli, and Turkey.
Raw pounds..	35,259	7,880	
Manufactured do..	7,585	7,769	
Hair, raw do..	13,783	10,261	
Total		25,910	
<i>Category VIII.</i>			
Silk, manufactured pounds..	29,475	125,404	Egypt, Tunis, Tripoli, and Turkey.
<i>Category IX.</i>			
Wood, and utensils thereof... pounds..	4,730,315	340,268	Algers, America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Greece, Malta, England, Holland, Russia, Roumania, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Tunis, Turkey, and Massana.
Furniture do..	420,885	59,383	
Wood for brushes do..	405,296	65,732	
Straw braids do..	19,641	7,296	
Straw hats number..	856,134	180,024	
Total		652,703	
<i>Category X.</i>			
Rags pounds..	1,651,769	41,168	Algers, America, Austria, France, Egypt, Germany, Greece, Malta, England, Spain, Switzerland, Tunis, Tripoli, and Turkey.
Paper do..	649,607	19,397	
Books do..	26,506	11,571	
Total		72,136	
<i>Category XI.</i>			
Hides:			Algers, America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Holland, Tunis, Tripoli, Turkey, and Massana.
Raw pounds..	5,193,359	1,322,787	
Tanned do..	23,650	3,474	
Leather, manufactured do..	13,666	9,562	
Total		1,335,813	
<i>Category XII.</i>			
Iron works and utensils thereof, pounds	135,532	4,067	Algers, America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Malta, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Tunis, Tripoli, Turkey, and Massana.
Copper, bronze, and brass works, pounds	599,876	59,525	
Antimony pounds..	725,690	76,222	
Mercury do..	572,670	181,702	
Machinery do..	31,586	2,903	
Total		324,419	
<i>Category XIII.</i>			
Marble, wrought tons..	12,512	156,963	Algers, America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Malta, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Tunis, Tripoli, Turkey, and Massana.
Alabaster, wrought do..	653	1,638	
Marble and alabaster works do..	9,207	455,343	
Marble and alabaster statuary do..	1,231	2,357	
Stones and earth do..	4,204	149,389	
Earthenware pounds..	823,699	17,077	
Glassware do..	163,127	7,655	
Total		790,922	
<i>Category XIV.</i>			
Vegetables, dry, pounds..	3,467,366	75,547	America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Malta, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Tunis, Tripoli, Turkey, and Massana.
Chestnuts do..	908,550	13,183	
Rice do..	594,255	10,922	
Flour do..	43,978	1,082	
Bran do..	203,065	3,378	
Fruit, dry and fresh do..	1,713,162	96,845	
Seeds do..	488,713	18,450	
Total		219,407	

Exports from Leghorn for the year ended December 31, 1893—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
<i>Category XV.</i>			
Live stock.....pounds..		\$16, 336	Algiers, America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Malta, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Tunis, Tripoli, Turkey, and Massaua.
Fresh meat and poultry.....do.	217, 064	20, 868	
Salt fish.....do.	1, 039, 439	72, 255	
Cheese.....do.	105, 531	15, 732	
Eggs.....do.	459, 700	52, 183	
Honey.....do.	341, 329	22, 502	
Wax.....do.	118, 624	25, 196	
Coral, manufactured.....do.	43, 700	665, 746	
Manure.....do.	290, 764	2, 657	
Total.....		893, 475	
<i>Category XVI.</i>			
Haberdashery.....		218, 479	Algiers, America, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Tunis, Tripoli, Turkey, and Massaua.
Unaccounted for.....		21, 537	
Grand total.....		7, 729, 386	
Duties collected.....		24, 404	

C.—IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Imports into Leghorn from the United States for the year ended December 31, 1893.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Cotton.....	\$122, 600	Pumps.....	\$300
Cotton-seed oil.....	6, 105	Petroleum.....	112, 803
Coffee.....	4, 600	Paraffin.....	15, 748
Copper ore.....	22, 232	Staves.....	15, 158
Extract of logwood.....	2, 520	Tobacco.....	1, 347, 475
Hides.....	11, 142	Miscellaneous.....	250
Lard.....	790	Total.....	1, 682, 623
Machinery.....	20, 900		

D.—EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Exports from Leghorn to the United States for the year ended December 31, 1893.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Alabaster works.....	\$10, 155. 61	Marble—Continued.	
Argols.....	138, 250. 63	Worked.....	\$2, 118. 43
Antimony.....	1, 682. 20	Statuary.....	3, 215. 10
Anchovies.....	3, 282. 90	Chips.....	1, 101. 38
Boric acid.....	16, 044. 73	Macaroni.....	77. 10
Beeswax.....	7, 801. 59	Olive oil.....	238, 704. 57
Beans.....	631. 75	Orris root.....	37, 356. 90
Brier wood.....	24, 127. 21	Pumice stone.....	29, 652. 82
Citron:		Bricks.....	92. 83
Candied.....	63, 144. 68	Rags.....	197, 909. 94
In brine.....	6, 152. 26	Soap.....	129, 393. 74
Cheese.....	32, 814. 98	Soap stock.....	37, 745. 65
Fruits, dry.....	14, 894. 64	Sausages.....	111. 05
Glycerin.....	1, 842. 56	Sienna earth.....	8, 651. 94
Gentian root.....	241. 04	Talc.....	5, 680. 06
Herbs, dry.....	1, 783. 77	Umber earth.....	5, 533. 61
Hemp.....	14, 106. 68	Wine.....	9, 020. 07
Iron ore.....	35, 088. 51	Miscellaneous.....	5, 590. 23
Juniper berries.....	3, 682. 36	Total.....	1, 112, 732. 07
Marble:			
Block.....	29, 798. 35		

E.—EXPORTS FROM CARRARA.

Exports from the Carrara agency to the United States for the year ended December 31, 1893.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Marble:		Marble chips	\$11,811.97
Blocks	\$500,772.30	Pumice stone	9,624.26
Worked	12,720.68	Miscellaneous	490.01
Statuary	58,154.77		
Slabs	125,986.36	Total	723,196.04
Tiles	3,633.97		

F.—NAVIGATION AT LEGHORN.

Navigation at the port of Leghorn for the year ended December 31, 1893.

Flag.	Entered.					Cleared.				
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian	20	17,983	1	430	21	18,413	20	17,983	1	430
British	324	345,040	15	890	339	346,839	321	342,512	13	763
Belgian	4	3,135	.....	.....	4	3,135	4	3,135	.....	.....
Danish	10	7,328	4	1,879	14	9,207	10	7,328	4	1,879
Dutch	42	30,634	.....	.....	42	30,634	42	30,634	.....	.....
French	145	65,937	3	239	148	66,176	145	65,937	3	239
German	31	28,018	.....	.....	31	28,018	31	28,018	.....	.....
Greek	17	15,602	6	1,617	23	18,279	17	16,662	4	1,230
Italian	1,053	688,307	1,829	105,882	2,882	794,189	1,049	685,215	1,809	106,406
Norwegian	14	8,265	1	154	15	8,419	14	8,265	1	154
Russian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish	15	7,286	.....	.....	15	7,286	15	7,286	.....	.....
Turkish .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swedish .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States .....	.....	.....	1	65	1	65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,675	1,219,504	1,800	111,156	3,535	1,330,660	1,668	1,212,975	1,835	108,161

ALEX. S. ROSENTHAL, *Consul.*LEGHORN, *March 10, 1894.*

MESSINA, 1893.

THE GREEN FRUIT TRADE.

Having entered upon the duties of this consulate only in December, it is, of course, impossible for me to pass upon the trade for 1893 from personal experience, but from what I can glean from various interviews upon the subject, it is very doubtful if, on the last day of the year, many merchants closed their books with a balance upon the right side of the ledger. The financial depression in the United States was seriously felt here, and while the amount of green fruit shipped was about the same as in 1892, the prices received fell far short of those realized in that year. In many instances, fruit, when sold in New York, did not bring the actual cost of shipping and customs expenses, which are about 80 cents per box.

The supply in many instances far exceeded the demand, and gluts, caused by the influx of the Florida product, were of frequent occurrence. This fruit is a constant menace to the Sicilian exporter, and the only consolation he can extract is that it is said not to possess the keeping quality, especially the oranges, that characterizes the foreign product.

For the low prices in the United States, the shippers' lack of discretion is in many instances to be blamed. During a spell of warm weather in the United States, the stock of lemons on hand is, of course, greatly reduced, and the cargo that is fortunate enough to arrive at that time very naturally is sold at a good profit. This fact is at once cabled, with the result that everyone is elated and every available lemon is packed and shipped to New York or Boston at once. By the time they arrive, the hot wave has passed and the Sicilian shippers score another loss, whereas had he sent his fruit to the Baltic or Black seas he would have at least made his expenses. This is an annual occurrence, and it would be supposed that after so many expensive lessons, the shipper would profit by his experience, but he feels confident that "this time" prices will be exceptionally good; ships his fruit; it arrives on a falling market; he pockets his loss, and nothing daunted, feels sure that next year he must do better. It is needless to say that his anticipations are seldom realized.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

The amount of essence produced during the year exceeded that of any previous period, but the prices were lower than has ever been known in Messina. This is readily accounted for by the successful efforts of the majority of the shippers in rushing upon the market compounds of turpentine, camphine, distilled oils, etc., which compelled the few honest exporters here to meet their prices. Oil of lemon has been sold, free on board at Messina, at 2.50 lire (48.25 cents) per pound, when it is conceded by every manufacturer that, with the fruit at the lowest figure, it is an absolute impossibility to produce a pound at less than 5 lire (96.5 cents). Those who have nothing to conceal rejoice at the growing demand of American buyers for an analysis of their purchases, a fact which strikes a hard blow at the adulterator.

LEMON JUICE.

Although this is one of the largest exports from Messina, it is difficult to form any idea of the amount that goes to the United States, from the fact that the greater portion of it only reaches there by way of London. The casks contain 130 gallons each, weighing when full about 1,300 pounds, requiring the concentrated juice of about 200,000 lemons.

It is all sold upon analysis, and the concentrated of good quality should show acidity of not less than 60 degrees. When it is known that last year the exports of concentrated juice from Messina alone amounted to 9,694,938 pounds, and that shipments of packed lemons and oranges were 193,014,933 pounds, some idea can be formed not only of the importance of the industry, but of the immense yield of green fruit in this district.

WINE CROP.

The introduction of the American vine into Sicily has been the salvation of its wine trade. The phylloxera and other pests had completely devastated the vineyards, and although the introduction of the foreign vine was made with much doubt and fear, those who opposed it the most forcibly now concede that had their protests been heeded, this great Sicilian industry would have been exterminated. Even as things are, it is by no means in such a flourishing condition as in former years, and although the yield last year was exceedingly large, the profit fell

far behind. This has been the case ever since the abrogation of the commercial treaty between France and Italy. Previous to that time, the harbors of Milazzo, Messina, Catania, Reposto, and Syracuse were filled with ships loading wine for Cotte, Rouen, and Bordeaux, where, by a sudden transformation, it became the choicest of French vintages and found its way to the United States as the virgin pressing of the French grape. What is Italy's loss has become Spain's gain, for the quantities of wine formerly imported from Italy into France for manipulation into French wines are now imported from the rough and half-cultivated tracts of Spanish vineyards.

FRUITS IN BRINE.

For many years the great outlet for oranges, lemons, and citrons in brine was England, where immense quantities were consumed in the manufacture of marmalade and candied peels, but of recent years, quite a demand has arisen for it in the United States, several firms here devoting their entire attention to the American market.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The exports of argols, nuts, wine lees, etc., were about equal to the previous year, and the prices obtained much better.

NAVIGATION.

All the carrying trade between Messina and the United States is done by steamers, the majority of which are British. The only time the American flag is seen in this harbor is when one of our men-of-war calls in for coal.

FIELD FOR AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

It does not require many days' residence in a Sicilian city to realize how far behind even the smaller cities of France and Germany it is in adopting modern improvements. No one can take a stroll through its streets, purchase in its shops, or visit in its private houses without being strongly impressed with the great field that lies fallow, awaiting the advent of American enterprise and ingenuity. Standing upon the Marina in Messina and seeing four men in a small boat laboriously towing a heavily laden lighter to one of the large ocean steamships that lies about a mile out in the harbor, it is easy to note the opportunity for some tugboat owner to make money; go into a barber shop, and after a "first-class shave" in a straight-back chair, the American yearns for the comfortable head rest and reversible chair of the United States; passing along the street at night and looking at the massive bolts, bars, and locks, and the keys (many of them larger than that of the Bastille) that secure the buildings, and you can not help thinking how much more readily protection can be secured by a Yale lock; make a purchase in a shop, and while the proprietor is busy making your change you instinctively look for the cash register, which saves a bookkeeper and protects against dishonest employees; endeavor to have some copying done, and you seek in vain for a professional typewriter; pay in the fall months a visit, when the north wind is blowing, and no matter how palatial the apartment may be, the presence of elaborate rugs almost hiding the marble floors does not take off the chill, and you picture to yourself the improvement that the presence of a good

charcoal or petroleum burning stove would make; if you are unfortunate enough to have a house without gas, and try to read by the light furnished by a mixture of poor American and poorer Russian petroleum, you will fervently wish for a can of oil and a student lamp; meet with an accident or be threatened with pneumonia and you search in vain in the drug store for one of the hundred counterirritants or liniments which at home would speedily give you relief, etc.

In the only wholesale drug store in Messina, by which all the retailers are supplied, I found but one American proprietary medicine. By judicious advertising, the proprietors have created such a demand for this preparation that physicians prescribe it in their practice, and they have found it necessary to build a laboratory for its preparation in Milan to supply the Italian market. The success of this firm is convincing evidence that there is a field here for American products if only energetically pushed—not by circulars, but by agents who can speak the language.

I have talked the matter over with several merchants and they agree with me that the people would be only too glad to adopt anything that would facilitate their labors and reduce their expenses. One or two attempts have been made by our people to introduce their wares and would most probably have been successful but for one fault, and a merchant cited me a case in point.

Some time ago, he imported from a firm in the West some cucumber pumps as an experiment. Five days after their arrival, and before he had them unpacked and on exhibition in his store, a sight draft was presented which he declined to pay, and shipped the pumps back to the United States at owner's expense. He is now handling with good success a similar article from a firm in Germany, from whom he buys upon a six months' credit.

If our people want to place their goods here, there are plenty of merchants who are willing to aid them, but it must be upon the same terms as they receive from our European competitors.

Scarcely a day passes that I do not meet some French, German, English, or Belgian commercial travelers in Messina, and they must be successful or their visits would not be so frequently repeated. Unless we follow their example, and by means of personal representatives explain the operations and descant upon the merits of their different articles in the language of the country, we might as well give up the idea of finding a foreign outlet for our commodities.

If by chance an American circular falls into the hands of a merchant who can read English, he will perhaps pigeon hole it, but only for the purpose of showing it to the German drummer on his next visit, upon whom he uses it as a club to beat down prices.

Circulars, catalogues, etc., are absolutely useless. American productions can be introduced into Sicily by personal application, and by that only.

Imports into Messina for the year ended December 31, 1893.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
Alcohol, in bottles and casks... gallons..	988	\$440	Different countries.
Acetic acid..... pounds.....	40, 480	959	England.
Books, lithographs, and paper... do....	151, 065	14, 096	Different countries.
Bricks and tiles..... do.....	154, 000	4, 728	England.
Beer, in bottles and casks... gallons..	8, 424	2, 501	Austria, England, and Germany.
Barley..... pounds.....	2, 312, 662	30, 442	Austria, Africa, Russia, Turkey.
Beans..... do.....	3, 644, 552	63, 947	Austria, Malta, Russia, Turkey.
Coffee..... do.....	290, 914	56, 600	Different countries.
Colors and varnishes..... do.....	22, 961	12, 716	Do.
Cotton goods..... do.....	350, 743	131, 678	Do.
Common wood, for building purposes, pounds.	35, 482, 392	217, 894	Do.
Copper, bronze, and brass..... pounds..	31, 279	5, 488	Do.
Corks, old and new..... do.....		5, 914	Africa, Austria, England, Turkey.
Cement and lime..... pounds.....	1, 151, 744	4, 041	England, France, Turkey.
Coals..... tons.....	63, 375	305, 784	England.
China ware..... pounds.....	9, 594	1, 359	England, Germany, France, Austria.
Common bottles..... do.....	47, 630	92, 721	Do.
Common and finestarch, in boxes. do....	68, 283	4, 612	Different countries.
Cattle..... do.....		20, 160	Roumania.
Cheese..... pounds.....	228, 074	34, 014	Different countries.
Dyeing stuffs..... do.....	5, 085, 982	111, 544	Do.
Dried and smoked fish..... do.....	5, 148, 088	251, 676	Do.
Earthenware, white and colored. do....	12, 812	843	Do.
Flax and jute goods..... do.....	385, 404	14, 157	Do.
Fine and common mercery..... do.....	17, 998	11, 052	Austria, England, France, Germany.
Furniture..... do.....	39, 661	7, 884	Different countries.
Galleic and tannic acid..... do.....	85, 228	2, 900	Austria, Belgium, England, Germany.
Gums, crude..... do.....	187, 946	9, 223	Different countries.
Glass and crystal panes..... do.....	344, 311	7, 018	England.
Glass and crystal works..... do.....	224, 180	10, 834	Different countries.
Green fruits, tomatoes..... do.....	187, 748	3, 951	Egypt.
Hides, dressed and undressed... do....	1, 973, 285	292, 835	Different countries.
Horses..... do.....		579	Roumania.
Iron:			
Ore..... pounds.....	647, 433	4, 544	England.
Cast..... do.....	474, 960	10, 416	Different countries.
Plates..... do.....	743, 672	13, 048	Do.
Rails..... do.....	1, 861, 523	90, 144	Do.
Engines..... do.....	358, 067	37, 893	Do.
Indian corn..... do.....	4, 308, 546	56, 690	Austria, Russia, Roumania, Turkey.
Linen goods..... do.....	164, 313	37, 168	Different countries.
Lard..... do.....	200, 602	19, 030	America, England, France.
Medical products, not specified. do....	3, 374	296	Different countries.
Mirrors, framed and unframed. do....	5, 843	1, 277	Austria, Germany.
Other chemical products, not specified, pounds.	14, 058	1, 000	Different countries.
Other grain..... pounds.....	887, 700	14, 026	Austria, Russia, Turkey.
Oil of palm and cocoa..... do.....	176, 484	10, 063	England, France.
Other goods..... do.....		589, 658	Different countries.
Petroleum..... do.....	4, 771, 800	71, 165	United States.
Pepper..... do.....	68, 640	7, 827	England.
Potash and caustic soda..... do.....	1, 128, 226	29, 602	Do.
Ropes..... do.....	57, 882	5, 310	England, India.
Sugar..... do.....	42, 416	1, 637	Austria, France, Holland, Malta.
Silk:			
Velvets..... do.....	16, 632	20, 690	Austria, France, Germany.
Goods..... do.....	1, 700	6, 291	Austria, France, Germany, Japan.
Laces..... do.....	805	19, 924	Different countries.
Stones for building..... do.....	3, 220, 800	5, 651	Malta.
Seeds, not oil producing..... do.....	277, 596	11, 958	Austria, England, France, Russia.
Tea..... do.....	545	239	England, France, Holland.
Wine, in bottles and casks... gallons..	39, 416	11, 703	England, France, Turkey.
Woolen goods..... pounds.....	56, 126	72, 463	Different countries.
Wheat..... do.....	40, 536, 980	817, 925	Do.
Total.....		3, 702, 584	

Exports from Messina for the year ended December 31, 1893.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Aloe juice and other vegetable medicinals, not specified, pounds.	6,908	\$302	England, Austria, Germany.
Almonds:			
Unshelled pounds..	2,677,078	446,220	Austria, Belgium, Denmark, England, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Malta, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, United States.
Shelled do....	9,493	629	France.
Bread and biscuits do....	5,170	204	Malta, South America, Turkey.
Brimstone and flowers of sulphur, pounds.	11,880	114	United States.
Cheese pounds..	29,260	4,363	Austria, Egypt, Massana, United States.
Common soap do....	3,696	162	England, Egypt, Massana, United States.
Citron and lemon juice:			
Raw do....	30,360	346	England, United States.
Concentrated do....	9,684,938	595,357	England, United States, Austria, France.
Chinaware, colored and gilt. do....	1,804	300	Holland, Russia, Malta.
Chestnuts do....	576,334	8,595	Malta, Egypt, Germany, Russia, Turkey, United States.
Dried fruits do....	418,235	14,676	Austria, England, Egypt, France, Germany, Malta, Massana, United States.
Dried and smoked fish do....	4,268	224	Egypt, Malta.
Engines, not specified do....	3,300	508	England, France, United States.
Fresh fruits, not specified do....	383,680	8,078	Egypt, Malta, Massana, United States.
Fruit, in vinegar, oil, and brine do....	216,026	18,856	Austria, England, Germany, United States.
Game do....	8,360	2,053	France.
Grain do....	58,366	870	Egypt, Malta, United States.
Horns and bones do....	44,000	463	England.
Leaves and flowers, lichen, herbs, and roots (medicinals), pounds.	31,240	2,740	England, France, Austria, Turkey, United States.
Licorice juice pounds..	183,612	28,994	Austria, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Holland, Russia, Sweden and Norway.
Licorice paste do....	5,192	66	France, Germany.
Lime do....	43,978	115	Egypt, Turkey.
Mustard seed do....	55,220	2,276	Holland, Sweden and Norway, United States.
Minerals and metals, and works thereof, pounds.	30,800	2,864	France, Malta, United States.
Marble and alabaster works pounds..	3,212	140	Malta, United States.
Macaroni do....	6,960	305	Egypt, South America, Turkey.
Manna, in sorts and in flakes do....	56,751	17,425	Austria, England, France, Germany, Spain, Sweden and Norway.
Orange and lemon peels do....	304,392	5,340	Austria, England, France, Germany, United States.
Oranges and lemons in boxes do....	193,014,933	3,047,881	Austria, Australia, Belgium, Denmark, England, Egypt, France, Germany, Holland, Malta, Messina, Roumania, Russia, Sweden and Norway, South America, Turkey, United States.
Oranges, lemons, and citrons in brine, pounds.	17,942,516	289,159	Australia, Belgium, England, France, Germany, Holland, India, South America, United States.
Orange oil pounds..	1,116,601	1,518,323	Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, England, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, India, Malta, Russia, South America, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, United States.
Olive oil do....	2,594,044	250,325	Austria, Belgium, Denmark, England, Egypt, France, Germany, Holland, Malta, Messina, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, United States.
Other chemical products, not specified, pounds.	5,522	436	England, Germany, Holland.
Preserves and candies pounds..	250	38	Egypt, Malta, United States.
Pumice stone do....	1,192,532	3,138	Austria, England, France, Germany, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, United States.
Potatoes do....	32,120	217	Malta, Messina.
Pistachio nuts do....	33,924	20,832	Austria, England, France, Germany, United States.

Exports from Messina for the year ended December 31, 1893—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Ropes, etc., untarred:			Greece, Turkey.
Thickness greater than 2 mm pounds.	22, 132	\$1, 941	
Thickness less than 2 mm. pounds.	3, 322	437	Greece, Turkey, Malta.
Raw hair	142, 724	113, 833	England, Austria, France.
Raw hides	184, 199	64, 166	England, Austria, France, Germany, Russia.
Salted fish	169, 716	11, 906	Austria, Egypt, France, Malta, United States.
Sparterie	462	105	Austria.
Silk and articles thereof	44, 407	150, 437	Austria, England, France, Greece.
Straw hats	3, 960	416	Greece.
Sewed goods	43, 252	11, 383	Austria, Turkey.
Spices not specified	5, 940	112	Austria, Turkey, United States.
Seed of different kinds	573, 815	25, 169	England, France, Germany, Holland, United States.
Tartaric acid	248, 160	69, 665	England, South America.
Vegetable products, not specified	124, 278	981	Austria, England, Egypt, France, United States.
Wood, roots, barks, leaves, liken, herbs, and fruits, for dyeing and tanning purposes, unground, pounds.	249, 018	4, 369	Austria, France, Germany.
Wood and articles thereof	1, 816, 012	82, 300	Austria, Africa, Belgium, Greece, Malta, Holland, Spain, United States, Turkey.
Wool	27, 060	5, 790	France.
Walnuts and hazelnuts	6, 642, 310	349, 627	Austria, Belgium, Denmark, England, Egypt, France, Germany, Holland, Malta, Russia, South America, Sweden and Norway, United States.
Wine in barrels and casks	393, 238	93, 434	Austria, Belgium, Denmark, England, Egypt, France, Germany, Holland, Malta, Messina, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, South America, United States.
Wine lees	15, 520, 648	1, 361, 564	Austria, France, United States.
Total		8, 641, 137	

Navigation at the port of Messina for the year ended December 31, 1893.

ENTERED.

Flag.	From and to—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian	Austria, Italy, Black Sea	171	124, 841	4	1, 462	175	126, 303
British	Britain, United States, Italy, and Black Sea.	329	371, 224	24	3, 085	353	374, 309
Danish	Denmark, Italy	18	11, 980	5	764	23	12, 694
Belgian	Belgium, Italy, etc	3	2, 633			3	2, 633
French	Red Sea	1	750			1	750
Greek	Greece, Italy, and Black Sea	24	22, 967	83	16, 843	107	39, 810
German	Baltic Sea, Italy	40	38, 533			40	38, 533
Italian	United States Italy, Black Sea, etc.	1559	964, 868	2, 494	103, 744	4, 053	1, 068, 612
Dutch	Holland and Italy	30	21, 235			30	21, 235
Norwegian	Norway, Italy, etc	64	30, 071	1	120	65	30, 191
Russian	Black Sea, etc	3	3, 301			3	3, 301
Swedish	Sweden, Italy	1	570			1	570
Samiote, Turkish ..	Turkey, etc	1	72	6	131	7	203
Total		2, 244	1, 592, 965	2, 618	126, 831	4, 862	1, 719, 826

Navigation at the port of Messina for the year ended December 31, 1893—Continued.

CLEARED.

Flag.	From and to—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian	Austria, Italy, Black Sea.	170	124,800	3	1,260	173	126,060
British	Britain, United States, Italy, and Black Sea.	224	368,664	20	2,410	344	371,074
Danish	Denmark, Italy.	16	9,824	4	600	20	10,424
Belgian	Belgium, Italy, etc.	3	2,633			3	2,633
French	Red Sea.	1	750			1	750
Greek	Greece, Italy, and Black Sea.	22	21,320	80	16,010	102	37,330
German	Baltic Sea, Italy.	38	37,038			38	37,038
Italian	United States, Italy, Black Sea, etc.	1,550	959,468	2,460	96,944	4,010	1,056,412
Dutch	Holland and Italy.	30	21,235			30	21,235
Norwegian	Norway, Italy, etc.	62	29,000	1	120	63	29,120
Russian	Black Sea, etc.	3	3,301			3	3,301
Swedish	Sweden, Italy.	1	570			1	570
Samiote, Turkish	Turkey, etc.	{		1	682	1	682
		1	72	6	131	7	203
Total		2,221	1,578,075	2,575	118,157	4,796	1,696,232

CHAS. M. CAUGHY, *Consul.*

MESSINA, *August 31, 1894.*

MESSINA, 1894.

RESULT OF THE EARTHQUAKE.

Until the last quarter of the year, the business of this district for the year 1894 promised to exceed, by a large percentage, that of the previous year, but the earthquake of the 16th of November placed such a hope beyond realization. Business became absolutely paralyzed; steamers that ordinarily would have had dispatch in three days lay tied up to the quay for as many weeks, and the expenses of demurrage upon the charterers were enormous. Packing houses whose daily output is from 1,000 to 2,000 boxes presented closed doors, fruit rotted upon the trees, and the streets were as absolutely deserted as when the cholera raged the wildest. The entire population fled to the mountains, and it required months before confidence was restored, and then it was too late to retrieve the damage. Notwithstanding all this, however, the merchants say that the trade, both in quantity and profit, was better than they had hoped for.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

The yield of this product was about one-third less than the previous year, and the prices were lower than was ever known in the history of the trade. I am confident that less adulteration is practiced than formerly, but that it is still carried on to some extent can not be denied. For this, the buyer and not the manufacturer is greatly to blame. I saw, a few days ago, a letter from a large drug firm in America to a dealer here, which stated that they wanted 500 pounds of oil of lemon, for which they would not pay more than 2s. 6d., and that if he could not sell it at that price, they knew plenty of others who could. The merchant filled the order with oil of 30 per cent adulteration, very properly remarking that he might as well make the profit as his competitor,

but he refused to put his brand upon the coppers. An editorial in the *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter*, of New York, of June 24 last, touching upon the subject, says:

It is a difficult matter to advance the prices of articles so generally adulterated as are essential oils. Consumers are largely responsible for the disgraceful state of affairs that now exists in this trade and which has prevailed for years. Many of them stipulate the prices they will pay for what they require, and the dealer accommodates them with an essence more or less "doctored," according to how exacting they have been in stipulating the figure over which they will not go. Every dealer will not do this, some preferring to sell pure oils or go out of business, but the majority will supply any quality. It is merely a question of the price the buyer is willing to pay. It is to be hoped that the time will come when none but pure oils are sold.

This "consummation devoutly to be wished" I fear will never be reached until our Government takes as much interest in it as it does at present in oleomargarine. This article, its advocates say, and they are supported by the opinion of many leading chemists, is, when honestly made, really purer than the natural butter, which is liable to contain germs of any disease that the animal from which the milk is obtained may have; but no chemist, I am sure, will say that an essential oil which is largely adulterated with turpentine, caufaina, or citronella is wholesome. As regards oil of bergamot, which is only used in the manufacture of perfumes and soap, the question of adulteration amounts to little, but the oils of lemon, orange, and mandarin enter largely into our food consumption and the question is vital. A most effective method to check this would be, I would suggest, for our Department of Agriculture to take up the matter. Let its inspectors go into the open market and buy a few ounces of each brand (seeing, of course, that the seal is intact before it is broken in their presence), and after careful analysis, publish the result to the world. Such a course would, I feel sure, produce a most salutary effect both here and in America.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.

Among all the exporters of green fruit, I find very few who will acknowledge that the year was profitable, many claiming that they lost heavily. Nevertheless, there has not been a single failure recorded. This is very readily explained by the fact that when any money was lost it was generally the American consignee who was the sufferer, by advancing far beyond what the fruit would realize. The market in America was very mercurial and unreliable. This was partly due to the existence of the Borneo and Prestopino Line, which was started in opposition to the regular companies, with the result that sometimes the cargoes of three or four steamers would be sold in New York the same day, and always at very low prices. In other words, the supply far exceeded the demand, and the loss most frequently fell upon the consignees.

ARGOLS AND WINE LEES.

The exportation of these articles has been large and prices obtained satisfactory.

ORANGES, LEMONS, AND CITRONS IN BRINE.

There appears to be a growing demand for these goods in America, where they are used in the manufacture of candied peels, marmalade, mincemeat, etc. Up to a few years ago, our merchants bought through London brokers, but now there seems a great tendency to purchase direct.

WINE CROP.

The yield last year was slightly less than usual, but the wine was pronounced the finest, and possessed better keeping qualities than any yield since the introduction of the American vine. Sicily's great object now is to find an outlet besides Austria, and she is anxiously hoping that the United States will become a buyer. Why that should be expected I can not imagine, for to accomplish that a phylloxera scourge would have to ravage the vineyards of California, Ohio, and New York.

RAW AND CONCENTRATED JUICE.

Although the United States have only two manufacturers of citric acid, those manufacturers must have concentrated juice, and it is strange that the makers prefer to buy it at second hand in London rather than in Messina, where practically it is all originally produced. The English merchant buys it in Messina, pays the freight to London, and sells it to America, making a profit which assuredly our merchants would make if they bought it from the producers.

NAVIGATION.

The American flag appeared twice in the Messina Harbor last year, each time upon a pleasure yacht.

AMERICAN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Nearly every mail brings to this office letters and circulars asking advice in introducing American products. There is, I am sure, no subject upon which the consular corps has written more voluminously than upon this, but our people will not take heed, and still continue to flood Continental Europe with literature descanting upon the articles they wish to introduce, printed in English—an absolute waste of money and time. Let them do as France, England, Belgium, Germany, and Austria—send thoroughly equipped traveling agents who speak the language of the country. Then, and not until then, will American products find a market in Sicily.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Imports at Messina for the year ended December 31, 1894.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
Agricultural implements of all kinds, pounds.	1,527	\$123	England, Switzerland.
Beer:			
In barrels and casks.....gallons..	8,320	247	Austria.
In bottles.....number..	18,141	2,626	Austria, England, Germany.
Biscuits for tea.....pounds..	1,416	168	England, France, Switzerland.
Books.....do.....	235	98	England, Egypt, France.
Boots and shoes.....do.....	814	231	England, Egypt, Turkey, United States.
Bitumen.....tons..	141	2,179	England.
Bran.....pounds..	15,175	133	Malta.
Bread and biscuits.....do.....	675	22	Austria, England, France, United States.
Cacao and chocolate.....do.....	11,887	2,507	Different countries.
Capules.....do.....	7	5	France.
Carriages.....number..	17	772	England, France, United States.
Casks and pipes.....gallons..	3,853	1,993	Different countries.
Cars and tenders for railway..pounds..	212,533	11,373	Belgium.

Imports at Messina for the year ended December 31, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
Carob beans..... pounds..	2, 794	\$25	France.
Chestnuts..... do.	83, 600	1, 100	Malta.
Chemical and medicinal products do.	1, 880, 472	91, 980	Different countries.
Chicory (ground)..... do.	1	1	England.
Cheese..... do.	92, 846	13, 410	Different countries.
Cigars..... do.	11	19	Malta, Egypt.
Cinnamon..... do.	684	132	England, Egypt.
Coffee..... do.	345, 727	75, 826	Different countries.
Cognac and liquors..... gallons.	1, 393	315	Egypt, England, France, Turkey.
Cognac and liquors in bottles number.	2, 238	1, 122	Different countries.
Coal..... tons.	93, 678	451, 995	Belgium, England, France.
Cotton goods..... pounds..	166, 133	80, 577	Different countries.
Cork..... do.	530	39	Egypt, France, Germany.
Colors and varnishes..... do.	3, 787, 137	89, 584	Different countries.
Common bottles..... do.	45, 650	641	Do.
Dates..... do.	11, 913	1, 254	Egypt, France, Malta, Turkey.
Dry fruits..... do.	656	32	Austria, Malta.
Dry and salted fish..... do.	6, 455, 220	340, 819	Different countries.
Different oils..... do.	260, 604	17, 333	Do.
Engines of different kinds and parts of same, pounds.	134, 895	13, 124	Do.
Electrical machines..... pounds..	8, 004	646	Germany.
Ether and chloroform..... do.	9	2	Do.
Extract of meat..... do.	205	144	England.
Fish oil..... do.	6, 844	270	Austria, England, Sweden, Norway.
Fruits, pulses, and pot herbs in vinegar, oil, and brine, pounds.	2, 376	208	England, Egypt, France, Malta.
Gold money..... pounds..	64	1, 635	Austria, France, Malta.
Gold jewels..... do.	48	1, 146	Egypt, Germany, Malta.
Goats..... do.	9	24	Algeria, Malta.
Glass and crystal and articles of same, pounds.	367, 508	10, 780	Different countries.
Grain of every sort..... tons..	1, 953	65, 340	Do.
Green fruits not specified..... pounds..	125, 017	2, 193	Egypt, Malta.
Guns..... number.	166	1, 602	Belgium, France, Switzerland.
Hats of different kinds..... do.	399	371	Different countries.
Hides of different kinds..... pounds..	1, 599, 668	168, 593	Do.
Lard..... do.	147, 026	14, 188	England, United States.
Lemon and citron juice..... do.	14, 872	783	Turkey.
Linen, hemp, and articles thereof, do.	87, 758	21, 320	Different countries.
Locomotive engines without tenders, pounds.	98, 358	9, 750	Belgium.
Meal..... pounds..	1, 713	37	Austria, England.
Minerals, metals, and articles of same, tons.	1, 468	91, 562	Different countries.
Mineral and natural water..... pounds..	4, 642	265	Austria, England, France, Holland.
Milk (condensed)..... do.	1, 220	119	Switzerland.
Milk meal (prepared food)..... do.	348	67	Do.
Mustard seed..... do.	180	21	England, France.
Mercury..... do.	10, 100	7, 965	Different countries.
Needles and pins..... do.	3, 769	3, 470	Austria, England, Germany.
Oil of palm and cocoa..... do.	227, 115	12, 353	England, France.
Oily seeds..... do.	2, 255	63	Malta.
Olive oil..... do.	2, 004	176	Turkey, United States.
Oranges and lemons..... do.	154	2	Do.
Ox..... number.	1	3	France.
Other fats..... pounds..	113, 916	5, 996	England, France, Germany, Holland.
Other goods..... do.	3, 101	4, 401	Different countries.
Pistachio nuts..... do.	189	166	Egypt, Germany.
Poultry..... do.	908	110	Russia.
Preserves and candies..... do.	1, 637	282	Different countries.
Petroleum..... do.	5, 379, 235	80, 224	England, United States.
Pepper..... do.	65, 646	7, 487	Austria, England, Germany, Mas-sowah.
Paper of different kinds, and articles thereof, pounds.	100, 689	7, 134	Different countries.
Printings, lithographs, etc..... pounds..	2, 631	2, 770	Do.
Parts of guns..... do.	24	10	France.
Pistols and revolvers..... number..	190	231	Belgium, France.
Parts of pistols and revolvers..... pounds..	68	30	Do.
Parts of watches and clocks..... do.	64	80	Austria, France, Germany, Switzerland.
Physical and chemical instruments, pounds.	1, 786	3, 827	Germany, Holland, Switzerland.
Potatoes..... pounds..	220	2	Austria.
Salted meat..... do.	915	185	England, Egypt, France, Malta, Russia.
Salted butter..... do.	1, 349	278	Denmark, England, Germany.
Seed, not oily..... do.	148, 676	5, 869	Austria, Germany.
Sewing machines, and parts of same, pounds.	98, 118	24, 816	England, United States.

Imports at Messina for the year ended December 31, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
Steam engines, stationary, without boilers, pounds.	24, 270	\$2, 151	England, Germany.
Silk (raw), and silk goods.....pounds..	74, 582	83, 872	Different countries.
Silk umbrellas.....number..	2	1	England.
Sirups for drinking.....pounds..	580	66	England, France, Malta.
Spices not specified.....do....	205	32	England.
Soap.....do.....	21, 292	1, 180	England, Egypt, France, Germany, Holland, United States.
Sparterie (vegetable hair).....do....	24, 134	9, 527	France, Malta.
Straw hats.....do.....	3, 234	31	Germany.
Silver jewels.....do.....	48	1, 146	Egypt, Germany, Malta.
Stones, earth minerals, nonmetallic lime, and articles thereof, tons.	5, 747	23, 900	Different countries.
Sulphur (ground).....pounds..	21, 824	153	France.
Sugar (first-class).....do.....	500, 797	20, 868	Austria, England, Egypt, France, Massowah.
Tea.....do.....	90	40	Denmark, England, Massowah, United States.
Volatile oil or essence of orange and its varieties, pounds.	224	305	Austria, England, France, United States.
Vegetable products not specified, pounds.	242	3	France.
Wax for candles and candles.....pounds..	597, 762	6, 183	Different countries.
Watches and clocks.....number..	106	437	Austria, Egypt, Switzerland, United States.
Wheat.....tons.....	21, 237	942, 709	Asia, Russia, Roumania.
Wine:			
In barrels and casks.....gallons..	520	15	France.
In bottles.....number..	742	501	Do.
Wool and woolen goods.....pounds..	67, 888	58, 085	Different countries.
Wood and articles thereof.....tons..	20, 176	280, 920	Do.
Total		3, 193, 206	

Exports from Messina for the calendar year 1894.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Almonds, unshelled.....pounds..	3, 344, 174	\$513, 406	Different countries.
Alcohol in barrels and casks.....gallons..	6, 235	191	Germany, Malta, South America.
Caviars and other eggs of fish.....pounds..	220	140	United States.
Cheese.....do.....	17, 420	2, 519	Egypt, England, Sweden, Norway, South America, United States.
Common raw sponges.....do.....	176	77	Greece.
Common mercery.....do.....	44	23	England.
Chestnuts.....do.....	86, 504	1, 138	Egypt, Malta, Turkey, United States.
Citrons in brine.....do.....	408, 320	15, 403	Austria, England, France, Germany, United States.
Carob beans.....do.....	26, 400	252	Malta, United States.
Cognac.....gallons..	6, 050	1, 033	Germany, Holland.
Colors.....pounds..	145	10	Greece.
Casks.....gallons..	9, 972, 820	52, 013	France, Greece, Turkey.
Different oils.....pounds..	1, 984	144	Greece, Turkey, United States.
Different acids.....do.....	10, 804	2, 859	England, Germany.
Dry fruit and almonds, shelled.....do....	997	61	Greece, India.
Dry fish.....do.....	7, 660	403	Austria, Egypt, Malta.
Essences.....do.....	1, 209, 964	1, 645, 277	Different countries.
Fresh grapes.....do.....	1, 571, 075	31, 036	England.
Fresh fruit, not specified.....do.....	676, 064	11, 962	Austria, Egypt, Malta, Massowah.
Figs.....do.....	13, 932	305	Austria, England, France, Malta, Massowah, United States.
Fruit, pulses, and pot herbs in vinegar, oil, and salt, pounds.	165, 411	14, 511	Austria, Egypt, United States.
Fish in brine.....pounds..	89, 454	6, 248	Austria, Egypt, Malta, Russia, United States.
Feathers for bedding.....do.....	3, 047	2, 673	Germany.
Fine mercery.....do.....	44	23	England.
Game.....do.....	440	108	France.
Grain.....do.....	79, 283	1, 272	Egypt, Malta, Massowah, United States.
Hides of different kinds.....do.....	205, 077	82, 370	Different countries.
Knit goods (plain).....do.....	242	84	Egypt.
Lemon and citron raw juice.....do.....	170, 192	1, 792	Austria, England, France, United States.

Exports from Messina for the calendar year 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Lemon and citron concentrated juice, pounds.	9,488,362	\$499,432	Different countries.
Licorice juice pounds.	311,267	43,690	Do.
Leaves, flowers, lichen, herbs, and roots, not specified, medicinal, pounds.	24,824	2,178	Austria, Egypt, France.
Lemons and oranges:			
In brine pounds.	19,121,060	251,628	Different countries.
In boxes do.	204,180,108	2,686,825	Do.
Manure do.	393,800	3,455	Malta.
Musical instruments do.	12	42	Egypt.
Medicinals, not specified do.	1,142	100	France.
Minerals, metals, and articles thereof, pounds.	3,929	688	Austria, England, France, Malta.
Marble, alabaster, and articles thereof, pounds.	792	35	Malta.
Meats pounds.	3,388	94	England, United States.
Macaroni do.	37,527	1,481	Different countries.
Mineral, natural, artificial, and gaseous water, pounds.	5,940	339	Massowah.
Mustard seed do.	13,420	530	Denmark.
Manna do.	82,289	27,432	Different countries.
Olive oil do.	7,575,603	731,046	Do.
Oily seeds, not specified do.	5,126	45	Austria, England, Tunis.
Orange and lemon peels do.	2,695,990	47,320	Different countries.
Other chemical products, not specified, pounds.	12,280	969	Austria, England, Germany.
Other goods, not specified pounds.	20,853	768	France, Malta, Massowah, United States.
Paper of different kinds and articles thereof, pounds.	702	93	Austria, Malta.
Prints, lithographs, etc. pounds.	110	116	England, Germany.
Preserves and candles do.	308	47	United States.
Potatoes do.	33,420	233	Austria, Egypt, Massowah.
Pistachio nuts, shelled and unshelled, pounds.	24,396	21,402	England, France, Germany, Holland, Sweden, Norway, United States.
Pulses and pot herbs (fresh) pounds.	201,300	4,415	Austria, Egypt, Malta, Massowah.
Ropes, etc., tarred do.	41,131	4,150	Greece, Turkey.
Raw hair do.	161,489	155,837	Austria, England, France, United States.
Silk and articles thereof do.	63,884	262,160	Austria, England, France, Germany, Greece, Russia, United States.
Sewed goods, bags, cloths, for bed and table, pounds.	2,556	673	France, Turkey.
Shoes and boots pairs.	130	200	Egypt.
Stones, earth, minerals, nonmetallic, lime and articles thereof, pounds.	6,408,822	23,605	Different countries.
Seeds, not oil producing pounds.	411,965	28,912	England, United States.
Spices, not specified do.	29,928	5,645	France, United States.
Tartaric acid do.	12,320	3,242	England.
Vegetable products not specified do.	38,000	433	Different countries.
Wood, roots, barks, leaves, lichen, herbs, and fruits for dyeing and tanning purposes, unground, pounds.	144,929	3,814	Austria, France, Germany.
Wood, straw, and articles thereof, pounds.	2,381,004	34,638	France, Greece, Turkey.
Walnuts and hazelnuts pounds.	10,559,450	509,493	Different countries.
Wine:			
In barrels and casks gallons.	6,043,700	103,185	Do.
In bottles number.	75	23	France, Germany, England, India, United States.
Wine lees pounds.	13,417,375	941,656	Austria, England, France, Germany, Holland, United States.
Total		8,789,669	

NAVIGATION.

Navigation at the port of Messina for the year ending December 31, 1894.

ENTERED.

Flag.	From or to—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian	Austria; Italy, Black Sea.....	254	195, 248	3	618	257	195, 866
Belgian	Belgium, Italy, etc.....	7	5, 502	—	—	7	5, 502
British	Great Britain, Italy, Black Sea, United States.....	304	412, 416	40	5, 004	404	417, 420
Danish	Denmark, Italy	28	17, 859	3	466	29	18, 325
Dutch	Holland, Italy	29	19, 010	—	—	29	19, 010
German	Germany, Italy	49	53, 985	1	101	50	54, 086
Greek	Greece, Italy, Black Sea	12	10, 021	40	11, 243	52	21, 264
Italian	Black Sea, Italy, United States.....	1, 434	974, 843	2, 488	110, 939	3, 922	1, 085, 782
Norwegian	Norway, Italy	66	35, 769	3	348	69	36, 117
Ottoman	Black Sea, Italy	2	1, 192	7	250	9	1, 448
Roumanian	Roumania, Italy	1	19	—	—	1	19
Russian	Black Sea, Italy	—	—	1	142	1	142
Samiot	Turkey, Italy	—	—	1	170	1	170
Spanish	Spain, Italy	—	—	1	93	1	93
Swedish	Sweden, Italy	4	2, 474	1	305	5	2, 779
Total .....	.....	2, 248	1, 729, 338	2, 589	129, 685	4, 837	1, 859, 023

CLEARED.

Austrian	Austria, Italy, Black Sea.....	252	193, 100	3	618	255	193, 718
Belgium	Belgium, Italy, etc.....	7	5, 502	—	—	7	5, 502
British	Great Britain, Italy, Black Sea, United States.....	300	404, 786	38	4, 600	398	409, 386
Danish	Denmark, Italy	25	17, 509	3	466	28	17, 975
Dutch	Holland, Italy	28	18, 210	—	—	28	18, 210
German	Germany, Italy	48	53, 000	1	101	49	53, 101
Greek	Greece, Italy, Black Sea	11	9, 121	39	10, 543	49	19, 664
Italian	Black Sea, Italy, United States.....	1, 425	964, 750	2, 451	109, 130	3, 876	1, 073, 880
Norwegian	Norway, Italy	65	35, 269	2	228	67	35, 497
Ottoman	Black Sea, Italy	2	1, 192	6	206	8	1, 398
Roumanian	Roumania, Italy	1	19	—	—	1	19
Russian	Black Sea, Italy	—	—	1	142	1	142
Samiot	Turkey, Italy	—	—	1	170	1	170
Spanish	Spain, Italy	—	—	1	93	1	93
Swedish	Sweden, Italy	3	1, 924	4	2, 229	7	4, 153
Total .....	.....	2, 227	1, 705, 382	2, 549	128, 526	4, 776	1, 833, 908

CHAS. M. CAUGHY, *Consul*

MESSINA, August 2, 1895.

PALERMO, 1893.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

As will be seen from tables transmitted herewith, Palermo in 1893 imported goods to the value of \$5,065,165 and exported to the value of \$6,081,300. In 1892, the imports and exports were \$4,410,435 and \$5,795,100, respectively. Of the exports in 1892 and 1893, \$2,497,955 and \$2,752,000, respectively, went to the United States.

While the imports from the United States during those years were comparatively insignificant as compared with the exports thither, it is gratifying to note that they were 87 per cent more than those of 1892, giving the United States the standing of third in the category of nations from which imports were received instead of sixth, as in the preceding year.

The principal articles imported from the United States were petroleum, staves, tobacco, lard, timber, firearms, clocks and watches, machines, and cotton goods.

The exports from this district to the United States consisted, in the main, of lemons, sulphur, oranges, almonds, citrate of lime, sumac, macaroni, salt, manna, wine, cheese, essences, and olive oil.

SHIPPING.

While the trade between Palermo and the United States during the year 1893 was valued at \$3,326,000, or about one-third of that between Palermo and all foreign countries, it is a lamentable fact that not a vessel flying the flag of the United States entered the port during the year.

The carriage of freights between the United States and this port was conducted almost solely in English vessels, though it is now understood that in the future the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American lines will have vessels to call here for cargoes for the United States.

The register shows that of the 127 vessels which cleared from Palermo for the United States in 1893, 96 were English, 24 Italian, and 3 German.

AGRICULTURE.

The crops of 1893 were below the average. The wheat crop, that upon which the people are more dependent for their sustenance than on any other, was a poor one, and large quantities of wheat and corn were imported from Russia and Turkey.

The yield of wheat under the most favorable circumstances is barely enough to satisfy the requirements of the inhabitants. Would not the inducement of securing a cheap freightage for cargoes of wheat to this port warrant the attention and consideration of grain dealers with the view of supplying in part, at least, the demand of this market?

The almond crop was fairly good; the olive and sumac crops almost failures. The orange and the lemon crops were very large, the supply being greater than the demand.

FINANCE.

As foreign countries were affected by financial crises in 1893, so was this district. The small crop of grain, together with the lack of money, were two of the principal causes that led to such discontent among the people, a discontent so great that only martial law seemed to have a salutary effect in checking what at one time seemed would prove to be grave disorders. Prices generally ruled low for all exportations, one of the most notable being that of sulphur, which in 1892 was valued at \$22.50 a ton. In 1893, the average value per ton for all sulphur exported was placed at about \$14.50 per ton. This decline was caused by an overproduction, and had for a result the closing of some mines.

For business was paralyzed on account of cholera. Commerce with the United States was completely stopped; fortunately this was during the fruit-shipping season.

Lemon crops, though enormous, did not bring the price that smaller crops might have brought. Owing to the times in the United States, there was not the demand for oranges and lemons, the principal imports of the district. Shippers, however, gave this fact

little attention, and rushed their fruit to the United States, with the result that losses were sustained by all concerned, especially by those in the United States who were engaged in the importation of fruits and who made advances on shipments.

Within six months, the premium on gold and 5-lire silver pieces advanced 10 per cent, making the premium about 15 per cent, whence it has vacillated but little.

Imports and exports by countries during 1892 and 1893.

Country.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
Great Britain.....	\$1,474,570	\$1,551,335	\$1,351,470	\$1,063,115
France.....	271,930	490,650	1,006,945	715,245
Germany.....	452,015	648,895	179,240	106,040
United States.....	573,970	307,055	2,752,060	2,497,955
Austria.....	480,235	323,485	184,920	311,720
Holland.....	80,790	128,745	37,220	184,840
Turkey.....	91,555	224,385	31,455	81,655
Russia.....	1,168,850	523,100	33,830	28,870
Belgium.....	108,155	70,065	24,840	5,455
Other countries.....	362,095	132,740	479,310	160,205
Total.....	5,065,165	4,410,435	6,081,300	5,795,100

Value of goods imported into and exported from Palermo during the year ending December 31, 1893.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
Liquids.....	\$194,700.00	\$471,841.60	\$728,928.20	.....
Colonials, groceries, and tobacco.....	342,181.00	95,657.29	36,643.60	.....
Chemical products, drugs, resin, and perfumes.....	54,763.00	3,644.80	421,789.40	\$9,229.94
Coloring substances and materials for dyeing and tanning.....	117,740.00	1,511.20	1,696,327.40	33,577.40
Hemp, linen, jute, and other fibrous vegetables, excluding cotton.....	44,489.00	5,687.00	16,611.80	.....
Cotton.....	287,295.00	81,563.00	474.40	.....
Wool and hair.....	246,217.00	60,155.40	33,706.40	.....
Silk.....	198,244.00	24,324.20	294.00	.....
Timber and straw.....	389,781.00	3,848.80	25,417.40	.....
Paper and books.....	32,278.00	5,677.20	968.00	.....
Skins and hides.....	112,631.00	6,365.80	86,305.80	.....
Minerals, metals, and articles made of them.....	386,617.00	92,150.20	4,420.20	.....
Stones, earth, pottery, glass, and crystal.....	650,685.00	18,695.80	1,689.00	56.46
Cereals, flour, paste, and vegetable products not comprised in other categories.....	1,634,946.00	355,428.20	3,001,334.00	100.09
Animals, products and remains of animals not comprised in other categories.....	268,826.00	16,599.40	55,693.60	.....
Miscellaneous.....	93,247.00	11,969.20	727.40	.....
Bullion.....	10,543.00	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	5,065,163.00	1,254,909.00	6,081,300.00	42,963.89

Number of boxes of oranges and lemons exported from the port of Palermo to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1893.

Months.	Baltimore.		Boston.		New Orleans.		New York.		Philadelphia.		Total	
	Oranges.	Lemons.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Oranges.	Lemons.
1892.												
October.....			92	7,374	2,736	1,099	34,091				1,191	44,801
November....	3,859	2,250	12,492	9,800	1,001	10,209	29,863	44,198	5,165	5,736	52,380	72,193
December....			19,378	11,727	11,207	47,752	55,784	55,137	10,084	8,465	96,453	123,081
1893.												
January.....			19,157	18,427	1,773	12,085	24,739	37,321	5,912	6,108	51,581	73,941
February....	2,784	3,131	26,787	28,615	1,126	27,516	42,831	64,213	4,354	8,899	77,882	132,244
March.....			16,081	8,492	1,707	25,542	71,129	92,989	14,179	25,396	103,694	152,419
April.....	195	4,173	22,854	14,548	2,950	57,772	62,157	137,820	6,844	12,151	95,000	228,464
May.....			39,699	37,168	1,102	46,524	37,484	167,612	1,026	10,302	79,311	261,606
June.....		978	11,619	71,330	330	22,586	1,427	180,029	1,125	40,325	14,501	315,248
July.....			22,630	5,075			107	140,552			107	163,182
August.....								45,901				50,976
September...								3,767				3,767
Total....	6,838	10,532	168,757	235,186	21,196	252,722	326,620	1,004,230	48,689	117,352	572,100	1,620,022
Total 1892	1,489	18,661	76,121	169,887	7,987	233,291	129,861	852,517	16,951	86,492	232,409	1,360,848

W. H. SEYMOUR, *Consul.*

PALERMO, *July 24, 1894.*

PALERMO, 1894.

EXPORTS.

The exports from this consular district to the United States during the year 1894, as shown by the accompanying table, amounted to \$5,085,084.81, against \$5,150,193.07 for the previous year. The difference may be attributed to the financial depression of the country and to the disorders occasioned by the same during the year 1894.

The exports to the United States in 1894 from Palermo alone, as shown by the accompanying table, amounted in value to \$3,626,166.07, against \$3,796,323.69 for the previous year.

IMPORTS.

The accompanying table of imports into this city from the United States represents only those goods that come direct, and does not represent the real and true value of all American goods imported, for the imperfect and inaccurate methods of recording the exports and imports at the Palermo custom-house render it impossible to know the considerable quantity of American merchandise that finds its way here through English and German channels. But were the value known, evidently it would be very much less than the value of the exports from this port to the United States.

SHIPPING.

The carriage of freight between this port and the United States is not by American vessels, for there has not been one to enter this port since the year 1890, but by foreign vessels, mainly English.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, there were 134 vessels to take bills of health from this consulate against 129 for the previous year.

The accompanying table will give an idea of the shipping at this port.

GREEN FRUIT TRADE.

The cultivation and the preparation of green fruit, or oranges and lemons, for exportation, give employment to more inhabitants in this district than does any other industry. According to data received from the custom-house of this city, the exportation of green fruit to the United States during the year 1894 was more than eight times as much as the combined exportation to all other foreign countries.

It is only a matter of a short time (shippers themselves admit it) when the markets in the United States can be supplied with fresh fruit, oranges, and lemons of home production to such an extent as to diminish perceptibly the importation into the United States. In view of this fact, it is strange there is so little preparation being made here by fruit growers for such an emergency.

Endeavors by Sicilian shippers are being made to have the duty lessened in Russia, but should they accomplish anything, which some think is doubtful, it would not compensate for the loss of the markets in America.

The number of boxes of oranges and lemons annually shipped from this port to the United States amounts to between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000. This trade represents nearly one-half the trade between Palermo and all other foreign countries.

SULPHUR.

The number of men and boys employed in the sulphur mines of the island is about 35,000. The accompanying table gives the exportation during the last five years:

Direct imports into Palermo from the United States during the year 1894.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Petroleum	\$96,720	Silk stuffs	\$756
Timber, lumber, etc	37,060	Cotton goods	735
Lard	7,407	Watches	514
Varnish	4,815	Grain	447
Skins	2,836	Rope and cord	359
Guns	1,335	Medical goods	235
Pistols	1,210	Gunpowder	181
Machines	833		
Furniture	811	Total	157,308
Oilcloth	780	Other articles	578
Optical, surveying, and medical instruments	774		

*Declared exports from the consular district of Palermo (including agencies *) to the United States during the year ending December 31, 1894.*

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Almonds	\$111,328.95	Macaroni	\$33,541.72
Anchovies	238.66	Machinery	233.56
Argols	13,814.87	Manna	11,133.95
Artichokes	658.69	Mosaics	720.00
Beans	219.62	Olive oil	10,226.21
Brimstone	1,322,172.59	Olives	2,161.91
Canary seed	3,222.28	Orange peel	301.06
Canned goods	248.84	Oranges	307,639.69
Cheese	16,186.99	Salt	54,709.35
Citrate of lime	69,783.55	Snuff	1,523.79
Cosmetics	985.34	Soap stock	16,856.12
Essence, lemon and orange	10,761.62	Sponges	192.51
Fish:		Sumac	291,074.18
In oil	771.38	Tomato paste	3,052.71
Salted	1,208.27	Wine	10,742.85
Garlic	1,436.55	Miscellaneous	4,760.26
Groceries	927.52		
Lemon juice	237.19	Total	5,085,084.81
Lemons	2,782,013.73		

* Agencies: Girgenti, Licata, Marsala, and Trapani.

Declared exports from Palermo alone (agencies not included) to the United States during the year ending December 31, 1894:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Almonds	\$32,573.38	Lemons	\$2,782,013.73
Anchovies	238.66	Macaroni	33,247.71
Argols	13,814.87	Machinery	233.56
Artichokes	658.69	Manna	11,133.95
Beans	219.62	Mosaics	720.00
Brimstone	9,412.56	Olive oil	9,280.26
Canary seed	3,222.28	Olives	1,445.05
Canned goods	248.84	Orange peel	301.06
Cheese	15,391.05	Oranges	307,639.69
Citrate of lime	69,783.55	Snuff	1,523.79
Cosmetics	985.34	Soap stock	16,856.12
Essence, lemon and orange	10,761.62	Sponges	192.51
Fish:		Sumac	291,074.18
In oil	660.86	Tomato paste	2,828.78
Salted	784.92	Wine	3,905.72
Garlic	1,384.65	Miscellaneous	2,464.36
Groceries	927.52		
Lemon juice	237.19	Total	3,626,166.07

Return of all shipping at the port of Palermo during the year 1894.

Nationality.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Sailing ves-		Steamers.		Total.		Sailing ves-		Steamers.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italian	2,094	104,561	1,366	931,758	3,460	1,036,319	2,074	132,010	1,408	955,634	3,482	1,087,644
British			315	382,210	315	382,210			312	370,813	312	370,813
Austrian			121	134,486	121	134,486			118	132,309	118	132,309
German			48	56,570	48	56,570			47	55,427	47	55,427
Greek	6	2,172	23	25,876	29	28,048	5	2,000	22	25,876	27	27,876
Dutch			38	27,423	38	27,423			39	28,725	39	28,725
Belgian			24	21,978	24	21,978			24	21,978	24	21,978
Norwegian and Swedish			12	8,425	12	8,425			14	9,714	14	9,714
Other countries	4	469			4	469	4	469			4	469
Total, 1894	2,104	107,202	1,947	1,588,726	4,051	1,695,928	2,083	134,479	1,984	1,600,476	4,067	1,734,955
Total, 1893	2,158	115,091	1,796	1,357,002	3,954	1,472,093	2,101	104,729	1,772	1,327,767	3,873	1,432,496
Total, 1892	2,217	124,530	1,713	1,316,834	3,930	1,441,364	2,144	129,291	1,734	1,837,878	3,878	1,466,664

Exports of brimstone from Sicily during the last five years ending June 30.

Year.	Exports.	To the United States alone.	Stock on June 30.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1891.....	298,507	102,262	75,488
1892.....	312,283	86,804	78,323
1893.....	353,506	104,187	92,922
1894.....	333,153	74,506	142,041
1895.....	335,987	96,053	153,550

WILLIAM H. SEYMOUR, *Consul.*

PALERMO, *July 24, 1895.*

SICILY.

SULPHUR TRADE.

I inclose several carefully prepared tables which will give an idea of Sicily's foreign trade in sulphur, more especially the trade with the United States.

The price of sulphur at this time is low. Unmixed best seconds, per ton, was quoted yesterday at £2 17s. (\$13.86), f. o. b., while the same day last year £3 6s. (\$16.06) was asked; best thirds yesterday was offered at £2 11s. (\$12.41); last year, same day, £3 (\$14.60). This decrease in price is largely due, no doubt, to the unusually large stock on hand, it being larger than that of any preceding year.

Dealers in sulphur try to find consolation in the thought that it is as low as it can go, and that only the most advantageously situated mines will be worked; that the stock on hand will decrease, and that there will be a corresponding rise in the price.

The records show that within the last seven years the number of mines has increased from 567 to 900, and the active mines from 376 to 570.

In 1893, 30,000 workmen were daily employed in the mines; of these one-fourth were boys.

Exports of brimstone from Sicily from 1889 to 1893.

To—	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	<i>Cantars.</i>	<i>Cantars.</i>	<i>Cantars.</i>	<i>Cantars.</i>	<i>Cantars.</i>
Anstralia.....		18,209	4,114	18,904	
Austria.....	116,799	112,284	133,523	132,055	132,239
Belgium.....	110,783	95,548	64,769	79,152	62,802
Denmark.....	5,756	15,207	9,827	9,297	24,274
England and India.....	509,640	335,300	315,515	317,522	333,999
France and colonies.....	875,428	932,871	728,476	948,836	1,164,701
Germany.....	200,219	180,080	134,189	193,581	186,084
Greece.....	132,057	183,391	164,847	147,958	142,670
Holland.....	31,511	19,317	25,258	28,082	41,104
Italy.....	565,794	524,591	551,455	504,236	722,032
Portugal.....	218,384	239,758	155,212	203,018	189,052
Russia.....	229,820	200,517	164,409	187,698	270,032
Spain.....	85,614	52,857	38,824	74,616	54,703
South America.....	298	135	2,188	700	315
Sweden and Norway.....	50,691	56,942	31,770	33,625	64,187
Turkey.....	28,967	112,572	27,038	49,787	45,560
United States.....	1,417,105	1,388,893	1,297,122	1,113,719	1,100,599
Total.....	4,568,866	4,474,781	3,809,530	4,042,784	4,534,443

Thirteen Sicilian cantars are equal to 1 ton; 1 cantar is equal to 109.59 pounds.

Exports of sulphur from Sicily to the United States from 1889 to 1895.

[Quantities given in cantars.]

To—	1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.	
	Seconda.	Thirda.	Seconda.	Thirda.	Seconda.	Thirda.	Seconda.	Thirda.	Seconda.	Thirda.
Baltimore.....	99,580	99,580	75,790	130,517	67,730	89,115	9,100	151,515	22,750	106,600
Boston.....	9,750	54,600	2,600	29,900	18,200	8,450	19,825	29,900	6,500	.....
Breakwater.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,190	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charleston.....	82,225	78,960	271,362	86,969	201,453	77,482	45,630	15,526	145,145	30,680
Mobile.....	.....	.....	9,620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans.....	2,600	.....	10,400	.....	6,500	.....	10,400	.....	18,200	.....
Newport.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,450
New York.....	428,782	298,423	812,334	171,275	410,124	227,700	361,035	284,378	306,574	185,900
Pensacola.....	.....	.....	.....	18,070	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia.....	26,000	160,345	19,500	131,220	5,850	83,278	46,800	88,400	24,700	81,390
Portland, Me.....	.....	.....	.....	7,800	.....	9,100	2,600	.....	.....	.....
Port Royal.....	.....	7,670	.....	8,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Providence.....	.....	18,850	85,750	41,210	11,050	9,100	7,800	7,410	45,890	12,000
Savannah.....	23,270	.....	17,026	.....	24,700	9,100	.....	.....	.....	14,830
Wilmington.....	26,520	.....	.....	9,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zarate.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	698,677	718,428	754,382	634,511	745,607	521,515	528,590	587,129	659,759	440,849

Stocks on hand.

Year ending Dec. 31—	Cantars.
1889.....	1,852,706
1890.....	1,458,050
1891.....	1,484,500
1892.....	2,253,900
1893.....	2,369,025

WILLIAM H. SEYMOUR, *Consul.*

PALERMO, May 25, 1894.

MALTA.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Malta to the United States during the years ending June 30, 1894 and 1895.

Articles.	Quarter ended—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
1894.					
Caraway seed			\$83. 15		\$83. 15
Cumin seed	\$528. 18	\$914. 08	754. 08	\$510. 41	2,707. 95
Elaterium	292. 00				292. 00
Licorice root		837. 25			837. 25
Ram and ewes	48. 67				48. 67
Squills	333. 28		131. 82		465. 10
Total	1,202. 13	1,261. 93	969. 65	510. 41	3,934. 12
1895.					
Cumin seed	653. 12				653. 12
Elaterium		156. 13		116. 39	272. 52
Olives				180. 97	180. 97
Squills		45. 56	124. 74	259. 78	660. 71
Tobacco			270. 04	230. 63	500. 67
Total				40. 45	2,177. 81

MALTA, June 30, 1895.

D. C. KENNEDY, *Consul.*

NETHERLANDS.

ROTTERDAM.

Value of declared exports from Rotterdam to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1894.

Articles.	Quarter ended—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
Antiquities	\$36.00	\$401.60	\$160.00	\$180.00	\$777.60
Apple cores and skins		1,210.00			1,210.00
Arrack		1,169.73			1,169.73
Bagging		1,088.08	8,217.36	7,088.28	16,343.72
Balances	624.00	615.36	478.00	1,720.15	3,437.51
Beans and pease	396.48	9,017.14	1,054.39	209.32	10,677.33
Bitters				525.00	525.00
Bleaching powder			4,231.66	3,833.01	7,564.67
Books	184.00	499.17	117.20	156.00	856.37
Bottles and cases	382.12	265.60	382.12	614.09	1,643.93
Brassware			1,003.37		1,003.37
Bulbs	219,024.06	9,847.10			228,871.16
Candle pitch	3,090.23	3,487.35	1,483.49	1,776.05	9,797.12
Carboleum		2,647.14		1,200.00	3,847.14
Cassia		5,772.87	2,147.84	1,127.72	9,048.43
Cheese	25,331.35	17,859.56	11,821.88	5,197.83	60,210.62
Church symbols	971.58	2,610.14	1,598.60	1,406.08	6,584.35
Coffee	47,548.78	72,732.60	87,549.30	43,783.30	251,613.98
Cocoa butter			1,360.40	1,713.50	3,073.90
Cocoa powder	726.10	1,473.08			2,199.18
Cotton-seed hulls				245.00	245.00
Delft ware	1,765.86	3,029.11	3,393.69	6,891.80	15,080.46
Earthenware	898.03	380.60	184.98	950.02	2,372.63
Empty grain bags	3,565.06	1,168.50	1,105.90	1,089.80	6,929.26
Flax		8,680.88	11,907.02	4,106.40	24,694.80
Furniture	13,235.24	3,229.11	483.00	2,870.00	19,317.35
Gin	17,740.43	22,151.01	69,990.92	11,467.04	121,355.40
Glycerin	1,368.22	4,064.28	4,064.28		9,496.78
Glue	508.68				508.68
Gums		238.00			238.00
Hair				628.68	628.68
Herring	208,821.28	176,966.16	101,199.77	4,428.40	491,415.61
Incandescent lamps			734.40		734.40
Indigo				6,758.22	6,758.22
Mace				1,264.81	1,264.81
Madder	868.00	4,378.50	4,571.10	2,242.41	11,540.01
Machinery				380.00	380.00
Matches		1,300.00	3,750.00	5,597.50	10,647.50
Metal capsules	237.58	705.94	293.50	335.01	1,572.03
Mineral water	6,749.10	9,377.50		4,263.50	20,390.10
Nutmegs		21,006.96	3,059.12	18,042.46	42,707.94
Oil	1,736.95	439.14	597.84	3,761.46	6,535.39
Paintings	280.00	2,622.00	2,430.00	1,476.48	7,008.48
Paper		196.00			196.00
Peatmoss	4,810.21	4,269.35	3,816.12	5,011.21	17,906.89
Pepper			1,704.04	6,139.17	7,843.21
Pipes	188.93	188.93	116.80		494.66
Pitch	187.62	315.10			502.72
Plants	496.75	31,539.07	22,297.40	136.80	54,770.02
Potatoes		17,990.25	765.02		18,755.27
Rags	599.32		12,695.60	13,163.70	26,448.62
Rice		8,445.28			8,445.28
Roots and herbs	723.69	785.93	1,242.93	776.94	3,529.49
Rubber		089.88	5,406.91		6,096.79
Rubramino				640.00	640.00
Seeds	124.60	124.60	2,629.56	1,161.12	4,039.88
Shells			190.00	1,854.00	2,044.00
Show cards				2,000.00	2,000.00
Silverware	9,043.23	4,454.83	3,697.27	437.38	17,632.71
Skins and hides	540.00			8,297.50	8,837.50
Straw covers	1,744.11	1,071.54	2,104.73	560.94	5,481.32
Sugar		40,233.68	7,207.46	5,268.48	52,709.62
Tallow	2,827.04	5,839.02	0,391.15		15,057.21
Tiles			518.40		518.40
Tin				7,836.09	7,836.09
Tin foil				126.36	126.36
Tobacco	70,838.49	47,728.13	11,980.73	80,708.10	211,255.45
Vegetables in brine	8,745.38	0,286.86	130.60	212.60	10,375.44
Wine, brandy, beer			482.38	63.91	546.29
Woolen manufactures	1,012.80	4,698.95	852.85	976.76	7,541.45
Miscellaneous	8,645.30	4,298.33	120.00	540.83	13,604.46
Total	661,108.60	570,588.84	414,155.08	282,175.16	1,928,027.77

ROTTERDAM, June 30, 1894.

L. S. REQUE, Consul.

DECLARED EXPORTS, 1895.

Value of declared exports from the Netherlands to the United States during the quarter ending June 30, 1895.

Articles.	Amsterdam.	Rotterdam, including Schiedam.	Total.
Antiquities.....	\$3,110.00		\$3,110.00
Haggings.....		\$3,199.92	3,199.92
Balances.....		1,587.60	1,587.60
Bicycles (returned American goods).....		583.60	583.60
Books.....	812.11	3,094.48	3,906.59
Bottles and cases.....		318.88	318.88
Capsules, metallic.....	1,218.34		1,218.34
Candle pitch.....		279.52	279.52
Caraway seed.....	10,052.66		10,052.66
Carboleum.....		1,264.85	1,264.85
Cassia vera.....	442.46	4,782.77	5,225.23
Cauliflower in brine.....	3,245.00		3,245.00
Cheese.....	6,310.08	6,200.10	12,510.18
Church symbols.....		981.10	981.10
Cinchona bark.....	18,502.40		18,502.40
Cocoa.....	70,766.03		70,766.03
Cocoa beans.....	10,584.77		10,584.77
Cocoa butter.....	47,899.60		47,899.60
Coffee.....	135,299.17	44,587.71	179,886.88
Cotton-seed oil (returned American goods).....		3,870.00	3,870.00
Cotton tares.....	994.68		994.68
Cubebs.....	677.29		677.29
Delftware (imitation).....	388.06		388.06
Diamonds:			
Rough.....	142,804.07		142,804.07
Polished.....	382,598.94		382,598.94
Earthenware.....		2,454.48	2,454.48
Emery stone.....		1,206.26	1,206.26
Flax and tow.....	3,954.24	16,982.23	20,936.47
Furniture and personal effects.....		154.90	154.90
Garden seeds.....	412.16		412.16
Gin.....	379.80	22,232.55	22,612.35
Goatskins.....	37,258.99		37,258.99
Gum copal.....	3,687.12		3,687.12
Herring and mackerel.....		1,050.80	1,050.80
Hides and skins, salted.....	22,029.43	12,630.45	34,659.88
Human hair.....		1,547.28	1,547.28
Indigo.....	4,008.79		4,008.79
Linen.....		611.80	611.80
Liquors.....	5,309.42		5,309.42
Mace.....	9,979.02	810.85	10,789.87
Madder.....	3,044.66	1,859.44	4,904.10
Matches.....	1,102.60		1,102.60
Mineral water.....		9,193.80	9,193.80
Nutmegs.....	41,940.73	8,076.80	50,017.53
Oil (Haarlem, etc.).....	2,278.40	2,065.09	4,343.49
Olive oil.....		60,791.40	60,791.40
Paintings.....	2,850.00	9,869.74	12,609.74
Paint.....		476.09	476.09
Paper.....	3,563.84		3,563.84
Pepper.....	9,806.74	11,015.24	20,821.98
Pipes, clay.....		171.27	171.27
Plants.....	102.80	2,247.68	2,350.48
Plate glass.....	29,741.63		29,741.63
Prussiate of potash.....	1,492.04		1,492.04
Rags.....	10,746.76	13,936.84	24,683.60
Rice.....	21,078.36		21,078.36
Roots and herbs.....		1,414.08	1,414.08
Rubber.....		7,421.64	7,421.64
Sail cloth.....		425.60	425.60
Sardines.....		249.40	249.40
Seeds.....		1,718.13	1,718.13
Straw covers.....	705.85	925.46	1,631.31
Straw pulp.....	931.06		931.06
Sugar.....	39,501.35	15,508.77	55,010.12
Tallow, lard, and grease (returned American goods).....		17,871.04	17,871.04
Tea.....	2,026.60	834.14	2,860.74
Tiles.....	422.13		422.13
Tin, Banca and Straits.....	233,577.38	6,560.33	240,137.71
Tobacco, Sumatra*.....	1,740,651.94	30,655.40	1,771,307.34
Tortoise shells.....		2,800.00	2,800.00
Turf litter.....	850.32	5,838.63	6,688.95
Vegetables, in brine.....		4,933.30	4,933.30

* Exported from Amsterdam, 7,432 bales; from Rotterdam, 146 bales.

Value of declared exports from the Netherlands to the United States during the quarter ending June 30, 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Amsterdam.	Rotterdam, including Schiedam.	Total.
Wine.....		\$453. 34	\$453. 34
Woolen manufactures.....		1, 797. 16	1, 797. 16
Zinc salt.....		473. 76	473. 76
Sundry articles.....	\$4, 567. 05		4, 567. 05
Total.....	3, 073, 837. 06	350, 084. 90	3, 423, 921. 96
Total corresponding quarter, 1894.....	4, 836, 429. 28	282, 175. 16	5, 118, 604. 44
Increase.....		67, 909. 74	
Decrease.....	1, 762, 592. 22		1, 694, 682. 48

EDWARD DOWNES, *Consul.*

AMSTERDAM, *June 30, 1895.*

PORTUGAL.

Value of declared exports from Portugal to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1894.

Articles.	Quarter ended—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
PAYAL.					
Embroidery goods.....		\$209. 30	\$176. 97		\$386. 27
Straw goods.....		150. 76	21. 64	\$511. 50	683. 90
Total.....					1, 070. 17
LISBON.					
Animals (chimpanzee)		732. 04			732. 04
Books.....	\$595. 09				595. 09
Clothing.....				3. 66	3. 66
Corks.....		502. 13	438. 32	607. 80	1, 548. 25
Cork wood.....	205, 282. 09	83, 756. 44	100, 753. 06	196, 792. 84	676, 586. 33
India rubber, crude.....	87, 638. 02	178, 832. 97	216, 391. 84	210, 705. 15	693, 567. 98
Iron ore.....	1, 209. 33				1, 209. 33
Onions.....				808. 73	808. 73
Potatoes.....		143. 83		1, 945. 57	2, 089. 40
Salt.....	276. 48	397. 93	233. 91	496. 81	1, 405. 13
Sardines.....	5, 409. 51		1, 844. 92		7, 254. 43
Wine.....	1, 377. 26		346. 16	419. 54	2, 142. 96
Wine lees.....				1, 505. 25	1, 505. 25
Wood, manufactured (toothpicks).....	1, 264. 72	67. 59	1, 709. 15	1, 043. 91	4, 065. 37
Total.....					1, 393, 534. 15
OPORTO.					
Port wine.....	31, 614. 90	21, 157. 80	33, 198. 95	46, 331. 90	132, 303. 55
Argols.....	21, 916. 20	22, 184. 95	5, 909. 90	9, 816. 50	59, 827. 55
Wine lees.....	1, 791. 00			1, 985. 15	3, 776. 15
Wool.....	10, 358. 40				10, 358. 40
Cork wood.....	1, 182. 10	951. 10	2, 053. 15	706. 50	5, 492. 85
Fruit.....		376. 35			376. 35
Toothpicks.....		643. 70	1, 772. 95		2, 416. 65
Total.....					214, 551. 50

RUSSIA.

DECLARED EXPORTS, 1894.

Value of declared exports for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Russia during the year ended June 30, 1894.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
BATOU.					
Goatskins.....			\$4,846.31	\$1,127.84	\$5,974.15
Licorice root.....	\$72,785.80	\$50,488.06	179,988.11	222,103.27	525,365.24
Manganese ore.....	179,407.31	36,496.82	37,310.07	131,344.30	384,558.50
Rugs.....		217.50			217.50
Wool, Caucasian.....	37,969.93			7,652.10	45,622.03
Total.....	290,163.04	87,202.28	222,144.49	362,227.51	961,737.42
HELSINGFORS.					
Printed books.....					460.15
Ethnographical articles.....					289.75
Salt fish.....					388.12
Total.....					1,138.02
LIBAU.					
Cumin seed.....				124.58	124.58
Goatskins.....	472.62	611.62	40,765.84	61,790.99	103,641.07
Poppy seed.....			1,366.04		1,366.04
Radix calami.....	263.75				263.75
Total.....					105,395.49
MOSCOW.					
Camel's hair.....				63,859.00	63,859.00
Silverware.....				1,488.00	1,488.00
Skins.....				8,485.00	8,485.00
Wool.....				23,879.00	23,879.00
Sundries.....				520.00	520.00
Total.....				98,231.00	98,231.00
ODESSA.					
Beet-root seed.....				307.52	307.52
Goatskins.....	29,913.02	3,760.89		34,150.70	67,824.61
Sheep guts.....	822.18				822.18
Shoes, old gum.....		837.84			837.84
Tobacco, Turkish.....			705.97		705.97
Tissue paper for cigarettes.....				164.25	164.25
Wool.....	52,770.24			6,024.29	58,794.53
Total.....					129,492.90
ROSTOFF.					
Wool.....	204,647.68	202,060.60	9,249.61	96,672.15	604,620.04
ST. PETERSBURG.					
Albumen of blood.....	6,825.00	3,865.00	4,900.00	2,812.50	18,422.50
Birch oil.....		146.85		323.37	470.22
Birch tar.....	86.67	58.25			144.92
Boitropes.....	5,549.45	8,274.85	1,699.50	7,980.70	23,484.50
Books.....	198.15			855.09	1,053.24
Bristles.....	5,895.03	44,130.55	44,168.31	41,900.16	136,104.05
Bronze and stone articles.....	1,519.85	2,852.60		1,299.82	5,672.27
Camel's hair.....	7,121.93				7,121.93
Caviare.....		187.40			187.40
Church vestures and articles.....		975.00	1,118.75	2,432.50	4,526.25
Crash.....	6,155.25	9,230.00	4,262.50	7,365.00	27,012.75
Dressed leather.....	963.61		593.17	814.70	2,371.48
Fish bladders.....		885.25		1,069.15	1,954.40
Flax.....	2,157.32	3,504.30			5,661.62
Goat hides.....	11,320.42			29,688.03	41,008.45
Gold and silver ware.....	1,540.14	8,123.00			9,663.74
Horses.....	52,550.00				52,550.00
Isinglass.....	1,972.06		720.50	406.65	3,159.21
Lycopodium seed.....		1,120.15	2,699.72	7,413.27	11,342.14

Value of declared exports for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Russia during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
ST. PETERSBURG—continued.					
Linen articles		\$534.80			\$534.80
Machinery				\$390.75	890.75
Musical instruments				250.00	250.00
Oakum	\$9,057.00	5,440.35		2,490.10	16,978.45
Paraffin		1,595.50			1,595.50
Platinum	23,151.36	19,570.00	\$47,792.00		90,513.36
Raven's-duck	189.50		579.25		718.75
Sheet iron	24,866.50				24,866.50
Soap			103.69		103.69
Stereotypes			204.80		204.80
Sundries			713.17	407.20	1,120.37
Wooden ware	142.75	344.16	850.70		1,337.61
Wool	31,297.20		19,204.45		50,501.65
Total	192,459.19	110,867.61	129,610.51	107,948.99	540,866.30
WARSAW.					
Glove leather	265.80	203.00	250.00		718.80
Cigarettes	166.63				166.63
Printed Hebrew books	410.80	87.93			498.73
Household goods	145.17				145.17
Books		139.60			139.60
Leather			122.00	145.15	267.15
Total					1,936.18

DECLARED EXPORTS, 1895.

Value of declared exports from Russia to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
ABO.					
Printed books.....					₹128.94
BATOUM.					
Carpets, etc.....				₹59.98	59.98
Caucasian fleece wool.....	₹39,505.60	₹21,497.52		8,169.22	69,172.34
Georgian autumn wool.....		6,451.94			6,451.94
Licorice root.....	110,440.46	56,318.54	₹198,275.73	57,273.86	417,308.59
Manganese ore.....	101,541.83	53,910.82	81,455.29	123,745.22	110,653.16
Total.....	251,487.89	138,178.82	224,731.02	189,248.28	803,646.01
HELSINGFORS.					
Printed books.....					169.98
Wood paper.....					320.38
Total.....					490.36
LIBAU.					
Calfskins.....				4,757.18	4,757.18
Capsules, metal.....	49.50				49.50
Cow skins.....			7,150.37		7,150.37
Goatskins.....	5,328.60	30,092.36	109,451.36	128,148.03	273,020.35
Matches.....	265.12				265.12
Lambskins.....	345.95				345.95
Oil.....			68.81		68.81
Total.....					285,677.28
MOSCOW.					
Calfskins.....				4,788.09	4,788.09
Camel's hair.....	140,152.83	71,541.18		2,659.13	214,353.14
Caviare.....		266.94			266.94
Egg albumen.....		1,447.97			1,447.97

Value of declared exports from Russia to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
MOSCOW—continued.					
Flax.....				\$1,483.62	\$1,483.62
Goatskins.....	\$10,988.37	\$111,468.05	\$81,338.58	136,803.49	340,598.49
Hair cloth.....				1,150.47	1,150.47
Horsehair.....				1,562.22	1,562.22
Horse manes.....	5,254.48	19,481.28	2,263.25	872.41	27,321.42
Licorice root.....		315.52			315.52
Lycopodium.....		655.86	910.34	1,292.07	2,858.27
Napkins.....				62.07	62.07
Papier-mâché articles.....	520.20	386.11			906.40
Rubber waste.....		328.20			328.20
Sheep casings.....		314.57			314.57
Silverware.....	305.17				305.17
Soap.....		213.13			213.13
Sundries.....	613.75	102.15			715.90
Tea.....		270.35	67.24	71.17	408.76
Terra cotta ware.....				2,577.68	2,577.68
Wooden articles.....		232.97		155.56	388.53
Wood tar.....		120.84			120.84
Wool.....	90,617.27	180,480.47	57,863.09	57,602.50	386,563.42
Woolen shawls.....	7,354.23				7,354.23
Total.....	255,806.39	387,573.59	142,442.50	210,600.57	996,423.05
ROSTOFF ON THE DON.					
Barley.....	25,013.34				25,013.34
Camel's hair.....	1,401.06				1,401.06
Wool.....	364,030.79	27,600.79	62,928.40	7,220.22	461,779.68
Total.....					488,194.08
ODESSA.					
Cigarette paper.....	126.45				126.45
Coriander seed.....		103.95			103.95
Corn, blighted.....		188.41	1,902.60		2,091.01
Goloshes, old.....		582.41	220.48		802.89
Goatskins.....	4,840.19		23,519.63	91,060.77	119,420.59
Hemp seed.....			3,744.22		3,744.22
Millet seed.....			2,907.85		2,907.85
Tobacco.....		363.09	1,071.06		1,434.06
Wool.....	679.34	112,297.95	63,664.33	16,420.99	193,062.61
Total.....					323,602.68
ST. PETERSBURG.					
Albumen of blood.....	3,487.50	7,912.50	3,262.50	6,000.00	20,662.50
Birch tar.....				108.32	108.32
Boltropes.....	4,063.35	9,698.15	566.15	7,649.30	22,006.95
Books.....			262.50	500.00	762.50
Brandy.....	140.75				140.75
Bristles.....	55,752.62	95,487.62	63,942.57	73,279.92	288,462.93
Bronze articles.....	3,023.38	5,558.40		414.40	8,996.18
Church articles.....	404.00		2,232.50	1,606.28	4,242.78
Cottage industries.....	354.66				354.66
Crash.....		38,266.50		1,685.00	39,951.50
Dressed leather.....	378.00	480.60	1,013.35	561.37	2,442.32
Flax.....	62,689.19		8,734.15	153,083.57	224,506.91
Furs.....	2,604.37				2,604.37
Goatskins.....	66,988.55	24,855.62		2,753.10	94,597.27
Gold articles.....				732.00	732.00
Hides.....		14,700.15		10,544.52	25,244.67
Isinglass.....	1,071.67	2,026.43	650.00	1,040.00	4,788.10
Iron sheets.....	10,467.63	2,079.50		3,489.65	16,036.78
Lycopodium.....		4,631.11			4,631.11
Machinery.....		865.00			865.00
Madder.....	260.00			404.80	664.80
Mail plates.....			250.00	260.00	450.00
Mats.....	696.60				696.60
Oakum, tarred.....	10,013.60	4,528.30		4,528.50	19,070.40
Papier-mâché articles.....		991.25			991.25
Paraffin.....			866.00		866.00
Platinum.....	14,935.00		10,437.00		25,372.00
Raven's duck.....				356.75	356.75
Silverware.....	1,955.72	7,311.51			9,267.23
Sundries.....	145.69	100.00	158.35		404.04
Tow.....	1,763.71	7,648.25	119.28	7,112.23	16,643.47
Total.....	241,155.99	227,150.00	92,494.35	276,051.71	836,852.14

Value of declared exports from Russia to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
WARSAW.					
Furs.....	\$75. 88				\$75. 88
Hebrew books.....	319. 20				319. 20
Leathers.....	148. 00				148. 00
Hops.....		\$123. 40			123. 40
Ground wax.....			\$548. 00		548. 00
Books.....			315. 23		315. 23
Total.....					1, 529. 71

BATOU.

The following are the arrivals at and the departures from the port of Batoum of all vessels in the years 1893 and 1894:

Nationality.	Sailing vessels.				Steamers.			
	1893.		1894.		1893.		1894.	
ARRIVALS.	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Austrian.....	5	2,286	3	1,800	60	52,730	90	94,368
British.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	263	400,836	185	294,891
Danish.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	13,460	13	14,256
French.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	93,182	79	107,869
German.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	22,570	18	18,800
Greek.....	78	33,329	134	57,627	20	27,212	18	25,881
Norwegian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	20,758	12	17,740
Russian.....	52	6,201	53	6,444	427	429,566	471	467,157
Turkish.....	39	7,463	45	13,075	.....	.....	1	1,203
All others.....	11	8,118	9	7,288	23	80,237	36	54,631
Total.....	185	57,397	244	86,303	910	1,090,551	925	1,066,865
DEPARTURES.								
Austrian.....	5	2,286	3	1,800	60	52,730	90	94,368
British.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	266	406,938	118	296,517
Danish.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	13,460	13	14,256
French.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	93,182	79	107,869
German.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	22,570	18	18,800
Greek.....	94	40,247	134	57,825	19	25,946	19	27,148
Norwegian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	21,071	12	17,734
Russian.....	53	6,498	54	6,667	427	429,566	471	466,666
Turkish.....	42	8,242	43	12,612	.....	.....	1	1,203
All others.....	11	8,118	11	8,673	6	3,263	19	24,181
Total.....	205	65,391	245	87,146	896	1,067,725	910	1,070,811

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The following table shows the exports from this consular district to the United States, declared at this consulate in 1893 and 1894:

Merchandise.	1893.		1894.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Licorice root:				
From Batoum.....	16,720	\$627,599.83	14,300	\$543,940.44
From Poti.....	.....	.....	614	24,809.94
Manganese:				
From Batoum.....	1,178	15,372.49	1,415	13,823.26
From Poti.....	30,422	365,788.68	31,199	310,263.76
Wool (Batoum):				
Caucasian.....	838	75,573.81	860	68,655.22
Caucasian, autumn.....	.....	.....	35	6,451.94
Khorrasan.....	582	167,927.23	.....	.....
Turkistan.....	10	1,638.58	.....	.....
Goatskins (Batoum).....	.....	.....	19	5,974.15
Carpets.....	.....	1,512.84	.....	.....
Iron pipes (American goods returned).....	.....	.....	65	6,011.40
Total.....	49,250	1,275,408.66	48,007	960,050.11

As in former years, the bulk of this export was by steamers and sailing vessels direct to United States ports; only the wool and skins went in small parcels for transshipment at intermediate ports. The clearances of vessels from Batoum and Poti for United States ports in 1894 were 13 steamers and 12 sailing vessels, against 16 steamers and 12 sailing vessels in 1893.

Wool.—As will be seen from the foregoing figures, the wool shipments were hardly more than 25 per cent of the amount shipped in 1893. Various causes are assigned for this falling off, and although some exporters assert that notwithstanding the fact that wool is now admitted to the United States free of duty, they can not do business with importers, yet there was quite as much wool shipped from this port in 1894 as in former years, and as much of it was evidently prepared for the United States, from the marks it bore; there is little doubt that it was held at some intermediate port until the wool clause in the new tariff came into force; there being no duty on the goods, nothing was lost by shippers by not invoicing it from the first port of shipment.

Licorice.—The falling off in the export of licorice root to the United States was due, it was said, to the market being overstocked and the general trade depression from which all business suffered during the past year in the United States.

Manganese.—The export of manganese ore to the United States was a trifle greater in 1894 than in the preceding year, and the prospects are that it will still further increase, owing to the remarkably low price which ruled during the year, although the price is said to be stronger and advancing. In last year's report from this consulate, it was stated that before the completion of the railroad from the mines to the main line of the Transcaucasian Railroad the effect of the road upon transportation rates had been anticipated, and the price of manganese had dropped from about \$12 per ton f. o. b. at Poti to about \$8.25 per ton; during the year, the price declined still further, owing to the ruinous competition among the few people engaged in mining and exporting, and while it is possible that there were no sales of large amounts at less than \$7.50 per ton, a sale of more than 1,000 tons was reported at less than that figure. As the steamer freights to United States ports were as low as 13 shillings per ton, it is very likely that the average cost of the total export to the United States in the year did not exceed \$11 per ton, although considerable of the amount shipped was delivered upon sales made in the preceding year. The prices at which it was invoiced make the cost greater, but as there is no duty upon the ore, the invoice price, or the invoice price declared at the consulate, is not a very reliable indication of the value of the goods.

Inquiries have been made at this consulate in the past year as to the possibility of American capital and enterprise lowering the cost of manganese here, i. e., if it were not possible for Americans to take hold of the business of mining and thus reduce the cost of the ore. To such inquiries, I have invariably answered that I believed that the ore was now being sold at a positive loss, and that business of every description was so different here from business in the United States that an American coming here to engage in anything, especially the manganese business, would certainly be compelled to pay very dearly for sufficient experience to enable him to compete with those now established in the trade, if he succeeded in acquiring it, which I very much doubted. The business is in comparatively very few hands, and a combination among them would seem very easy to bring about, but all the attempts at that sort of thing have utterly failed, and the miners and exporters have been

literally cutting each others throats for several years, and will, I suppose, continue to do so until many of them are compelled to give up the business.

Within a few weeks, I have heard that prices for manganese were advancing in the United Kingdom, and that the outlook for the miners was improving, but can not say how much truth there is in the rumor.

PETROLEUM TRADE.

Last year, I reported the fact that the Baku refiners had formed a combination, under the direction of the Russian ministry of finance, for the purpose of ending the ruinous competition among themselves in the export trade, and, as the newspapers declared, "to force the Standard Oil Company to divide the markets of the world with them." About 85 per cent of the whole trade joined the combination, or, as it is called, "Union," which consists of two groups, under separate leadership, but which were finally induced by the finance ministry to come together. When the two groups were united, maintaining separate organizations, however, the Government reduced the railway freight from Baku to Batoum upon illuminating oil for export from 19 kopecks per pood (about 84 cents per barrel of 42 gallons) to 14 kopecks, and the newspapers stated that if this reduction was not sufficient to force the Americans to terms, a still further reduction would be made. This reduction went into effect in March, and at about the same time, the Union appointed not one commercial agent for the sale of the products in the foreign markets, but three. Two of these agents were large manufacturers of cans and cases at Batoum, and they immediately contracted, as agents of the Union, with themselves as manufacturers of packages, for cans and cases at a fixed price, regardless of the price of refined oil, at 82 kopecks per package, which price allowed at least 10 kopecks per package profit. The third agent, although not a can and case manufacturer, certainly knew the cost of packages, but made only a very weak protest against the price at which his coagents contracted for with themselves, and the trade at Baku at that time hardly knew what a case and the two cans were made of.

The agents then offered to contract with the remaining three large manufacturers of cans and cases here for a number of packages prorated upon the basis of the output and their manufacturing capacity at the same price. One of these promptly accepted the terms offered, as it appeared that he would be called upon for at least 1,400,000 cases per annum, which would give him a pretty fair result from an investment of from 300,000 to 400,000 rubles. The other two, however, were not satisfied with the number of packages it appeared they would be called upon to make, and declined to accept the terms offered. They stated that they intended to continue business outside of the Union, as they were assured that they would be able to obtain all the refined oil they would require outside of the members of the Union. This left the situation rather remarkable for a "combination"—i. e., the Union consisted of two groups with three heads, two manufacturers of packages, and 15 per cent of the refiners outside of the combination. Still it was said and accepted that the trade was combined.

It was expected by the parties who had signed the combination agreements that the freight reduction would benefit only themselves, and that the outside refiners would be compelled to pay the old rate of freight. In this, however, they were disappointed, as it was soon known that the reduction was for all.

This concession in the freight rate, as may be supposed, was the cause of very great enthusiasm in the trade, and some very large and unqualified statements as to the very short time it would take to bring the terrible Americans to terms, now that they had the backing of the Government, were made; consequently, there was considerable surprise when, after three months of this condition of affairs, i. e., about July 1, it was discovered that the Americans were still doing business, and at even lower prices than were justified by the freight reduction, and that the Russian export had fallen off to a very marked extent in consequence, while the price of refined was even lower than it was before the reduction at Baku; that is, they were very much afraid the price was lower, as the only refiners who had received money for goods in the three months were the "outsiders," who were supplying the two can and case manufacturers at Batoum. The agents of the Union had not rendered an accounting or paid for any of the refined oil which they had received from the refiners in the Union; consequently, the latter were working wholly in the dark as to prices, and there were misgivings that under such circumstances, the price at which their goods were being sold could not be very satisfactory.

On July 1/13, came a further reduction of the freight rate to about 40 cents per barrel, which was not, however, received with quite as much enthusiasm as the first reduction, as the experience of the three months had been productive of considerable doubt in the minds of many of the refiners as to the ability of the organizers of the combination to fulfill the lavish promises to bring the Americans to terms which they made at St. Petersburg to induce refiners to sign the combination agreement, notwithstanding the fact that they (the organizers) had been telegraphing daily from Paris that they were in negotiation with representatives of the American trade, and that the agreement between them was ready for signing, and, inconsistently, that the further reduction in the freight rate would surely settle the affair promptly.

That the further reduction in the freight rate was not quite so effective and prompt in accomplishing its object as anticipated, and that the doubts of the trade as to the ability of the gentlemen in Paris to fulfill their promises were well founded, was soon evidenced by the continued depression in the trade, and the information gradually filtering through indirect channels that the so-called negotiations in Paris had come to an abortive termination.

Then came the demand for an accounting of the commercial agents of the first group of the Union, as notwithstanding the fact that these gentlemen had been selling oil for account of the Union for more than four months, and the agreement of organization expressly stipulated that they should render accounts and make payments monthly, only the agent of the second group (which comprised less than 30 per cent of the whole number of refiners in the combination) had complied with this condition in the agreement; the other two agents had not only failed to render accounts of their sales, but had paid no money to the refiners on account of goods delivered, nor made any distribution of the reduction in the railway freight which they were supposed to have received in the shape of rebates.

Finally, about October 1, five months after the commencing of business under the Union agreement, a meeting of the first group of the Union was called at Baku to receive the accounting of the agents; and as soon as this meeting was called to order, one of the representatives of the agents demanded the exclusion from it of all who were not members of the Union, including representatives of the press, justifying his

demand by the assertion that it was absolutely necessary to keep the accounts of the agents and the proceedings of the meeting from the knowledge of the Americans, which could not be done without the exclusion of the press and public. This caused considerable discussion and the assertion was made that these precautions were being taken too late, as the statement of the agents had been printed for private circulation among the members of the Union only, but that it was almost sure that a copy of it had reached the Americans long before then; the result, however, was that the press and public were excluded from the meeting, which thus attracted much more attention than it would ordinarily have done.

The accounts of the agents were not published in full in the newspapers, although the agent of the second group and the members of the group were apparently favorable to such a course. The papers, however, gave a rather full synopsis of the accounts, showing that they were very remarkable in various ways. The combination agreement, signed at St. Petersburg, which can not be changed without unanimous consent of all parties thereto and the approval of the finance ministry, expressly states that no goods shall be sold at less than cost and transportation. Notwithstanding this provision, the agents of the first group brought the refiners who had delivered oil to them to sell in debt, as the expense of marketing the goods was apparently too great to leave anything for the goods; in fact, in one case of a very considerable amount of refined oil, the agents showed that they not only received less than the cost and transportation, but had paid a considerable amount in order to get rid of the oil, i. e., 350,000 poods of the refined were sold at 7 kopecks per pood less than cost and transportation. Naturally, this remarkable transaction caused a sensation, and the sufferers by it were not slow in asserting that the agent who had made it had profited by it himself, inasmuch as he had employed his own steamers and tank cars for the transportation of the oil; but there is also a belief that such brilliant transactions were by no means uncommon in the private business of the agent who had managed this affair. The case oil trade had also resulted badly, as the refiners lost from 8 to 10 kopecks upon the refined oil per case, while the packers at Batoum made fully as much as the refiners lost on the cans and cases.

From newspaper and other gossip, it appears that the agents of the first group have practically violated every provision of the agreement they worked so hard to secure, and it is very probable that the courts or the ministry will hold them responsible to members of the Union for losses sustained by the latter from these breaches of agreement.

There seems to be a marked difference between the course of the agents of the two groups, as the accounts of the agent of the second group have been subjected to no criticisms whatever, and must therefore be satisfactory. It is also stated that the agent of the second group, who is also one of the manufacturers of cans and cases at Batoum, and had contracted to furnish packages at 82 kopecks each, has settled with the members of his group on the basis of 76 kopecks per package, although no objection whatever was raised to the contract price by the members of the group.

Of course, the dissatisfaction with the course and accounts of the agents of the first group is very great, and numerous strong protests against the violation of the agreement by the managers and agents were sent to the ministry at St. Petersburg, and as there had been a desertion from the Union before the accounting of the agents, it was

expected that there would be many more, especially as the courts dismissed the suit of the representatives of the Union for 46,000 rubles (about that sum) for damages against the deserter, and gave the deserter over 1,000 rubles costs. But there were only one or two desertions of small refiners, which is, I think, a very good indication that the trade generally recognizes the necessity of combination, and has full confidence in the power and will of the ministry of finance to correct the errors in their combination agreement, and to protect them from betrayals of confidence.

That the trade is justified in its confidence in the ministry is evident from the fact that in answer to the numerous petitions and protests against the course of the managers and agents of the first group, the petitioners and all interested have been notified of and invited to a conference to be held at the ministry at St. Petersburg, March 6, under the presidency of an official of the department; the conference to be participated in by several of the leading officials of the finance department, the managers and agents of the Union, and the representatives of the petitioners and dissatisfied members of the Union, with the object of clearing up the dissensions and dissatisfaction now existing in the first group of the Union.

The result of this conference is looked for with considerable interest here, but the prevailing impression seems to be that it can only result in the dissolution of the Union, as there seems to be evidence that the originators of the combination idea who worked so hard to bring about the present organization, and who are the heaviest exporters, are preparing for such a result, if not actually scheming to bring it about; having failed in their main object, i. e., to force an arrangement on the American trade, they see nothing to be gained by a continuance of the Union.

The only interest that the American oil trade can have in these differences and bickerings in the Baku trade is in the possible result of the restoration of the old rail freight rate of about 81 cents per barrel, as it is said that if the Union dissolves, the Government will take this course. The result of the year's trial of the reduced freight rate, which was nothing more nor less than a subsidy to the export trade, as the existing rate is less than the cost of the transportation, has been a reduction in the amount of oil products carried by the railway, and consequently a very great reduction in the revenue of the road, without doing the refiners a particle of good; in fact, the revenue of the oil trade was also less in 1894 than in 1893, and the foreign consumer was the only beneficiary of the subsidy. Under such circumstances, it will be more surprising if the old rate is not restored than if it is.

PRODUCTION OF CREUDE OIL.

The production of crude oil was considerably less in 1894 than in 1893, notwithstanding the average monthly number of producing wells increased from 316 to about 381; the decrease in production was, however, almost wholly due to the falling off in the number of flowing wells and their production. As will be seen from the statistics herewith, the total decrease in the production of 1894 over 1893 was about 4,866,000 barrels, while the decrease in the production of flowing wells was nearly 6,000,000 barrels.

It would be surprising if the production of wells in so comparatively small an area of territory should not decline as the territory and wells grow in age, and I think that anyone familiar with American wells

and territory will be surprised that the Baku wells hold up so well. As has been stated in former reports, however, very few of the wells in the various fields near Baku produce from the same stratum; groups of four or more wells may be seen in some parts of the field so close together that the whole number of them are producing from less than an acre of territory, all good wells, but no two of them producing from the same depth.

The average depth of wells is undoubtedly increasing from year to year, and indicates, apparently, exhaustion of the shallower strata; but the limit of depth at which paying wells may be found has not yet been positively demonstrated, although it is held that the results from drilling deeper than 1,200 feet have not been encouraging. Then, too, there is a considerable area of territory inside the lines of development—some of it between the richest of that developed—which has never been drilled, because it is Government land and was never in the market, the authorities holding that there was already more territory developed and operated than was necessary for the good of the trade. This territory will now be offered for sale, it is said, and will most likely be drilled this year. It is generally believed to be good, notwithstanding the surrounding land has been drilled over for years, but only the drill will reveal whether or not it has been drained by the wells surrounding it. A large lake has also been leased by one of the producing firms, which will drain the water off and drill upon the reclaimed land. As the banks of the lake are proven to be exceedingly good territory, it is naturally expected that the lake will also be good.

There is also some experimental drilling, or "wild-cattling," as it is called in the United States, being done, and one well at least half a mile east of any developed territory will be deep enough in a few weeks to demonstrate whether or not an extension of the territory is possible in that direction. The importance of this well can hardly be fully appreciated by an American producer, as an addition of half a mile of good territory to that already developed—which is little more than 2 miles square and has produced more than 100,000 barrels per day from three to four hundred wells for several years—means much more than the same thing in the United States.

As is shown by statistics herewith, work in the fields of every description was increased in 1894, and must continue to increase as long as it gives no better results than it did in that year. The daily production during the month of November was much less than the average for the preceding months, but in December there was a flowing well at Romanee which produced about 25,000 barrels per day for some days, and thus increased the average for that month.

There is an apparently growing belief in the trade that the heretofore large production of flowing wells can not be expected, or at least counted upon, in the future, and at the beginning of this year it looked as if it would require much greater energy in drilling and some new territory to get as great a production as last year. However, on January 30, a well was struck at Romanee, which, according to first reports, started flowing at the rate of 60,000 barrels per day, and later its production was put at over 100,000 barrels per day. I know just how absurd a 100,000-barrel well sounds to an American producer, but having seen numerous wells in the Russian territory flowing, I am very sure that this well is not doing a barrel less than 60,000 per day, and shall not be at all surprised to find that it has produced very much more the first few weeks. Since this well was reported, another large well has been rather indefinitely reported said to be doing quite as much as the

first one, but no one is allowed to approach near it, and the owners' estimate of its production is the only one possible. I do not credit the rumors of this second well, and believe if it exists at all, of which I am by no means sure, it is not more than an ordinary well, i. e., 10,000 to 15,000 barrels per day. In this opinion, I am strengthened by the fact that the reputed owners of the well are said to require large quantities of crude oil to fulfill sales made upon a much lower price than the present, and they may hope to influence prices by claiming a big well; something which is not entirely unknown in the United States.

Notwithstanding the price of crude oil has advanced since the close of Volga navigation, which shuts off at least half the demand for refined, the striking of the immense well alluded to has not influenced prices adversely, which is wholly unprecedented in the history of the trade, but is in a measure accounted for by the fact that the owner of the well, having had quite as large a well within 100 feet of this one two years ago, had reservoirs, which were prepared for the first well, empty, was thus able to store a large amount of oil. Usually, when such large wells are struck, the preparations for taking care of their production are wholly inadequate, and the crude is sold at a very low price, as an inducement to the buyers to lay pipe lines to the well and take the oil away as fast as possible. The owner of this well sold, a few days after it commenced flowing, about 1,800,000 barrels from it at about 18 cents per barrel, and if it proves as good a well as the one of the same owner two years ago, he will be able to sell a great deal more from it. His well struck two years ago produced about 3,500,000 barrels, but although this one is somewhat deeper, it will hardly produce as much as the first well in the territory.

With possibilities of such immense wells, it is impossible to expect any great reduction of the production this year; in fact, the first month of the year, in consequence of this well, will show such a large daily average that it will require a very great falling off in the product of the next two or three months to bring it down to the figures of last year; and as the well is still flowing, with no signs of stopping, there is little prospect of any material decline in the production for some time. Under the circumstances, I think it more than likely that the production of 1895 will be quite as large as that of 1894.

OUTPUT OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FROM BAKU.

In 1894, with the exception of illuminating oils, the output was quite as heavy as in the preceding year; but while the shipments of illuminating oils were smaller than in the preceding year, there was an increase of more than 30 per cent in the output of residuum, which is the fuel of the Caspian Sea and Volga River districts. The fact that the stocks of crude and residuum on hand at the opening of the year were greater than ever before in the history of the trade, accounts for an increase in the output with a decrease in the crude production, and the low prices of the year for refined oil, while the price of residuum was better than for several years and advanced steadily throughout the year, accounts for the decrease in the output of refined and the increase in the residuum shipments.

The increase in the consumption of residuum for fuel in Russia in the past five years has been phenomenal. In 1889, the total shipments of this product from Baku was about 10,500,000 barrels, and when the output reached something like 17,000,000 barrels in 1893, it was thought that the limit of its consumption was not far off that figure, conse-

quently the output of more than 23,000,000 barrels in 1894, at a higher average price than had been realized for several years, was a surprise to all, and the result of it is that the trade now expects better prices this year for all that it can possibly produce. These expectations are greatly strengthened by the fact that the price quoted now, in the middle of the winter, when the goods can not be shipped for probably two or three months, as the bulk of it goes by sea and the Volga River, which is now closed by ice, is higher than it was all through the season of Volga navigation last year. Naturally a sharp advance is expected when the opening of navigation starts shipment, and, as is usually the case, more than doubles the demand, or in fact makes almost the whole demand, as the shipments of residuum by rail are too insignificant to influence the market.

The increase in the demand for residuum for fuel is, of course, due to the fact that it is much cheaper than any other fuel in the great manufacturing districts contiguous to the Volga, owing to the transportation from Baku being almost wholly by water. The Russian railways have recently made some reductions in transportation rates for this product, and it is pretty generally believed that it will stand a considerable advance in price at Baku without reducing the consumption.

The main strength of Russian illuminating oil in its competition with the American refined has always been the growing market for residuum. As Russian crude yields only from 30 to 35 per cent of illuminating oil, if the residual products obtained from it were valueless, the American trade would have nothing to fear from Russian competition, notwithstanding the phenomenally large wells so often obtained; but with the residuum, which is at least 50 per cent of the crude, worth 23 cents per barrel, and apparently no limit to the quantity required, the position of Russian illuminating oil in the markets of the world is exceedingly threatening to the American product, and must grow more so as the price of residuum advances. It is confidently expected by the trade—and with apparently good reason—that the price of residuum in 1895 will average not less than 25 cents per barrel, and if there is not a very great advance in the price of crude oil, the cost of Russian illuminating oil will thus be greatly cheapened; and even if there should be an advance in the price of crude, it is believed that the price of residuum will advance in sympathy, as residuum has now apparently ousted illuminating oil from the first place in the consideration of the refiner which it so long occupied.

GENERAL EXPORTS.

The exports of all products from Batoum in 1894 were considerably less than in 1893, refined oil showing the heaviest falling off, as there were 41,000,000 gallons less exported in 1894 than in the preceding year (nearly 20 per cent), and the whole of this loss was in the export of case oil to the far East, and was attributed here to the very aggressive campaign opened in 1893 in India, Java, China, and Japan by the Americans, who established their own agencies in the principal ports and sold case oil direct from the vessel to the native buyers, thus cutting out several commissions and generally reducing the expenses of marketing the goods to such a figure that the Russians found it almost impossible to compete.

The loss in the case-oil export fell almost wholly upon the Union, as the two can and case makers, who declined to accept the terms offered them by the agents of the Union, seemed to have no difficulty whatever in getting all the refined oil they could use, and while one of them

slightly increased his business of the preceding year, the other lost comparatively little. Naturally, under the circumstances, the one manufacturer of packages, whose only interest in the Union was his contract for packages with the agents, was the heaviest sufferer, as his business declined from more than 1,800,000 cases in 1893 to about 800,000 in 1894, which was only a little more than half the amount of cases he expected to be called upon for when he signed the contract with the agents of the Union, and the result is that his factory has been doing nothing for three or four months.

The export of refined oil in bulk to points beyond the Suez Canal was more than doubled in 1894. The company engaged in this business has now eleven large steamers of its own and has commenced chartering others this year. These steamers do not make more than three voyages a year, and as it is said they cost almost double as much as steamers of the same carrying capacity constructed for other than the Suez Canal trade, they must get exceedingly good return freights to pay only expenses. In almost any other than the steamship business, the fact of increasing capacity would indicate success, but shareholders in steamships are often impoverished while managers and managing owners grow rich; consequently, it is yet too soon to say that the experiment of shipping refined oil in bulk to the far East is a success.

PRICES IN 1894.

The prices at both Baku and Batoum were lower than in 1893; very much lower at Batoum, because of the great reduction in the railway freight from Baku. I have not been able to obtain any reliable figures as to the average prices of the year, but at Baku the refiners who were not in the Union had no difficulty in getting from 1 to 1½ cents per gallon for their refined oil f. o. b. cars for Batoum, after the reduction in freight rates, and the Batoum packers who had refused to accept the terms offered by the agents of the Union undoubtedly made fair profits at those prices. The price paid by the agents of the Union for refined delivered to them was said to be much lower than that realized by the "outsiders," as it was reported that at the first settlement the price allowed by the agents of the first group was as low as one-third of a cent per gallon; while I very much doubt that report, it is pretty sure that the Union refiners did not receive the cost of the refined, which was not far from 1 cent per gallon.

At Batoum refined oil in bulk f. o. b. steamers was sold as low as 1½ cents per gallon against an average price of about 2.8 cents the year before, the difference being just about the freight reduction, which amounted to about 1.04 cents per gallon. Case oil was sold as low as 58 cents per case of 10 gallons, against an average of about 63.5 cents the year before, and as sea freights were about the same as in the preceding year, the foreign consumer of case oil did not receive the whole benefit of the reduction of freight as did the European consumer where oil was delivered in bulk; the reduction of the freight rate from Baku to Batoum was equivalent to about 10½ cents per case, while the difference between the lowest price of case oil and the average price of 1893 was not more than 5½ cents, and the difference between the average prices of the two years not more than 4 cents, which left about 6½ cents benefit from the freight reduction to be divided between the refiners outside of the Union and the outside packers, and it is the prevailing belief that this difference was fairly divided, as both the outside refiners and packers seem well satisfied with their year's work, and they are about the only ones in the trade who are satisfied, which is another strong proof that

the much advertised union of Russian oil interests utterly failed to accomplish its pretended object, which failure is attributed to a multitude of causes, including ignorance and intention of its projectors.

THE NEW OIL FIELD AT GROSNI

In last year's report, the discovery and development of a new oil field near the town of Grosni, north of the Caucasian Range, and about 100 miles inland from the port of Petrovsk, on the Caspian Sea, were alluded to. In the month of May last year, I spent several days looking over the developments in that territory, and saw no reason to doubt the possibility of the field eventually producing a great deal of oil.

At the time of my visit, the well which started flowing in the month of November the year before at the rate of 100,000 barrels per day was still flowing periodically about 5,000 or 6,000 barrels per day, and a derrick was up, ready for drilling another well not more than 100 yards from the big well; pipe (manufactured in the United States) and pumps for a pipe line to the railway station, about 8 miles from the well, were on the ground at the station. Ordinarily, the line would have been ready to receive oil in the United States within a couple of months, but according to the newspapers the line was not laid until October. Until the pipe line was finished, the only means of transportation to the railway was ox carts, each drawn by several yokes of cattle and taking a large cask of about 200 gallons' capacity; as there were not more than three hundred of these carts, and they could make only one trip a day, the daily amount of transportation did not exceed more than 1,000 to 1,200 barrels, and as the only storage for the surplus production was a pond formed by damming the ravine in which the well was located, there was no encouragement for further drilling.

The product of the one well, or as much of it as could be delivered at the railway, was readily sold at a very good price, compared with Baku prices, principally to the Vladikavkas Railway Company, which alone consumes probably more than 1,000,000 barrels per annum as fuel.

From newspapers, I learn that the second well (or rather the third, as the big well was No. 2) was drilled to the depth of 329 feet (the big well was only 196 feet deep) in October, and commenced to flow almost as strongly as the big well; proper preparations were not made for its flowing and it shortly ignited from the fire in a boiler near by, resulting in a terrible explosion of the gas, destroying not only much property near by, but fatally burning a number of workmen and spectators who had gathered around the well to see it flow. Seven dead were taken away from the well, and ten more of the injured died the next day; the total number of injured was never accurately ascertained, as many of them managed to get to their homes without reporting their injuries. The fire was extinguished after several days by covering the well and surroundings with mud and sand, and at last accounts, the well had not been cleaned out and put in order; the well near by, however, was again producing a couple of thousand barrels per day.

After the pipe for the pipe line was all put together, the line was tested with water and not properly drained out; the consequence was that the first cold weather early in December froze the water in the line and burst over 200 joints of the pipe; the line had also been laid without allowing for contraction and had parted in several places, leaving gaps of 3 or 4 feet. As the necessary pipe for repairing the line must come from the United States, it is not known when it will be in working order.

No refinery has been constructed for the Grosni crude yet, and as long as it can be sold in its natural state for fuel at a good price, it is

not at all likely that the necessary expense to refine it will be incurred, especially under the present depression in the refined markets, both at home and abroad.

It is quite possible, even probable, that the Grosni territory has a great future, but that, under existing circumstances, it will make itself felt in the refined-oil markets of the world this year, is hardly probable.

GENERAL OIL STATISTICS.

In addition to the usual statistics for the business of the past year, I append a translation of "A review of the Baku trade for the year 1893," which is published annually under the control and at the expense of the Council of the Session of the Petroleum Producers, and is consequently looked upon as the authorized utterance of the oil trade. This review is only published late in November; consequently it was impossible to give the translation earlier. My object in giving it, however, is not so much for the statistics it supplies as for the purpose of giving the American producer who reads it a detailed and comprehensive description of the Baku trade, for notwithstanding the translation is not the review complete, or rather is a condensation of it, it is sufficient to give anyone with a knowledge of the oil business in the United States quite as clear and correct an idea of the Russian oil trade as he could get by a visit to Baku. It is by far the most intelligent, accurate, and comprehensive description of the Russian oil business which I have ever seen from a Russian source, and the statistics covered by it may be taken as absolutely correct, even if there should be a difference of opinion as to the deductions from them.

As the review is for 1893, and was issued before the end of 1894, it is not responsible for any figures given in the translation for the latter year, as all such figures have been added by me in order to bring the translation as near up to date as possible. Any difference existing between the figures for 1894 in the translation and the other statistics accompanying this is due to the fact that the revised and corrected figures for the year had not yet reached me when the translation was prepared. Also, as heretofore, the figures for the production given by this consulate include estimates of the crude oil wasted, evaporated, and used for fuel, all of which having been omitted from the figures now given for the past three years, there will be considerable difference noticed in the figures herewith and those previously given.

Number of wells started, drilled deeper, drilling and producing, and number of feet drilled in 1893 and 1894.

Month.	Wells started drilling.		Wells drilled deeper.		Wells drilling.		Number of feet drilled.		Wells producing.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
January	8	3	37	27	62	59	5,390	5,754	322	322
February	11	7	37	31	57	60	6,601	5,943	326	327
March	5	11	41	38	69	61	6,874	6,482	332	347
April	4	16	44	47	64	70	7,189	10,395	332	355
May	8	3	41	42	69	79	8,962	8,617	335	366
June	3	6	42	37	73	77	7,959	8,414	310	369
July	1	6	37	33	69	73	6,650	7,616	307	373
August	5	5	40	28	64	71	5,935	7,532	294	400
September	3	6	32	29	58	71	6,244	5,985	296	414
October	2	7	38	25	59	68	4,690	5,985	310	420
November	6	16	80	24	58	69	5,327	6,951	316	425
December	4	18	22	20	59	73	5,489	8,614	332	440
Total	60	102	* 37	* 32	* 63	* 70	* 6,405	* 7,357	* 315	* 381

* Monthly average.

Shipments of all petroleum products from Baku in 1893 and 1894.

[In barrels of 43 gallons.]

Description.	1893.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
Illuminating oils.....	10,308,000	8,520,000	.....	1,788,000
Residuum.....	17,820,000	23,188,000	5,368,000	.....
Crude oil.....	1,463,640	1,987,000	473,360	.....
Total.....	28,991,640	33,645,000	6,441,360	1,788,000

Stock of crude, residuum, and illuminating oils at Baku on the first day of 1894 and 1895.

[In barrels of 42 gallons.]

Description.	1894.	1895.	Decrease.
Crude:			
At wells.....	2,349,245	1,112,360	1,236,885
At refineries.....	1,788,000	1,360,000	528,000
Illuminating oils.....	1,236,000	420,000	816,000
Residuum.....	4,536,000	1,332,000	3,204,000
Total.....	9,909,245	4,124,360	5,784,885

Crude production and stock of Balakhani-Sabunchi, Romanee, and Bibi-Eibat.

[In barrels of 42 gallons.]

Month.	Balakhani-Sabunchi.			Romanee.		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
January.....	2,106,660	1,872,157	1,733,981	251,647	507,395	438,664
February.....	2,189,945	1,855,578	1,721,564	280,748	821,276	421,720
March.....	2,623,051	2,149,980	1,725,124	240,561	917,203	500,237
April.....	2,124,388	1,857,712	1,666,696	653,192	827,845	890,432
May.....	2,171,903	2,114,836	2,539,523	802,646	849,494	828,368
June.....	1,422,800	2,576,197	2,004,495	593,484	434,226	593,196
July.....	1,187,606	2,244,889	1,739,198	430,809	839,830	521,157
August.....	1,782,872	1,905,563	1,869,083	317,310	697,161	667,408
September.....	2,350,498	1,901,737	1,823,135	306,851	576,694	532,197
October.....	2,711,322	2,018,433	2,348,142	352,595	942,629	485,091
November.....	2,705,484	2,020,449	1,789,302	345,674	887,799	579,662
December.....	2,118,762	1,977,121	1,877,303	449,501	476,022	948,881
Total.....	25,465,150	24,494,652	22,837,395	4,924,968	8,777,574	7,405,218

Month.	Bibi-Eibat.			Total.		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
January.....	309,804	542,754	462,689	2,668,020	2,922,306	2,635,324
February.....	315,753	492,368	436,374	2,786,446	3,166,242	2,579,558
March.....	550,303	366,953	494,698	8,413,915	8,453,236	2,720,059
April.....	335,204	376,168	432,062	8,112,739	8,061,725	2,989,210
May.....	330,288	366,062	568,111	8,304,832	8,329,412	8,861,001
June.....	272,412	297,524	281,758	2,288,646	3,397,946	2,879,649
July.....	210,580	812,194	319,656	1,796,985	3,396,913	2,580,013
August.....	262,108	717,661	189,145	2,362,290	2,820,355	2,725,586
September.....	299,717	640,833	224,760	2,851,066	8,119,264	2,580,102
October.....	301,388	620,923	237,019	8,366,315	8,581,985	8,070,252
November.....	301,983	497,466	196,772	8,353,141	8,405,714	2,565,636
December.....	508,003	450,356	233,975	8,076,266	2,903,499	8,060,159
Total.....	3,991,547	5,699,371	4,098,941	34,381,665	38,971,597	34,386,559

Production from flowing wells.

[In barrels of 42 gallons.]

Month.	Balakhani-Sabunchi.			Romanee.		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
January	150,384	130,800	.....	80,080	212,040	229,320
February	278,960	169,800	24,000	.....	491,520	170,400
March	683,064	438,240	.....	32,400	573,240	191,520
April	311,040	83,640	.....	400,800	462,000	640,080
May	269,280	313,320	632,640	581,280	541,800	519,840
June	55,920	914,640	179,040	420,240	140,280	244,980
July	77,520	525,480	.....	284,280	607,320	179,760
August	204,840	201,840	.....	173,280	365,640	256,440
September	588,720	170,040	61,200	36,080	286,280	108,000
October	827,880	101,640	251,520	112,440	679,440	66,720
November	918,960	294,840	24,000	102,120	640,680	145,440
December	234,720	39,480	66,960	181,800	242,160	328,240
Total	4,566,288	3,383,760	1,239,360	2,413,800	5,282,400	3,069,768

Month.	Bibi-Eibat.			Total.		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
January	175,784	384,000	361,200	406,228	726,840	590,520
February	192,000	340,800	307,680	465,960	1,002,120	502,080
March	406,008	228,600	262,400	1,121,472	1,240,080	553,920
April	164,520	246,480	370,080	885,360	822,120	1,010,160
May	159,240	212,040	554,280	1,009,800	1,067,160	1,706,760
June	97,200	235,685	230,280	573,360	1,290,600	654,300
July	89,750	145,800	208,320	451,560	1,278,600	283,080
August	123,968	617,880	105,360	512,088	1,185,360	381,800
September	165,840	602,280	91,000	791,640	1,096,600	285,200
October	75,228	577,440	157,200	1,015,548	1,358,520	475,440
November	93,768	455,640	90,000	1,114,848	1,391,160	259,440
December	326,880	390,960	102,000	742,400	672,600	497,200
Total	2,080,176	4,437,600	2,944,800	9,090,264	13,103,760	7,364,900

Total average daily production.

[In barrels of 42 gallons.]

Month.	From flowing wells.			From pumping wells.		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
January	13,104	23,446	19,049	72,961	70,822	65,961
February	16,068	35,790	17,931	80,016	77,397	74,269
March	36,177	40,003	17,868	73,952	71,392	69,875
April	29,512	27,404	33,672	74,248	73,650	65,966
May	32,574	34,424	58,057	74,033	72,976	72,395
June	19,112	43,020	21,780	57,176	67,245	74,205
July	14,569	41,239	12,519	43,463	68,339	70,707
August	16,519	38,234	11,871	56,684	68,874	76,251
September	26,385	35,620	8,840	68,650	68,022	77,163
October	32,769	43,500	15,337	75,799	72,048	85,603
November	37,161	46,335	8,648	74,610	70,189	76,873
December	23,948	21,700	16,039	75,286	71,961	82,676
Average	24,905	35,900	19,904	69,291	70,871	74,170

Month.	Total daily average.			Stocks at wells first of month.		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
January	86,065	94,268	85,011	1,104,000	1,953,452	2,349,245
February	96,084	118,187	92,198	1,892,000	1,907,412	2,443,263
March	110,129	111,395	87,743	1,500,000	2,157,067	2,520,018
April	103,758	102,054	99,640	1,596,000	2,669,731	2,358,930
May	106,607	107,400	127,452	1,500,000	2,560,659	2,496,726
June	76,288	110,285	95,985	1,488,000	2,636,225	2,752,044
July	58,082	109,578	83,226	1,236,000	2,567,806	2,367,200
August	76,203	107,108	87,922	972,000	2,303,217	2,019,768
September	96,035	103,642	86,003	720,000	2,010,667	1,742,134
October	108,558	115,548	99,040	940,000	1,964,111	1,339,276
November	111,771	116,524	85,621	1,044,000	1,869,484	1,090,054
December	96,234	93,661	98,715	1,140,000	2,278,481	1,112,360
Average	94,196	106,771	94,073	.....	.....	.....

Shipments of petroleum products from Batoum for the years 1893 and 1894.

To—	Crude and residuum.		Lubricating oils.		Illuminating oil distillate.	
	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.
	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
Austria-Hungary.....	1,405,360	407,220	1,143,645	1,477,865	27,521,515	32,917,865
Belgium.....	2,345,445	2,144,070	5,674,750	5,387,600	159,000	284,200
Bulgaria and Servia.....	4,000	3,600	24,800	52,800		
Egypt.....		50	52,900	71,850		
England and United Kingdom.....	1,024,395	1,695,755	3,442,490	6,135,320	* 6,062,665	4,069,965
France.....	2,536,900	1,674,585	6,648,475	7,228,540	10,068,715	6,545,305
Germany.....	879,975	767,540	7,718,685	5,626,075		362,320
Holland.....			115,860	29,400		
India.....			100			
Italy.....	43,100	712,350	24,000	817,790		
Roumania.....			314,450	339,150	500	
Spain.....				385,615	132,425	
Turkey.....	26,500	8,400	80,100	188,550		
Other countries.....	200		2,750	10,150		
Total.....	8,265,875	7,408,570	25,248,805	27,760,905	43,944,820	44,179,655
Russia.....	637,730	597,320	1,411,900	775,050	2,368,545	2,131,615
Total shipments.....	8,893,605	8,005,890	26,660,705	28,535,955	46,313,365	46,311,270

To—	Refined oil.		Total.	
	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.
	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
Austria-Hungary.....	3,384,390	3,635,840	33,454,910	38,438,790
Belgium.....	7,843,795	10,123,190	16,022,990	17,919,060
Bulgaria and Servia.....	3,020,525	3,051,000	3,068,125	3,107,400
Cochin China.....		800,000		800,000
China.....	7,255,630	11,729,075	7,255,630	11,729,075
Egypt.....	8,042,290	6,349,120	8,095,190	6,421,020
England and United Kingdom.....	29,021,865	35,228,795	39,561,415	47,149,895
France.....	1,900,260	1,857,895	21,152,340	17,306,325
Germany.....	602,250	340,420	9,198,910	7,096,355
Holland.....	3,320,655	1,739,135	3,436,515	1,768,535
India.....	27,760,590	51,116,600	27,760,690	51,116,600
Italy.....	2,652,545	5,648,900	2,719,645	7,179,240
Japan.....	3,110,640	11,295,585	3,110,640	11,295,585
Java.....	6,476,800	24,457,280	6,476,800	24,457,280
Manila.....	1,584,820	2,642,970	1,584,820	2,642,970
Malta.....	1,093,570	947,175	1,093,570	947,175
Roumania.....	1,954,740	1,270,745	2,269,690	1,609,895
Spain.....	444,010		576,435	395,615
Siam.....		646,400		646,400
Turkey.....	26,934,860	20,463,280	27,041,460	20,655,230
Africa.....	187,000	185,300	187,000	185,300
Suez Canal for order.....	34,904,675	17,704,365	34,904,675	17,704,365
Other countries.....	494,810		497,790	10,150
Total.....	171,999,710	211,243,079	249,459,210	290,592,200
Russia.....	33,606,865	29,413,635	37,435,040	32,917,620
Total shipments.....	205,606,575	240,656,705	286,894,250	323,509,820

* This product, as sent to England, is for gas making, but in Austria-Hungary and France it is made into refined oil.

J. C. CHAMBERS, *Consul.*

BATOU, *March 1, 1895.*

PETROLEUM REVIEW.

The following review of the Baku petroleum trade for the year 1893 was prepared for the Council of the Session of Petroleum Producers, and was translated by the United States consul at Batoum:

CONDITION OF THE OIL FIELDS ON JANUARY 1, 1894.

Before entering upon a detailed review of the work done in the fields we consider it proper to follow the example of preceding years and make some introductory remarks upon the condition of the wells and territory at the close of the past year.

At the beginning of 1894, there were 82 firms engaged in operating, compared with 84 at the same time in 1893, a decrease of 2; of these 82 firms 69 had production, 3 were drilling, but had obtained no oil in the course of the year, and 10 were doing nothing.

The property of these firms is distributed among the various fields in the following manner: 28 firms were operating in the Balakhani field, 58 in the Sabunchi field, 13 in the Romanee field, and 8 in the Bibi-Eibat field. This total of 107 does not agree with the preceding one, as many firms are operating in more than one field.

As is shown by the following figures, the periods at which the different firms commenced operating are thus divided:

Commenced operation.	Number of firms.	Number of producing wells.	Total production in 1893.	Average per well.
Before 1889	37	372	<i>Barrels.</i> 30,635,331	<i>Barrels.</i> 82,329
In 1890	9	29	2,868,043	81,654
In 1891	17	48	2,673,671	55,700
In 1892	4	7	524,309	74,857
In 1893	2	2	2,769,230	1,384,615
Total	69	458	38,971,583	85,091

The last group stands out very prominently from the average, and consists of two firms only, which began operating in 1893, one of them being Asadoolaieff, who had a very large flowing well in his Romanee territory, which produced 2,760,000 barrels. The other groups are all about equal, with the exception of the third, which commenced operating in 1892, and which is considerably under the average; as was explained in a former review, this group consists of firms who leased territory in about the poorest part of the Balakhani field during the excitement caused by the high prices for crude in 1890.

The following shows the condition of the aforementioned 82 firms on January 1, 1894:

Wells.	Balakhani.	Sabunchi.	Romanee.	Bibi-Eibat.	Total.
Producing	129	151	23	11	314
Trial pumping	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Drilling deeper	6	15	4	2	27
Repairing	6	31	3	.....	40
Cleaning out	3	10	.....	1	14
Standing idle	81	131	6	19	237
Drilling	11	23	17	3	59
Total	238	306	53	36	693

* 6 unfinished wells.

† 2 unfinished wells.

‡ 35 unfinished wells.

Therefore there were then 693 wells in all the fields without counting those abandoned; there were also 28 derricks ready for drilling. Some of these figures require explanation; for instance, the number of drilling wells is given as 59, while as a matter of fact the number of wells in an unfinished state, upon which drilling had been commenced, was really 43 more, but they have been placed under other headings; repairing 6, cleaning out 2, and idle 35. Thus the total number of wells which have not finished drilling and can be said to have been carried forward to 1894 is 59 + 43 = 102.

CRUDE PRODUCTION.

The net production or quantity of crude oil produced by all the wells in all the fields of the Apcheron Peninsula in 1893 was 38,971,583 barrels of 42 gallons; dividing this into the different fields gives the following result:

	Barrels.
Balakhani	6,940,011
Sabunchi	17,554,641
Romanee	8,777,564
Bibi-Eibat	5,699,367
Total	38,971,583

To this must be added at least 5 per cent, or about 1,950,000 barrels, for the amount consumed for fuel at the wells, and we will have a total production for the year of 40,800,000 barrels.

Dividing the production into months we obtain the following figures in comparison with the three preceding years:

Month.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
January.....	1,764,000	2,352,000	2,664,000	2,910,000	2,635,000
February.....	2,388,000	2,712,000	2,784,000	3,168,000	2,580,000
March.....	2,580,000	2,628,000	3,408,000	3,444,000	2,720,000
April.....	2,352,000	2,424,000	3,108,000	3,060,000	2,990,000
May.....	2,868,000	2,904,000	3,300,000	3,336,000	3,959,000
June.....	2,088,000	2,808,000	2,292,000	3,312,000	2,890,000
July.....	2,172,000	2,688,000	1,800,000	3,396,000	2,580,000
August.....	2,016,000	2,880,000	2,364,000	3,312,000	2,725,000
September.....	2,040,000	2,808,000	2,856,000	3,120,000	2,580,000
October.....	2,172,000	3,072,000	3,372,000	3,588,000	3,070,000
November.....	2,412,000	2,760,000	3,360,000	3,498,000	2,568,000
December.....	2,394,000	2,916,000	3,072,000	2,904,000	3,060,000
Total.....	27,246,000	32,054,000	34,380,000	38,964,000	34,355,000

Comparing the monthly production of the years 1892 and 1893, we can not fail to notice that during the greater part of the former year it was nearly identical with the latter; in fact, April and May of the two years are exactly the same, and the same may be said of October, November, and December. The greatest differences existed in the months of June, July, and August, and the small average for these months in 1892 was due to the cholera epidemic in that year.

The following figures show the increase in production from year to year, and its proportion to the whole production:

Year.	Production.	Increase.	Proportion.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1888.....	21,840,000	.....	.....
1889.....	27,040,000	1,200,000	6
1890.....	27,156,000	4,116,000	18
1891.....	32,952,000	5,796,000	21
1892.....	34,380,000	1,428,000	4
1893.....	38,964,000	4,584,000	12

The increase in production in 1893 over 1892 is 4,584,000 barrels, which seems very large, but if we compare the production with former years we can not draw a very optimistic conclusion.

PRODUCTION FROM FLOWING WELLS.

The increase in the production in 1893 was almost entirely due to flowing wells; in fact, the amount of oil produced from flowing wells in 1893 was unprecedented in the history of the Baku petroleum industry. The following figures show the amount of oil produced by flowing wells in the past seven years, from which it will be seen that the amount in 1893 was 3,960,000 barrels more than in 1892:

Year.	Total production.	Flowing wells.	Proportion.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1887.....	19,200,000	8,160,000	42
1888.....	21,840,000	8,760,000	40
1889.....	27,040,000	5,040,000	22
1890.....	27,156,000	6,000,000	22
1891.....	32,952,000	4,680,000	14
1892.....	34,380,000	8,820,000	26
1893.....	38,964,000	13,080,000	34

The amount of production from flowing wells not only absolutely but also comparatively increased in 1893, as in 1892 this production was only 26 per cent of the whole, and in 1891 only 14 per cent of the whole production, while in 1893 it was nearly 34 per cent. As in the year 1892, the principal source of flowing wells was

the Romanee field and Bibi-Eibat; flowing wells in the Sabunchi field produced 1,212,000 barrels less, while Balakhani had no flowing wells, which is shown by the following figures:

Production from flowing wells in the various fields.

Year.	Sabunchi.	Romanee.	Bibi-Eibat.	Total.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
1892.....	4,596,000	2,412,000	2,076,000	9,084,000
1893.....	3,384,000	5,280,000	4,440,000	13,104,000
Increase (+) or decrease (—).....	—1,212,000	+2,868,000	+2,364,000	+4,020,000

In our last review, we called attention to the fact that the greater increase in flowing-well production was proportionate to the increasing depth of the wells, but this feature was not noticeable in 1893. The following figures give the average depths of flowing wells:

Year.	Sabunchi.	Romanee.	Bibi-Eibat.	Average.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
1892.....	966	903	903	945
1893.....	1,043	945	1,050	1,015
Increase.....	77	42	147	70

These figures have been obtained from the particulars of all the flowing wells. The following figures show the increase in the depth of the flowing wells and the increase in their production:

Description.	Sabunchi.	Romanee.	Bibi-Eibat.	Average.
Increase in the depth of flowing wells...feet..	77	42	147	70
Increase (+) or decrease (—) in production of flowing wells.....barrels..	—1,212,000	+2,868,000	+2,364,000	+4,020,000

A comparison of these figures shows that the greatest increase was in the Romanee territory, where 2,868,000 barrels more were produced than in 1892, while the increase in the depth of the wells was the smallest in the fields. At the same time, the increase in the depth of the wells in the Sabunchi territory was 77 feet, while their production was less than in 1892. Bearing in mind that the deepening of wells in the Balakhani territory has been fruitless for a long time past, we are obliged to conclude that the same is beginning to be the case in the Sabunchi territory also.

In view of the great interest taken in the large flowing wells, we give particulars of those which have produced more than 240,000 barrels during the past year, as follows:

Field and firm.	Number of wells.	Total production.	Depth.
		<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
Sabunchi:			
Astik Co.....	4	142,560	1,176
Armavir Co.....	5	427,440	1,288
Arafeloff & Co.....	10	425,160	1,050
Kascheyeff.....	6	322,080	1,050
Romanee:			
Asadoolaleff & Co.....	1	2,781,800	966
Rothschilds.....	51	1,003,320	1,141
Mantasheff & Co.....	51	255,280	910
Rielsky.....	6	305,640	1,078
Bibi-Eibat:			
Zoobaloff.....	8	2,248,800	1,000
Tagieff.....	10	593,400	966
Do.....	22	1,547,160	1,148
Total.....		10,003,320	* 1,078

* Average.

The most productive wells in the above table in the Balakhani, Sabunchi, and Romanee fields are centered in a very small area lying to the west of these fields. If we make a circle with a diameter of 830 yards from the point where the road from the village of Balakhani to Sabunchi intersects the boundary between the Sabunchi and Romanee fields, all the flowing wells of 1893 will be included within the limits of that circle. The entire trade gravitates toward this circle, and the territory within its lines is being rapidly developed, in spite of the fact that the titles to most of it are in dispute. As the area of the very productive territory is very small, compared with the whole area being drilled, it is not astonishing that the contrast between the production of flowing wells and the number of wells of each firm is growing more striking every year, and is particularly marked in the year in review, as is shown by the following figures:

Firm.	Total number of wells.	Total production.	Flowing-well production.
		<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
Zoobaloff	4	2,806,200	2,812,200
Asadoolaloff & Co.	1	2,761,800	1,761,800
Tagieff	11	2,404,746	1,547,160
Astik Co.	5	1,785,673	1,304,080
Rothschilds	29	2,168,849	1,092,720
Rielsky	4	1,299,742	762,840
Arafeloff & Co.	14	1,730,835	453,480
Armavir Co.	6	836,097	427,440
Kascheyeff	4	404,569	322,680
Mantasheff & Co.	32	2,430,360	303,360
Nobel Bros.	71	3,013,958	278,280
Tapken	3	303,107	157,080
Caspian Co.	27	1,754,870	156,960
Karganoff Bros.	2	262,369	136,680
Masis Co.	10	1,641,718	126,000
Mirzoeff Bros. & Co.	18	1,414,620	119,040
Melikoff, A.	6	425,914	97,320
Toomayeff & Co.	5	811,242	69,000
Mantasheff, A.	1	322,787	60,000
Crude Oil Co.	2	283,282	57,840
Baku Crude Oil Co.	35	1,827,252	28,080
Lianzoff, G. M.	14	752,902	19,260
Richard	3	21,206	7,800
Total	307	31,003,596	13,101,400

The greatest amounts of flowing-well production (very nearly 3,000,000 barrels for each firm) were obtained by two firms, one of which had four wells producing, while the other had only one, which was an extraordinarily large flowing well. Only one of the larger firms, Rothschilds, was among the lucky few, and that was simply because it had a piece of territory in the Romanee field within the lines of the circle described.

PRODUCTION FROM PUMPING.

If we deduct from the total production of 1893 the amount produced by flowing wells, we obtain the following balance, which is the amount obtained by pumping:

	<i>Barrels.</i>
Total production in 1893	38,964,000
Less amount flowing wells	13,101,500
Obtained from pumping	25,862,500

From the following figures for the production from pumping wells in the past five years, we see that the quantity produced by pumping in 1893, although greater than in 1892, far from reached the results obtained in 1891:

Year.	Total production from pumping.	Compared with preceding year.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
1889	17,964,000	
1890	21,192,000	* 3,228,000
1891	28,248,000	* 7,056,000
1892	25,290,000	† 2,958,000
1893	25,860,000	* 564,000

* Increase.

† Decrease.

Upon looking over the following figures for the production by pumping for the last three years by months, we notice that the increase in 1893 over 1892 is only fictitious, as it is explained by the fact that during the months of June, July, and a part of August, 1892, pumping was greatly hindered by the cholera epidemic; the production for those three months was abnormally low; from 2,292,000 barrels in May it fell to 1,716,000 barrels in June, and only 1,356,000 barrels in July. The same cause also effected, but in a less degree, the production of August and September, and it was not until October that the production from pumping reached its normal figure of more than 2,000,000 barrels.

Month.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
January	1,980,000	2,256,000	2,196,000	2,145,000
February	2,016,000	2,316,000	2,160,000	2,078,000
March	2,184,000	2,292,000	2,298,000	2,166,000
April	2,112,000	2,220,000	2,244,000	1,980,000
May	2,568,000	2,292,000	2,256,000	2,252,000
June	2,400,000	1,716,000	2,016,000	2,237,000
July	2,424,000	1,356,000	2,112,000	2,192,000
August	2,412,000	1,848,000	2,136,000	2,363,000
September	2,436,000	2,064,000	2,052,000	2,325,000
October	2,604,000	2,364,000	2,232,000	2,595,000
November	2,436,000	2,244,000	2,016,000	2,307,000
December	2,676,000	2,328,000	2,232,000	2,563,000
Total	28,248,000	25,296,000	25,860,000	27,203,000

If we leave out of our calculations the four months during which the pumping was interfered with, and only consider the production of the remaining eight months of 1892, we will be forced to the conclusion that the pumping production for that year averaged monthly about 2,400,000 barrels, while the average per month for 1893 was only about 2,150,000 barrels. In that way we obtain the following monthly averages for the past three years: 1891, 2,350,000 barrels; 1892, 2,400,000 barrels; 1893, 2,150,000 barrels, which is practically equivalent to a decrease each year.

In last year's review, we called attention to the unsatisfactory result of such a state of affairs. Pumping production is the sole firm foundation upon which to base suppositions and hopes for the future. The weaker this foundation and its relative importance to the economy of the industry become, the more unstable the structure grows, the structure which lies so complicatedly and widely spread upon the business of producing oil. The rapid growth of the crude production, as a matter of course, increased the number of pipe lines, the size of the refineries, the amount of storage for crude and the products obtained from it, the transportation facilities of the railway and Caspian Sea, the storage for various products at points of transit and sale, the transportation facilities of the whole Russian railway system, etc. How great the expenditures to meet the growth of the oil production has been may be estimated by a few examples: The inadequacy of steam transportation, which made itself felt in the Caspian Sea trade in 1893, was productive of orders for 40 new steamers this year. Bearing in mind that all the steamers ordered are large ones, their average cost can not be calculated at less than 200,000 rubles; therefore, the total outlay for this one item alone will exceed 8,000,000 rubles—about \$4,200,000.

On the other hand, the Transcaucasian Railway, the sole transportation artery of the Caucasus, is under the necessity of increasing its transportation capacity for oil products from Baku to Batoum, and has lost nearly all the influence it formerly had over the industry. The unceasing and rapidly growing stream of petroleum products transported in bulk almost monopolizes the capacity of the line, and does not allow sufficient capacity for other goods from the rich provinces. The railway does not only make no effort to attract other freight, but is on every side unable to properly care for that which comes to it unsolicited, in spite of the careless manner in which it is looked after by the railway.

In consequence of this state of affairs, it was acknowledged that an increase in carrying capacity was absolutely necessary, and the special Government committee had only to decide the manner of increasing it—whether to double the line or to construct a pipe line, either of which schemes will require an outlay of not less than 20,000,000 rubles (\$10,500,000).

Thus, the increased growth of the oil trade during the past three years demands the inevitable expenditure of 14,700,000 rubles (part of which has already been spent) for the sole purpose of increasing transportation facilities from Baku. These two examples show sufficiently and clearly the enormous outlay of money made necessary by the increase in crude production, while we see the foundation of it all is of a very problematical nature. All these things can not be passed over in silence when reviewing the territory and speaking of its future possibilities.

STOCKS OF CRUDE OILS AT WELLS.

The amount of oil in the reservoirs at the wells on the 1st of each month in the past four years is shown by the following figures:

Month.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
January.....	732,000	578,000	1,104,000	1,956,000	2,352,000
February.....	972,000	1,058,000	1,392,000	1,920,000	2,436,000
March.....	1,164,000	1,272,000	1,500,000	2,148,000	2,520,000
April.....	1,080,000	1,236,000	1,596,000	2,700,000	2,340,000
May.....	888,000	1,128,000	1,500,000	2,568,000	2,496,000
June.....	720,000	1,044,000	1,488,000	2,640,000	2,760,000
July.....	336,000	1,044,000	1,488,000	2,592,000	2,352,000
August.....	205,000	960,000	972,000	2,304,000	2,064,000
September.....	108,000	792,000	720,000	2,004,000	1,752,000
October.....	156,000	660,000	840,000	1,944,000	1,332,000
November.....	180,000	792,000	1,044,000	1,860,000	1,212,000
December.....	468,000	924,000	1,140,000	2,280,000	1,386,000

It will be noticed that the stocks at wells in 1893 were just about double those in 1892.

THE PRODUCTION OF THE DIFFERENT FIELDS IN 1893.

The total production of the Apscheron Peninsula in 1893 was divided among the various fields as follows:

Field.	Total production.	Number of producing wells.	Average per well.
	<i>Barrels.</i>		<i>Barrels.</i>
Balakhani.....	6,940,011	175	39,656
Sabunchi.....	17,551,641	224	78,370
Romanee.....	8,777,564	33	265,987
Bibi-Eibat.....	5,699,367	26	219,206
Total.....	38,971,583	458	85,091

In the review of last year, we called attention to the pitiful position occupied by Balakhani relatively to the other territory of the Apscheron Peninsula. This position has not only not improved in the past year, but has grown worse, as might have been expected. A glance at the figures for Balakhani shows that its total production has not fallen off, but when compared with the number of wells producing there is a considerable falling off per well, as in 1892 the wells averaged 40,800 barrels against 39,656 barrels in 1893. There is also a noticeable decline in the Sabunchi field, not only in the total production, but in the average per well, as the total production in 1893 was only about 17,500,000 barrels against 18,600,000 barrels in 1892, while the average per well was 78,370 barrels against 80,640 barrels.

An exactly opposite result is apparent in the Bibi-Eibat field, and particularly in the Romanee territory. The production of these small fields and their proportionate importance in the general economy of the oil-producing industry grows rapidly every year. The average production of the Romanee wells, for instance, is nearly seven times that of Balakhani.

In consequence of the interest this subject attracts, we here give a comparison of the production of the different fields for the past five years:

Year.	Balakhani.			Sabunchi.		
	Total production.	Number of producing wells.	Average per well.	Total production.	Number of producing wells.	Average per well.
	<i>Barrels.</i>		<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>		<i>Barrels.</i>
1889.....	8,289,356	126	65,630	12,667,560	135	93,834
1890.....	7,600,524	145	52,413	17,202,672	190	90,540
1891.....	8,901,012	178	50,065	19,624,500	227	86,448
1892.....	6,896,695	169	40,809	18,568,452	230	80,736
1893.....	6,940,011	175	39,656	17,554,641	224	78,370

Year.	Romanee.			Bibi-Eibat.		
	Total production.	Number of producing wells.	Average per well.	Total production.	Number of producing wells.	Average per well.
	<i>Barrels.</i>		<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>		<i>Barrels.</i>
1889.....				2,132,806	17	125,459
1890.....	185,544	3	61,848	2,162,252	18	120,181
1891.....	1,556,172	26	60,000	2,866,524	25	114,658
1892.....	4,924,968	29	169,826	3,991,547	20	199,578
1893.....	8,777,564	33	265,987	5,699,367	26	219,296

In last year's review, we drew the same conclusions we now draw, and they have been strongly confirmed by this year's results. The general results of the past five years are only susceptible of the same opinion as that which we have expressed when comparing the last two years. In the Balakhani field, the number of wells has increased from 126 to 175; yet, notwithstanding this increase, the average per well has declined from 65,630 barrels to 39,656 barrels, and the total annual production from 8,269,356 to 6,940,011 barrels. Exhaustion is also noticeable in the Sabunchi field—not in the total production, but in the average per well. In 1889, the total production was made up as follows: Balakhani, 36 per cent; Sabunchi, 55, and Bibi-Eibat, 9; in 1893, Balakhani, 18 per cent; Sabunchi, 45; Romanee, 23.5, and Bibi-Eibat, 14.5.

Five years ago the Balakhani and Sabunchi fields were not only the principal source of crude supply, but they were almost the only source, the first producing 36 and the second 55 per cent of the total production, together 91 per cent; at present they only produce 63 per cent of the total production, and, what is of more importance, they are losing every year. Romanee, where drilling was only commenced three years ago, already produces almost one-fourth of the total output of the Apscheron Peninsula. The importance of this territory is growing so rapidly that there is not the slightest doubt that it will occupy the first position in the near future.

PRODUCTION OF DIFFERENT LEASES.

Field.	From—	
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
Balakhani.....	108 to	96,560
Sabunchi.....	1,920 to	199,560
Romanee.....	66,120 to	2,763,120
Bibi-Eibat.....	6,960 to	716,520

The limits within which the productiveness of the wells fluctuated maintained their peculiarities the same as in 1892, and we can only repeat what we said then, that "under such circumstances, to say what the average cost of production is, is absolutely impossible." In considering the cost of crude at Baku one must also take into consideration the field from which it is produced.

THE PRODUCING WELLS OF 1893.

Following the course of former years, we will not fill up this review with rough material by giving similar figures for the condition of the different wells, but will give, in an intelligible form, all that information, as far as it is required, to fully and clearly show the state of the operations of the past year.

The producing wells of the past year we have divided as follows:

Description.	Number.	Production.	Average.
		<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
Old wells (completed before 1893).....	390	30,949,671	79,358
New wells (completed in 1893).....	68	8,021,912	117,970
Total.....	458	38,971,583	85,661

The new wells completed in the course of the year, as in former years, show better results than the old ones; the average of the former is just about 50 per cent more than the latter. The difference was greater than in the preceding year (in 1892 the new wells averaged about 90,600 barrels against 73,560 for the old ones), as among the new wells was that colossal flowing well, which increased the average more than 24,000 barrels.

A more minute division of the wells covered by the foregoing figures is necessary, as when speaking of wells completed before 1893 we must make an explanation. These so-called old wells numbered 390, of which 368 were in the Balakhani-Sabunchi fields and at Romanee, with 22 at Bibi-Eibat. We have never given in former years such details as we give below, which show the division of these 368 wells in the Balakhani Sabunchi-Romanee territory, and the production of each group separately: 108 commenced producing in 1888, 22 in 1889, 56 in 1890, 108 in 1891, and 74 in 1892. Their production was as follows:

Completed in—	Number of wells.	Production in 1893.	Average per well.
		<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
1888	108	4,534,936	41,990
1889	22	1,721,576	78,250
1890	56	4,713,626	84,172
1891	108	7,959,958	73,701
1892	74	6,572,549	88,818
1893	64	7,628,204	119,191
Total	432	33,130,647	76,691

In calculating the production to get the average for the year of the new wells, only the length of time they produced in 1893 was taken, which averaged about seven months.

THE PRODUCTIVE LONGEVITY OF WELLS.

Of the 458 wells considered as producing in 1893, only very few produced the whole year through without a stoppage. The great majority were stopped part of the time from some cause or other. We give below a classification of the wells according to the time they produced oil during the year. In these figures a well is calculated as producing a month, even if it flowed or pumped only one day in the month. As to include the wells finished in 1893 in these figures would only complicate the comparison of the length of producing, they are treated separately, and the figures are only for the wells completed before 1893:

Number of producing wells.	Months producing.	New wells.	Old wells.
24	1	6	18
22	2	5	17
32	3	13	19
31	4	8	23
22	5	5	17
28	6	5	23
27	7	5	22
24	8	4	20
19	9	1	18
27	10	7	20
27	11	3	24
175	12	6	169
458	.....	68	390

Out of 390 old wells only 169 were producing the whole year, i. e., 43 per cent; the rest produced with longer or shorter stoppages, while 117, or 30 per cent of the total, were producing less than half the time.

THE DIAMETER OF THE PRODUCING WELLS.

The diameters of the pipes through which the wells produced in 1893 are divided as follows:

Diameter.	Number of wells.				
	Balakhani.	Sabunchi.	Romanee.	Bibi-Eibat.	Total.
6-inch				2	2
7-inch	2	1			3
8-inch	6	20	2	6	44
10-inch	24	34	5	8	71
11-inch	7	6			13
12-inch	31	48	10	4	93
13-inch	6	4			10
14-inch	45	49	7	2	103
15-inch	10	9			19
16-inch	29	30	5	2	66
18-inch	12	13	4	2	31
21-inch	2				2
24-inch	1				1
Total	175	224	33	26	458

THE DEPTH OF PRODUCING WELLS.

The depth of all the wells producing in 1893 added together is 364,742 feet, which gives an average per well of 769 feet. Bearing in mind that the average depth of the producing wells in 1892 was 768 feet, we find an increase of 28 feet in the average depth in 1893. The following figures show the average depth of the wells in the different fields for the past four years:

Field.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Increase in 1893.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
Balakhani.....	617	631	632	678	26
Sabunchi.....	692	778	843	861	18
Romanee.....	470	682	769	900	131
Bibi-Eibat.....	745	829	880	909	29
All the fields *	663	715	768	796	28

* These totals are not obtained by dividing total averages by 4, but they are correct.—Translator.

The greatest increase in the depth of the wells in 1893, as in former years, was in the Romanee territory.

The number of wells under and over 770 feet deep in the past four years is shown by the following figures:

Description.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Number of wells under 770 feet deep.....	245	269	210	192
Number of wells over 770 feet deep.....	111	189	238	266
Total	356	458	448	458

From these figures, it is seen that while the number of wells shallower than 770 feet has decreased, the number of deeper wells has increased steadily and rapidly, and the comparative importance of the two classes of wells is perhaps more clearly demonstrated by their proportion to the whole number producing, as follows:

Description.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Wells under 770 feet	70	59	47	43
Wells over 770 feet.....	30	41	53	57

The wells deeper than 770 feet have increased from 30 per cent of the whole number producing in 1890 to 57 per cent in 1893.

To ascertain the importance of the various oil-bearing strata, attention must be given not only to the number of wells, but to the amount of oil produced from the various depths also, which is shown by the following figures:

Depth.	Number of wells.	Total production.	Average per well.	Flowing wells.	
				Number.	Production
		<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>		<i>Barrels.</i>
Up to 350 feet	21	330,710	15,748		
350 to 525 feet	42	2,001,720	47,660		
525 to 700 feet	82	4,180,783	50,741		
700 to 770 feet	47	3,044,520	64,777		
770 to 840 feet	52	3,684,240	70,851		
840 to 910 feet	66	5,107,560	77,287		
910 to 980 feet	41	6,282,120	153,218	3	3,580,560
980 to 1,050 feet	89	2,588,400	66,366		
1,050 to 1,120 feet	31	5,819,280	187,790	4	3,662,280
1,120 to 1,190 feet	20	4,926,840	246,342	3	3,653,940
Over 1,190 feet	17	884,640	52,938	1	427,440
Other wells		140,760			
Total.....	458	38,971,583	85,091	11	11,323,320

The wells from 1,120 to 1,190 feet deep show the maximum average production per well in 1893. Comparing the above figures with those given in former reviews, we find that the depth of the largest producers increases every year; in other words, the source of the best results from drilling grows steadily deeper. The production of wells up to 700, 770, and even 840 feet, grows annually less. In looking over the following figures for the average production of these wells for the past four years, it will be seen that with two or three exceptions they have steadily declined:

Depth.	Average per well.			
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
Up to 350 feet	25,200	29,640	21,000	15,720
350 to 525 feet	57,840	51,960	45,840	47,640
525 to 700 feet	63,600	60,840	53,640	50,640
700 to 770 feet	91,680	73,200	69,840	64,680
770 to 840 feet	90,000	74,760	79,680	70,800

The number of these shallow wells has decreased in nearly every field, and, therefore, the amount of oil produced by them. The enormous change which has taken place in the past four years in the comparative importance of the shallow and deeper strata is shown by the following figures:

Description.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
From wells under 770 feet	16,560,000	16,440,000	11,160,000	9,480,000
From wells over 770 feet	10,560,000	16,440,000	23,160,000	29,400,000

Upon the basis of the foregoing figures, it is easy to jump to the conclusion that notwithstanding the shallower strata lose their importance from year to year, and the amount of oil obtained from them decreases in spite of the increased number of wells on the other hand the deeper wells give sufficiently brilliant results to more than cover that decrease. The fact is that the heavy average production of the deeper wells is almost entirely due to the existence among them of a few very productive flowing wells. If we deduct the production of the eleven large flowing wells, each of which produced over 240,000 barrels, from the total production of the deeper wells, the view of the production by depths is materially changed.

As is apparent from the figures given, it is only the very shallow (up to 350 feet) and the deepest wells (over 1,190 feet) which digress materially in the amount of their production from the average and both show very bad results. The wells in the second and third groups are also slightly under the average. There is no material difference between the wells in the other groups, and a careful scrutiny of the actual results must compel the opinion that deep drilling gives far from brilliant results, and that it is only continued in the hope of striking big flowing wells, a hope that is of a very delusive nature, being so rarely realized.

We think the details regarding the seventeen wells over 1,190 feet of sufficient interest to give them, as follows:

Field.	Section No.	Owner.	Well No.	Depth.	Diam-eter.	Produc-tion.
				<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
Sabnnchi	176	Arafeloff & Co.	26	1,344	14	20,438
Do.	46	Armavir Co.	5	1,288	12	455,100
Do.	46	do.	6	1,288	12	20,576
Do.	48	Arshalouis & Co.	2	1,407	12	34,956
Do.	45	Caspian Co.	37	1,218	8	56,328
Do.	45	do.	54	1,260	10	40,224
Do.	109	do.	47	1,274	8	7,296
Do.	181	Rothschilds	36	1,225	8	2,016
Do.	180	Lianozoff	27	1,246	8	45,396
Do.	42	Mirzoeff Bros. & Co.	21	1,225	10	14,832
Do.	50	do.	29	1,281	10	45,428
Do.	43	Nobel Bros	87	1,211	15	31,512
Do.	72	do.	127	1,197	12½	60,084
Do.	XVI	Ter-Akopoff, Ivan	8	1,190	12	17,664
Do.	47	Tsoovianof Bros. & Co.	6	1,288	14	7,188
Bibi-Eibat		Mantashoff & Co.	31	1,330	8	8,734
Do.		Nobel Bros	202	1,225	6	1,908

PRODUCTION OF WELLS IN 1893.

The following figures show the number of producing wells, their total production, average per well, and increase in the average (or decrease) over the preceding year, for the last six years:

Year.	Number of wells.	Total production.	Average per well.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).
		<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1888	239	21,840,000	91,381	.....
1889	278	23,040,000	83,600	— 9
1890	356	27,150,000	76,263	— 8
1891	458	32,950,000	71,943	— 6
1892	448	34,480,000	76,741	+ 7
1893	458	38,960,000	85,091	+ 10

These figures show that the average yield per annum per well declined from 1888 to 1891, and increased again during the past two years. With this increase in the average production per well, another thing, which at first glance seems extraordinary, and to which we called attention in the last review, is noticeable, i. e., that the number of producing wells has neither increased nor decreased in the past two years, notwithstanding the increased energy in drilling and the fact that a large number of new wells are added every year. This is explained by the fact that the new wells brought in are not more than sufficient in number to fill up the places of those abandoned, and, in fact, the number of wells which are not yet abandoned but have not produced during the year. As will be seen from the following figures, the number of these latter wells is constantly increasing:

Number of wells which produced nothing during the year, in all the fields, for the last five years.

Month.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
January		75	72	117	218
February		74	72	124	196
March		81	73	134	200
April		87	86	145	201
May		86	92	193	208
June	67	89	105	228	242
July	61	88	99	373	254
August	64	72	111	360	268
September	71	70	111	304	255
October	67	64	109	273	251
November	71	70	113	248	258
December	74	71	120	227	237
Total	775	927	1,163	2,726	2,788
Average per month	64	77	97	227	232
Total number of wells not producing each year		141	204	463	401

The average number of wells standing idle per month in 1893 exceeded even the large average of the cholera year, 1892, being 232 in 1893, compared with 227 in the preceding year. In 1892 the average was greatly increased by the large number doing nothing in the summer months, when the epidemic was at its height, while in 1893 the nonproducing wells were distributed much more evenly over the whole year, which proves the permanent and not temporary character of the causes producing this result. Among the various causes of the stoppages are (1) those other than are apparent from overproduction and its consequences; (2) prices so low that the pumping of the small wells is unprofitable; (3) accidents in drilling and pumping, and the technical difficulties following, necessitating repairs, etc.

On looking over these two years in which the nonproducing wells attained such large proportions, we are obliged to admit that the two chief causes therefor in 1892 were the cholera epidemic and the very low price of oil. In 1893, the first of these causes did not exist, and the price of oil, although not reaching a very high figure, was nevertheless considerably above the price during the preceding year; therefore the majority of the wells idle in that year must be put down to the third cause specified—i. e., to technical obstructions in drilling and pumping or the failure to find the producing strata, both of which are of a constant and not casual nature, and even have an undoubted tendency to increase, because as the depth of the wells increases annually the technical and geological difficulties grow harder to overcome.

Whatever the causes of this great number of idle wells, they must not be omitted when calculating the average productiveness of the territory, or a most mistaken conclusion will be arrived at. The number of wells being cleaned out and repaired should also be considered. In short, when calculating the productiveness of the territory for a given year one must not only take the information giving the scale of production and number of producing wells, but must also include the general condition of the whole industry. The necessity of doing this will be seen from the following very clear examples: Let us take two leases, one of which has 5 completed wells producing 480,000 barrels per year and the other 10 wells producing 720,000 barrels per year. The production of the former, however, is from 4 wells, the remaining well being under repair or doing nothing. On the other lease, only 3 wells produced during the year, the remaining 7 being under repair or not producing. Basing our calculations upon only the average production of wells which produced, we get an average for the first lease of 120,000 barrels, while the second shows 240,000 barrels per well; therefore the second seems to be the more productive, the wells averaging twice as much as those upon the first lease. But if all the wells on both leases are considered in the calculation, we are forced to the conclusion that the opposite is the case—i. e., that the wells on the first lease are the more productive, which conclusion is undoubtedly the more correct one.

Or, here is another example with new wells: Wells were being drilled on two leases, 2 on the first and 4 on the second; both wells on the first lease were successful and produced 120,000 barrels, while only a single well on the second lease was successful, which produced 96,000 barrels, the other 3 being failures; if we work out the result in the manner first spoken of, i. e., by taking only those wells which have produced oil into consideration, the second lease will appear much more productive than the first, because the first only produced 60,000 barrels per well, while the latter averaged 96,000 barrels per well; but it must be apparent to everyone that the second had greater expense than the first, and that the first lease, with its smaller expense, gave the better result.

A similar example can be seen from the history of an actual lease: During the first year 3 wells were producing, No. 1, 108,000 barrels; No. 2, 48,000 barrels, and No. 3, 31,200 barrels; total, 187,200 barrels; the average per well being 62,400 barrels. During the second year work on the last 2 wells was stopped; one was being cleaned out and the other produced nothing; at the same time No. 1 gave 96,000 barrels. In which year was this lease giving the best results? Without question, in the first year. If, however, we base the average upon the number of wells pumped, we come to an opposite conclusion, because the average per well is 62,400 barrels in the first year and 96,000 barrels in the second.

Another reason why the second method of estimating results is necessary is because there are a great number of groups of wells in our territory which give very insignificant results. For instance, there are 51 wells the annual production of which is less than 6,000 barrels per well, while 13 of them give even less than 1,200 barrels per well; all of these wells are considered as producing, and included in the calculations to ascertain the average. The question arises, If we include even a well which produces from 240 to 360 barrels annually, why do we pass over those wells which have not yet been abandoned, but which have produced no oil during the year?

In consequence of the foregoing, we shall in future print, parallel with the average based upon the number of producing wells, also the average based upon the general condition of the whole fields.

Returning again to the subject of the average production of wells, we give the following figures to show the general state of the fields in the beginning of 1894: There

were on the Apscheron Peninsula 314 wells producing, 2 trial pumping, 27 being drilled deeper, 40 being repaired, 14 being cleaned out, 237 doing nothing, 59 drilling; total, 693.

To ascertain the number of wells which might have produced, we must deduct from the total, 693, the 59 drilling wells and the 43 wells under other headings as unfinished, and add the 49 wells abandoned in 1893, and which have not been included in the above figures. There were, therefore, 640 wells in 1893 which might have produced, while the actual number from which oil was obtained was only 458, the other 182 having produced nothing. Taking the analogous figures of the preceding years and comparing them with those above given, we obtain:

Description.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Total number of wells in a finished state.....	528	584	640
Total number of producing wells.....	458	448	458
Total number of wells which produce nothing.....	70	136	182
Proportion of the second to the first.....per cent..	15	30	40

We thus perceive that the proportion of wells yielding nothing is increasing rapidly.

If we now work out the average production per well, taking the number of wells in a finished condition in each year, we will arrive at the following result, which differs greatly from that obtained upon the basis of the number of wells producing only:

Year.	Total production.	Number of finished wells.	Average per well.
	<i>Barrels.</i>		<i>Barrels.</i>
1891.....	32,952,000	528	62,700
1892.....	34,380,000	584	58,870
1893.....	38,964,000	640	60,881

The result obtained in this manner shows that although the average production per well in 1893 exceeded that of 1892, it was, nevertheless, below the average of 1891. Upon the whole, also, there has been very little fluctuation in the average during the three years, in spite of the very great production from flowing wells during the past two years. That great addition was more than offset by the increased number of wells that stopped producing, and the average production remained nearly the same, notwithstanding the increased cost of the deeper drilling. This method of calculating the average per well gives a better idea of the general results of drilling and the quality of the territory than the former plan.

A more detailed examination of the producing wells of 1893 forces the conclusion that the great difference in the yield of the wells, which has always been a marked peculiarity of our territory, has not only been maintained, but has reached still greater proportions than in former years. The 458 wells from which oil was obtained in 1893 have been divided into groups, according to the amount of their annual production, as follows:

Group.	Old wells.	Finished in 1893.	Total wells.	Total production.	Average per well.
				<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
Up to 24,000 barrels.....	127	29	156	1,629,714	87,957
24,000 to 60,000 barrels.....	125	13	138	5,658,286	41,000
60,000 to 120,000 barrels.....	81	11	92	7,825,782	85,963
120,000 to 240,000 barrels.....	35	11	46	7,476,964	162,543
240,000 to 360,000 barrels.....	13	2	15	4,290,957	286,064
More than 360,000 barrels.....	9	2	11	11,940,396	185,490
Others not included.....				140,484	.....
Total.....	390	68	458	38,971,583	85,091

Dividing these figures into still greater categories, and including the wells which were completed but did not yield anything, we obtain the following exhibit of the condition of the producing industry in 1893:

Group.	Number of wells.	Total production.	Average per well.
		<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
Not producing	182		
Produced up to 60,000 barrels.....	294	7,288,000	24,788
From 60,000 to 120,000 barrels.....	92	7,825,782	85,963
From 120,000 to 240,000 barrels.....	46	7,476,964	162,543
More than 240,000 barrels.....	26	16,240,353	624,629
Others		140,484	
Total.....	640	38,971,583	60,840

This picture is very unconsoling; of 640 wells in a finished state, 182, or 28½ per cent, were not pumped, while 294, or 47 per cent, yielded a most insignificant amount of oil, and were pumped at a downright loss. The total result obtained, however, was not at all bad, and if the whole industry were in the hands of one person or company it would be impossible to complain of its condition. Even including the 182 wells which yielded nothing, the average annual production per well was more than 60,000 barrels. But the difficulty lies in the fact that this average exists only on paper, and these comforting figures are only obtained through the existence of a few very large flowing wells, which are, of course, private and not general property. If, for instance, we deduct the 11 wells in the sixth group from the total, the production of the 629 wells remaining scattered over all of the fields was reduced to 27,000,000 barrels, and the average per well from 60,840 barrels to 42,960 barrels. This last figure gives a truer idea of the results obtained by a majority of the operators than the first, as there were only 11 of the very productive flowing wells, while the number of the firms engaged in the producing business was 82, 14 of whom had only wells which produced no oil during the year.

We have spoken in former reviews as to the influence upon the whole trade of the great inequality of the production of the different wells and firms, and it is therefore unnecessary to repeat what we said; but to show very clearly this great inequality, we give herewith the production of all the firms operating in 1893, together with the number of wells of each, arranged in the order of the amount of production, i. e., productiveness of the wells:

Crude production of all the firms engaged in the business in 1893, grouped according to the productiveness of the wells.

Firms.	Number of wells.	Total production.	Average per well.
		<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
GROUP I.			
Asadooliaeff & Co.....	1	2,763,124	2,763,124
Zoubaloff.....	4	2,866,200	716,550
Astik Co.....	5	1,765,673	353,135
Rielaky.....	4	1,298,742	324,684
Mantashoff.....	1	322,786	322,786
Tagieff.....	11	2,404,746	218,613
Massis Co.....	10	1,641,708	164,171
Crude Oil Co.....	2	283,282	141,641
Armavir.....	6	836,097	139,349
Karganoff Bros.....	2	262,360	131,185
Adamoff, A.....	5	627,347	125,469
Aratelloff & Co.....	14	1,730,835	123,631
Total Group I.....		16,802,910	
GROUP II.			
Mnatsakanoff & Co.....	1	104,826	104,826
Kascheyeff.....	4	404,569	101,142
Tapken.....	3	303,107	101,036
Araks Co.....	2	199,041	99,520
Ararat Co.....	2	197,947	98,974
Sounik Co.....	3	283,028	94,342
Hagen & Ter Akopoff.....	3	268,656	89,532
Antonoff & Co.....	3	262,002	87,334
Shebieff & Co.....	10	840,018	84,002
Mirroff Bros. & Co.....	16	1,414,624	78,590
De Boer, B.....	8	468,153	78,025
Lazareff.....	1	75,213	75,213
Mantashoff & Co.....	32	2,430,360	75,949

Crude production of all the firms engaged in the business in 1893, grouped according to the productiveness of the wells—Continued.

Firms.	Number of wells.	Total production.	Average per well.
GROUP II—Continued.			
Rothschilds	29	<i>Barrels.</i> 2,168,850	<i>Barrels.</i> 74,788
Melikoff, A.	6	425,914	70,986
Avakoff	1	66,176	66,176
Caspian Co.	27	1,754,370	64,975
Toonibekoff Bros	2	125,074	62,537
Toomaleff & Co.	5	311,242	62,248
Hochtan Co.	4	248,638	62,159
Abiantz & Co.	2	114,636	57,318
Adamoff, D.	2	112,010	56,005
Ter-Akopoff, I.	9	497,584	55,289
Vartanoff Bros	4	215,672	53,918
Lianozoff	14	752,902	53,778
Caucasian Co.	5	267,185	53,427
Tarsoosoff	2	105,881	52,940
Baku Oil Co.	35	1,827,252	52,297
Ter-Akopoff, E.	4	205,961	51,485
Arshalouis & Co.	3	146,068	48,689
Benkendorf & Co.	18	838,570	46,587
Kerimoff	2	92,392	46,196
Stefanini	1	44,696	44,696
Krikoris Co.	3	130,567	43,523
Nobel Bros	71	3,013,958	42,450
Arshalouis & Co. (2d Co.)	1	41,775	41,775
Gagarin	3	123,793	40,948
M. Avakoff & Co.	2	79,086	39,543
Nabatoff Bros	4	157,730	39,432
Balakhani Oil Co.	6	232,014	38,669
Krasnlukoff Bros	2	72,250	36,125
Total Group II.		21,424,453	
GROUP III.			
So-nehasnikoff Co.	4	137,631	34,406
Koleshnikoff Bros	3	97,619	32,536
Adamoff & Stefanini	4	128,931	32,232
Krasnlukoff, N.	4	123,501	30,875
Ashourbekoff	2	48,507	24,254
Baltic Co.	3	41,950	13,983
Tsoovianoff & Co.	4	53,384	13,333
Alexsaeff & Co.	1	11,774	11,774
Kirahko	2	21,944	10,972
Vartanoff & Noorieff	3	31,856	10,619
Avakoff & Ter-Akopoff	1	7,970	7,970
Richard	3	21,266	7,089
Kazimoff & Co.	1	6,106	6,106
Alibekoff & Co.	2	5,889	2,945
Toomaniantz	1	2,017	2,017
Total Group III.		740,285	
GROUP IV.			
Amlachvari	5		
Armenia Co.	3		
Mining Engineers Co	6		
Galligan	1		
Zakieff & Co.	2		
Kalantaroff	5		
Kvell	1		
Nabatoff & Co.	1		
Popoff & Co.	2		
Russian Co.	1		
Oumanoff & Co.	2		
Shagidanoff & Co.	1		
Nagieff Moosa	1		
Toomaleff	4		
Grand total	493	38,967,598	85,091

These figures show very clearly the colossal differences in the production of the different operators; differences in the actual results of the business which have always been very marked in our territory and unexampled in any other branch of the oil trade, which become greater every year. On every side, through the necessity of drilling deeper, the increase in the cost of producing and the number of unsuccessful wells—wells which yield no oil or not sufficient to cover the cost of working

them—continue to increase. On the other hand, a few individuals who are very lucky have such colossal flowing wells that even with the present low price of oil they acquire fortunes; these flowing wells are distributed without the slightest regard to the number of wells owned, the area of territory operated, or the amount of expense incurred by the operator. We notice that the great firm operating so much of its own and leased territory, and owning 111 wells, spending millions of rubles annually, has been nearly ousted from the first place in production by the owner of a single well, which well, moreover, was drilled upon land the ownership of which was disputed by the Imperial treasury. The total amount of money expended by the owner of this well will not cover the amount spent by the great firm annually for derricks alone.

Under such great and constantly increasing inequalities in the conditions of the industry, it is absolutely impossible for many of the operators to profitably continue the business, or even to exist, and there is no doubt whatever that if in the future the distribution of oil among the operators does not become equitable, many of the large operators will be obliged to gradually abandon the business, preferring to buy what oil they may require to producing it.

The following figures are condensed from the preceding statistics:

Group.	Production.	Number of firms.	Number of wells.	Total production.	Proportion to whole.
				<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
I	120,000 barrels	12	65	16,802,910	43
II	120,000 to 24,000 barrels	41	355	21,424,453	55
III	Less than 24,000 barrels	15	38	740,235	2
IV	Without production	14	.....	.....	.....
	Total	82	458	38,967,598	100

Twelve firms, owning 65 producing wells—14 per cent of the whole number—obtained 16,800,000 barrels of oil, while all the remaining firms, owning 393 wells, produced only 22,000,000 barrels. But the greatest contrast is between the first and third groups, the wells of the former averaging 240,000 barrels per annum, while those of the latter averaged only 19,200 barrels. If the oil of those in the first group cost to produce 1 kopeck per pood (about 4½ cents per barrel), then that of the third group cost not less than 13 kopecks per pood (about 59 cents per barrel).

The following is a comparison of the production of these same groups for the last three years:

Group.	Production.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) 1893 over 1892.	
					Oil.	Per cent.
		<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>		
I	120,000 barrels	8,768,880	11,771,688	16,802,910	+5,031,242	43
II	120,000 to 24,000 barrels ..	22,494,960	21,805,589	21,424,453	— 381,136	1.7
III	Less than 24,000 barrels ..	1,678,004	804,680	740,235	— 64,395	8

We find that the entire increase in the production has fallen to the share of the first group solely, while that of the other two groups has actually declined. Bearing in mind that the first group is composed of only 12 firms, who own an insignificant area of territory and number of wells, we are forced to the conclusion that when the shallower strata were worked the oil was more equally distributed, and the contrasts between the production of the various operators were much less marked. In proportion to the increased depth of wells and the transfer of operations to the deeper strata, the oil is concentrated around certain well-defined centers, which are three in number: (1) The territory of the Massis Company, located at the northern corner of the Balakhani field, bordering upon Sabunchi; (2) the one mentioned before, in speaking of flowing wells, as the circle of flowing wells, located upon portions of the so-called Sabunchi gardens and Romaneev; and (3) the region surrounding Tagieff's property at Bibi-Eibat. Drilling within these centers gives an enormous production, increasing from year to year, while the condition of the operators pumping in the other parts of the different fields grows worse and worse. These contrasts in the producing industry are, even at the first glance, very striking.

Upon looking over the names of the operators included in the first group for a number of years back, we see that the majority of them reoccur every year, while the ones constantly changing happen to be those who are operating in territory in one or the other of the sections named.

The proportion of very productive wells owned by these operators is enormous, for almost every new well either flows largely or yields so largely from pumping that it is quite, if not entirely, preferable to a flowing well, because it incurs less expense. Deepening in a great number of cases, at any rate up to the present, has given brilliant results. The industry may be said to glitter and the operators, in spite of the low prices current for oil, feel in not at all a bad position and occupy their leisure moments in discounting the paper of their unlucky coproducers.

The state of affairs existing among those operators, whose sphere of action lies outside of these comparatively small areas, shows a diametrically opposite spectacle; very productive wells occur there as rare exceptions. In spite of increased drilling and the great additions to the number of the wells in these territories resulting therefrom, the number of producing wells does not increase, and the production even declines. The numerous new wells brought in only go to fill up the spaces caused by the decrease in number of the old ones, which have been considered total failures, or are temporarily doing nothing. Deepening wells in this territory only means increased expenditure and does not at all, or only very slightly, increase the production. If we add to this the fact that many of the operators are burdened with contracts for their leases of such a nature that they alone are quite sufficient to ruin a firmly established operator, it is not surprising that eventually entire leases are abandoned. In the past year there were no less than 14 firms (Group IV) who did not work their leases at all, and there are no two opinions that the number of such firms will increase in the future if the price of oil does not materially advance.

Thus in the end, if the foregoing phenomenon is not accidental (which no one believes), but the consequence of the geological conditions of the strata, we have the prospect of seeing drilling confined to very small areas and gradually disappearing from the remaining parts of the Apscheron Peninsula.

DRILLING.

The amount of drilling and its fluctuations monthly during the last five years is shown by the following figures:

Month.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
January	2,100	5,176	12,399	11,928	5,390	5,754
February	2,100	6,031	10,682	11,697	6,601	5,943
March	2,450	1,874	12,705	9,842	6,874	6,482
April	2,800	7,343	10,157	8,190	7,189	10,395
May	3,150	9,226	14,532	9,100	8,962	8,617
June	3,220	8,834	11,837	4,568	7,959	8,414
July	3,500	9,744	10,955	2,100	6,650	7,616
August	3,787	9,380	13,891	3,416	5,635	7,532
September	4,088	9,751	12,642	4,256	6,244	5,985
October	5,887	9,324	9,674	5,754	4,690	5,985
November	6,601	11,200	11,256	4,879	5,827	6,951
December	6,817	10,787	9,730	6,020	5,439	8,614
Total	45,500	103,670	139,960	81,690	76,860	88,288

As is clear from these figures, there was less drilling in 1893 than in the preceding years, notwithstanding the somewhat better prices for oil; as in 1892, it was chiefly done in deepening wells, or in finishing those carried over from the preceding year in an unfinished state. The number of new rigs erected was comparatively small, as follows:

1889	85	1892	59
1890	157	1893	60
1891	147		

Such a marked decrease in the number of new rigs erected can not fail to influence the production in the future.

From the statistics of drilling we obtain the following figures for the last five years:

Drilling wells carried forward from 1888	36
Commenced drilling in—	
1889	85
1890	157
1891	147
1892	59
1893	60

Finished drilling in—

1889	47
1890	86
1891	151
1892	85
1893	73
	442

The 442 wells finished during the five years were distributed among the various fields as follows:

Field.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Total.
Balakhani	13	19	41	23	28	124
Sabunchi	23	58	78	52	35	256
Romanee	1	4	23	6	6	40
Bibi-Eibat		4	8	3	4	19
Binigadi		1	1	1		3
Total	47	86	151	85	73	442

As is shown by the foregoing figures, 102 wells were carried over to 1894 in an unfinished state. It is necessary to say a few words about these wells, as they bear great importance upon the present year, for the stable production must be obtained from them. Drilling in these wells was commenced as follows: One well in 1888, 2 wells in 1889, 10 wells in 1890, 28 wells in 1891, 18 wells in 1892, and 43 wells in 1893.

The long time occupied in drilling those wells, which were commenced prior to 1891, points rather to bad than to good results to be expected from them; but in 13 out of the 28 commenced in 1891 no drilling has been done for the past eighteen months, and they are reckoned as standing idle. These are all unfavorable signs, and taking them into consideration, one can only infer that a good third of the whole 102 unfinished wells may be reckoned on as failures.

THE RESULTS OF DRILLING.

As is seen from the figures in the preceding paragraph, there were 115 wells drilling at the beginning of 1893, while 60 more were commenced during the year. Thus a total of 175 wells were being drilled, of which 102 were carried forward as unfinished to 1894, and 73 were completed during 1893. Out of these 73, 5 were utter failures, no oil whatever having been obtained from them. The remaining 68 produced 8,021,913 barrels during the year, an average per well of 117,960 barrels. This average, however, does not give a correct idea of the actual productiveness of the new wells, as many of them were finished only at the close of the year, and therefore produced for a few months only. In view of this, and in order to define the productiveness of the new wells, it is necessary, first of all, to ascertain the average length of time they have been finished. By making an extract from the complete statistics of drilling, we get the following:

Production in 1893 of wells finished in that year.

Field.	Number of wells.	Average depth.	Total production.	Monthly average.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
Balakhani	27	789	1,213,306	5,566
Sabunchi	31	989	2,191,949	11,785
Romanee	6	871	4,222,950	91,803
Bibi-Eibat	4	964	393,709	11,249
Total	68	* 857	8,021,913	* 16,540

* Average.

Taking the average length of time the wells finished in 1893 were producing during the year into consideration, the average monthly production of a single new well was 16,540 barrels; multiplying this average by 12, we obtain 1,984,800 barrels as the

approximate annual production of a single new well; comparing this with the figures for the two preceding years, we get the following approximate annual production of new wells in three years:

	Barrels.
1891	125,280
1892	143,280
1893	196,480

This is a very brilliant result, but unhappily, as we shall see further on, it was not caused by the high general average production of the wells, but by the presence among them of a few large flowing wells.

In order to ascertain the comparative results for a longer period, and to define the influence of a few flowing wells, it is necessary to turn to the results of the Balakhani, Sabunchi, and Romanee fields. The figures from Bibi-Eibat formerly did not give full particulars of separate wells. The following is the information concerning wells completed in the three fields mentioned:

Results of drilling in the Balakhani, Sabunchi, and Romanee fields.

Year.	Number of wells.	Production first year.	Average per well.	Average months producing.	Average monthly production.	Flowing wells.	
						Number.	Production.
		<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>		<i>Barrels.</i>
1889	46	3,489,600	75,861	5.7	13,300	2	661,200
1890	81	3,544,920	43,680	5.1	8,564	1	252,000
1891	142	9,438,520	66,398	6.3	10,539	3	2,376,200
1892	80	8,842,640	85,533	7.5	11,404	3	2,405,160
1893	64	7,688,960	119,360	7.2	16,529	2	4,087,520

The above figures show that the wells finished in 1893 gave the best results of the five years. Their average monthly production even exceeded the prominent height attained by the wells finished in 1889, but if we deduct from the figures the results given by the large flowing wells in the last five years, the comparison will show entirely different results, as follows:

Results of drilling in the Balakhani, Sabunchi, and Romanee fields in the past five years, excluding flowing wells.

Year.	Number of wells.	Production first year.	Average per well.	Average months producing.	Average monthly production.
		<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
1889	44	2,528,400	64,282	5.7	11,279
1890	80	3,262,920	40,786	5.1	7,997
1891	139	7,153,820	50,815	6.3	8,096
1892	77	4,487,480	57,629	7.5	7,684
1893	62	3,001,440	48,410	7.2	6,724

The exclusion of the two most productive flowing wells in 1893 immediately lowers the average monthly production from 16,560 to 6,724 barrels, which is much below that of the wells finished in 1889, and even less than that of the other years.

WELLS IN WHICH DRILLING WAS FINISHED IN 1893.

The complete statistics of drilling at hand give us not only the monthly production of all the wells separately, but also the length of time they were worked, the stoppages, their exact location, etc.; in short, a full account of all work pertaining to the newly finished wells of the past year. Even a casual glance at these statistics is sufficient to prove that the inequalities in the production of the new wells is quite as

great as in the old ones. Those inequalities appear much more striking if the wells be divided into groups according to their monthly production, as follows:

Production.	Number of wells.	Total production.	Months producing.	Average monthly production.
		<i>Barrels.</i>		<i>Barrels.</i>
Up to 1,000 barrels.....	5	24,964	48	520
1,000 to 2,100 barrels.....	6	53,652	37	1,180
2,100 to 3,000 barrels.....	10	192,400	67	2,871
3,000 to 7,200 barrels.....	13	488,287	91	5,366
7,200 to 10,800 barrels.....	10	572,626	66	8,676
10,800 to 14,400 barrels.....	11	987,204	76	12,986
14,400 to 26,000 barrels.....	8	1,424,076	73	19,508
26,000 to 66,000 barrels.....	3	541,999	11	49,273
More than 240,000 barrels.....	2	3,766,702	15	251,115
Total.....	68	8,021,910	485	16,540

The last two wells, so greatly out of proportion to the average, were the two large flowing wells at Romanee, Asadoolieff's, which produced 2,760,000, and Rothschild's, which produced 960,000 barrels. The average monthly production of these two wells, forming the ninth group in the above figures, is nearly 350 times the average of the wells composing the first group; or, in other words, supposing an operator was sufficiently unlucky to have only wells of the size of those in the first group, he would require 350 of them to produce as much oil as is produced by one such well as those composing the ninth group.

These figures confirm the assertion that the good, average production of the new wells has been caused principally by the two large flowing wells. The exclusion of these two wells, as we have illustrated previously, greatly changes the appearance of affairs.

The following are the characteristic results of drilling, as condensed from the foregoing figures: 34 wells, or 50 per cent of the total number, gave bad results; 21 wells, or 30 per cent, gave average results; 12 wells, or 17 per cent, gave good results; 2 wells, or 3 per cent, gave brilliant results.

DEPTH OF NEW WELLS.

The average depths of the new wells in the different fields are shown by the following figures:

Depth.	Balakhani.	Sabunchi.	Romanee.	Bibi-Eibat.	Total.
Under 350 feet.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
350 to 525 feet.....	4	1	.....	.....	5
525 to 700 feet.....	4	3	1	.....	8
700 to 770 feet.....	3	.....	1	1	5
770 to 840 feet.....	3	1	.....	.....	4
840 to 910 feet.....	6	7	.....	.....	13
910 to 980 feet.....	1	3	3	.....	7
980 to 1,050 feet.....	2	10	.....	2	14
1,050 to 1,120 feet.....	1	3	.....	.....	4
1,120 to 1,190 feet.....	1	1	1	1	4
Over 1,190 feet.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Total.....	27	31	6	4	68

The average depth of all wells in the different fields was as follows:

	Feet.
Balakhani.....	738
Sabunchi.....	940
Romanee.....	872
Bibi-Eibat.....	984

Comparing these figures with the depth of the wells finished in the preceding year, we obtain the following:

Field.	Average depth.		Increase.
	1892.	1893.	
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
Balakhani.....	760	738	58
Sabunchi.....	839	940	51
Romancee.....	845	872	27
Bibi-Eibat.....	957	964	37
All fields.....	836	857	21

The average increase in the depth of all wells finished in all the fields was 21 feet; the increase in some of the fields was greater. At first glance, this seems extraordinary, but it can be explained by the fact that the number of the shallower wells finished in the Balakhani territory was greater than the deeper wells in the other fields in 1893 than in 1892, i. e., the proportion of the shallower wells to the whole number was greater, as it was 27 out of a total of 68 in 1893 against 23 out of 87 in 1892.

The following figures show the total amount of oil obtained from each group of wells during the year:

Depth.	Number of wells.	Total production.	Months producing.	Average monthly production.	Flowing wells.	
					Number.	Production.
		<i>Barrels.</i>		<i>Barrels.</i>		<i>Barrels.</i>
Under 350 feet.....	2	46,514	15	3,101		
350 to 525 feet.....	5	338,212	38	8,900		
525 to 700 feet.....	8	357,953	64	5,593		
700 to 770 feet.....	5	325,627	35	9,304		
770 to 840 feet.....	4	166,294	21	8,061		
840 to 910 feet.....	13	929,600	104	8,938	1	28,080
910 to 980 feet.....	7	3,388,501	58	58,390	4	3,211,200
980 to 1,050 feet.....	14	962,116	99	9,617	4	361,920
1,050 to 1,120 feet.....	4	836,716	21	18,415	2	40,920
1,120 to 1,190 feet.....	4	1,086,751	27	40,250	3	1,063,840
Over 1,190 feet.....	2	30,627	3	10,209		
Total.....	68	8,021,910	485	16,540	14	4,707,960

The same remarks which we have made upon similar figures showing the results of all wells worked in 1893, i. e., that the most striking results have been given by the seventh and tenth groups of wells owing entirely to the large flowing wells, will suffice for these figures also. Upon excluding those two wells, however, the best results are shown by those wells of the ninth group—from 1,050 to 1,120 feet deep—which produced, without the flowing wells, double as much as the average of the remaining wells.

THE DIAMETER OF THE NEW WELLS.

Of the new wells, 1 was finished with 8-inch pipe, 9 with 10-inch, 11 with 12-inch, 17 with 14-inch, 6 with 15-inch, 10 with 16-inch, and 14 with 18-inch pipe.

DEEPENING AND REPAIRING WELLS.

Deepening, repairing, and cleaning operations were carried on in 1893 upon 218 wells—49 in the Balakhani territory, 133 in Sabunchi, 22 at Romancee, and 14 at Bibi-Eibat. The work done was divided as follows:

Description.	Balakhani.	Sabunchi.	Romancee.	Bibi-Eibat.	Total.
Deepened.....	24	56	15	8	103
Repaired.....	28	83	10	7	128
Cleaned.....	12	86	3	3	54
Total.....	64	175	28	18	285

These totals do not agree with the former ones, because many of the wells had two kinds of the work specified, and others the whole three kinds done upon them.

The depths of the wells upon which the work specified was done was as follows: Average depth of 32 wells deepened, 939.9 feet; average depth of 128 wells repaired, 872.2 feet; average depth of 54 wells cleaned, 927.5 feet.

Only those wells upon which the work of deepening was finished are included in the above figures.

A comparison of these figures with those for the three years preceding gives the following:

Description.	Average depth.				Increased depth in 1893.
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	
Deepened	<i>Fect.</i> 806	<i>Fect.</i> 857	<i>Fect.</i> 869	<i>Fect.</i> 936	<i>Fect.</i> 87
Repaired	737	743	826	872	46
Cleaned	741	813	864	929	65

As deepening is the most interesting of the three kinds of work, we deem it well to add here a few further particulars concerning it. The number of wells drilled deeper in 1893 was less than in 1892, but greatly exceeded the same kind of work in the preceding three years, as is seen from the following: There were 28 wells deepened in 1889, 50 in 1890, 87 in 1891, 111 in 1892, and 103 in 1893. Work was commenced on deepening 37 of the wells finished in 1893 in previous years, while the work upon the balance, 66, was commenced in the same year. The following shows the condition of these 103 wells on the 1st of January, 1895:

Producing	32
Repairing	12
Trial pumping	2
Cleaning out	3
Standing (no work doing on them)	27
	76
Carried forward to 1894 as still deepening	27
Total	103

WELLS ABANDONED IN 1893.

There were 49 wells abandoned in 1893, of which 18 were at Balakhani, 27 at Sabunchi, 2 at Romanee, and 2 at Bibi-Eibat. The conditions from which they were abandoned were 6 from being repaired, 4 from pumping, 5 from drilling, and 34 from standing idle, i. e., no work had been done upon them for a long time. In addition to these 49 wells, there were a number in the beginning of 1894 upon which no work had been done for two, and even three years, but which it is impossible to consider abandoned, because work upon many of them—perhaps upon all of them—may be commenced at any time. Occasionally, work is recommenced upon wells which have been considered abandoned for a long time; for instance, in 1893 oil was obtained from three such wells, as will be seen from the following:

Wells considered active on January 1, 1893.	679
Wells commenced drilling in 1893	60
Abandoned wells upon which work was recommenced in 1893.	3
	742
Wells abandoned in 1893.	49
Leaving active on January 1, 1893.	693

FALLING OFF IN THE PRODUCTION BECAUSE OF AGE OF WELLS.

The accompanying statistics were collected by this bureau to show the falling off in the production of wells as they grew in age, but are, unfortunately, only for Balakhani, Sabunchi, and Romanee, as in former years no complete statistics were kept for Bibi-Eibat.

Year.	Total production.	Months producing.	Average monthly production.	Decline from first year.
46 wells finished in 1889:	<i>Barrels.</i>		<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1889	3,489,800	281	13,370	-----
1890	6,215,040	552	11,259	15.8
1891	3,457,280	552	6,263	53.1
1892	1,769,496	552	3,204	76
1893	1,721,578	552	3,119	78.67
81 wells finished in 1890:				
1890	3,544,920	415	8,542	-----
1891	8,009,160	972	8,240	2.5
1892	4,883,099	972	5,024	41.18
1893	4,714,846	972	4,850	43.22
142 wells finished in 1891:				
1891	9,428,880	902	10,452	-----
1892	11,460,532	1,704	6,726	35.63
1893	7,969,758	1,704	4,671	55.31
80 wells finished in 1892:				
1892	6,842,676	606	11,291	-----
1893	6,572,549	960	6,857	39.27
64 wells finished in 1893:				
1893	7,628,204	450	16,951	-----

PRICE OF CRUDE OIL AT WELLS.

The following are the average monthly prices of crude oil at wells during the past three years, in cents per barrel:

Month.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Month.	1891.	1892.	1893.
January	17	6	9.67	August	9.35	4.6	4.25
February	17	5.5	9.35	September	8.5	5.1	6.37
March	15	5.1	7.65	October	6.8	4.6	6.8
April	15	4.25	4.6	November	6.37	5.5	7.65
May	12.75	3	2.55	December	6.37	6.37	8
June	11.5	3	2.55				
July	10.5	4.25	2.55	Average for year..	11.4	4.75	6

The charge for piping to the refineries usually ranges between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per barrel. During the past summer the difference in the price at wells and refineries reached $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per barrel, but the commissions of brokers were included in that difference.

Comparing the prices of oil at wells in 1893 with 1892, we notice that the difference was very insignificant. We may say that it consisted of merely a firmer feeling during the winter months, both at the opening and closing of the year, and was not noticeable in the summer months. The price was lower than in 1891 in both the latter years. The causes of this continued depression were chiefly (1) overproduction, (2) lack of adequate storage, and (3) lack of capital and credit, the last two being much more to blame than the first, however; for, admitting that the production in 1893 was much greater than in 1892, and exceeded the demand, the excess was not so great to be of itself the cause of so prolonged a depression, had it been properly controlled. In the part of this review devoted to the production, we stated that the entire increase over the preceding year was due solely to flowing wells. The pumping production was even less than in the preceding year. If we had the pumping production alone to depend upon, we would immediately feel that there was a certain, if not a large, deficiency of oil, while at the present the opposite is the case. We can not, of course, calculate upon a total absence of flowing wells, but we can and must calculate upon the probability of there being a considerable falling off in their number. Taking such a possibility for granted, and the consequent falling off in the production which must occur, it is absolutely necessary for us to endeavor to hoard these comparatively small surpluses which we are at present producing.

If our oil trade had the slightest resemblance to a properly organized industry, it would not be influenced by so precarious an element as the production from flowing wells, and the surplus production of the last three years would form a reserve of upward of 12,000,000 barrels toward protection against years of decreased production. But here arise the before-mentioned obstacles. No storage for the oil in excess of the demands has up to the present been provided, and if such storage existed we would be unable to utilize it through lack of capital and credit.

STORAGE FOR OIL AT WELLS.

The storage for oil at wells at the beginning of 1894 was as follows:

Description.	Number.	Aggregate capacity.
		<i>Barrels.</i>
Open pits.....	50	428, 040
Open pits, stone lined.....	85	772, 920
Open pits, stone lined (covered).....	6	12, 000
Wooden tanks.....	292	128, 640
Iron tanks.....	303	585, 000
Total.....		1, 925, 600

In addition to the above, there are 132 open pits or holes in the earth, which have an aggregate capacity of about 5,700,000 barrels.

OIL PIPE LINES.

There was one new pipe line from the wells to the refineries at Black Town, constructed in 1893, making the total number now operated 20, as follows:

Owner.	Diam-eter.	Length.	Maximum daily capacity.	Barrels of oil piped in 1893.
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>M. or.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	
Adamoff Bros.....	4	118	6, 600	478, 644
Arafeloff & Co.....	4	8	7, 200	1, 448, 184
Adamoff & Boodagoff.....	4	2.4	7, 200	2, 182, 140
Do.....	4	8	4, 800	
Antonoff, A. I.....	4	6.4	7, 200	1, 834, 236
Baku Crude Oil Co.....	3	5.3	2, 400	15, 216
Balakhani Pipe Line Co.....	5	5.2	12, 000	2, 154, 488
Baku Pipe Line.....	6	6.6	19, 200	5, 288, 664
Egiazaroff.....	3	6.6	3, 600	1, 006, 692
Caspian Co.....	4	6.2	7, 200	
Do.....	3	6.2	3, 600	1, 806, 088
Rothschilde.....	4	5.8	7, 200	3, 018, 864
Lianozoff, G. M.....	3	7.7	3, 600	987, 324
Mirzoeff Bros. & Co.....	4	8	7, 200	345, 876
Mantashoff & Co.....	4	5.7	7, 200	1, 997, 472
Moostafaleff.....	3	8	3, 600	631, 380
Nobel Bros.....	5	5.8	12, 000	6, 046, 716
Do.....	6	5.8	19, 200	
Toomayeff & Co.....	3	8.7	3, 600	536, 148
Shebleff & Co.....	4	5.7	7, 200	1, 856, 356
Total.....		137.3	151, 800	31, 638, 408

In addition to the oil lines, there are six lines from the Caspian Sea to the Balakhani-Sabunchi-Romanee fields, for the purpose of supplying water for boilers, with a daily capacity of 27,000 barrels.

LABOR EMPLOYED IN THE PRODUCING INDUSTRY.

In 1893, there were employed in the various branches of the producing industry 4,745 men permanently; in addition to the permanent employees, numerous laborers are employed by the day upon various tasks, but principally upon excavating (making dams and pits, clearing mud away from the wells, draining, making roads, etc.), who are more or less in constant employment about the wells; it is impossible to give their number accurately. Estimating the number of day laborers at work in the whole industry at not less than 1,000 to 1,200, we obtain a total of about 6,000 men engaged in the producing business. Compared with the amount of oil produced, this is not a particularly large amount of labor, as it is equivalent to about 6,500 barrels per man per annum. This comparatively small proportion of manual labor is accounted for by the extensive use of steam power in all the branches of the industry. There are in use in the producing business alone 770 boilers, with an aggregate horsepower of more than 18,000, which is about 4 horsepower per man permanently employed. Taking into consideration the fact that there are also 500 boilers, with 11,000 horsepower in use in the refining quarter, we think that we can safely say that in no other part of Russia is there so much steam power centered in so small an area.

In the great majority of cases, the wages paid differ very slightly, while in a few cases, the average does not show correctly the character of the employment. The greater fluctuations are in the remuneration of the managers, who receive from 1,200 to 10,000 rubles per annum. Some of the smaller operators have employees whom they call managers, but who only receive from 500 to 600 rubles per annum, which is less than the average paid to foremen, and consequently it would be more correct to include such employees under the heading of foremen. Large differences are seen in the following monthly salaries:

	Rubles.
Clerks.....	25 to 100
Drillers	80 to 200
Engineers	35 to 100
Messengers	30 to 85

The average wages paid to the two principal classes of workmen are, foremen, 50 roubles per month, and common laborers, 18 to 19 roubles per month. These figures do not fluctuate materially, but remain the same from year to year.

As we have before remarked, there is, in addition to those laborers enumerated, a comparatively large contingent of day laborers. The wages paid this class of labor are not governed by any regular scale, and depend largely upon circumstances, fluctuating from 40 kopecks to 1 ruble per day, according to the demand and the nature of the work, as well as the nationality of the workman. The majority of these laborers are Russians, Tartars, and Persians. The Russians always receive from 10 to 20 kopecks per day more than the others. During the autumn and winter months, when there is no agricultural employment, wages are generally lower than in the spring and summer.

Condensing the information at hand on the subject of labor, and grouping the employees, we obtain the following result; showing the chief divisions into which they are classed, and total wages paid:

Employees.	Number.	Amount paid annually.	Proportion of whole amount of wages paid.
		Rubles.	Per cent.
Managers and assistants	75	141,888	9
Office employees	71	51,204	3
Outside clerks	175	82,248	5
Superintendents	292	231,348	14
Foremen of shops, etc.	606	292,604	19
Laborers on wells	8,256	738,204	46
Watchmen and timekeepers	267	70,178	4
Unclassified	8	1,680	.....
Total.....	4,745	1,604,352	100

The ruble is equivalent to about 52 cents.

The total sum expended in 1893 upon the payment of permanent employees was 1,604,500 rubles, which is equivalent to 2½ cents per barrel on the total production of that year.

THE WORKING DAY.

The hours of labor at the workshops are from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., and, as two hours are allowed for dinner, the working day is ten hours. There are about three hundred working days in the year, as no work is done on Sundays and the great holidays, except in case of absolute necessity. The working day is the same for permanently employed and day laborers. In drilling and pumping, the work is carried on without a stop, there being two gangs of men to each well, each working twelve hours; neither is the work stopped on Sundays, the only exceptions being the great holidays of the Mohammedans and Easter and Christmas for the Christians.

REFINING.

The number of firms engaged in the refining business in the vicinity of Baku in 1893 was 116; of these, 103 were making illuminating oils principally, but 14 of them had lubricating works also; 9 had lubricating works only, and the remaining 4 manufactured only benzine and pitch. Of the 103, only 67 operated their works during 1893, the others having remained idle the whole of the year. We consider a refinery as having worked in the year if it only was run a few days.

EMPLOYEES OF THE REFINERIES.

The number of employees at the refineries in 1893 was as follows: Permanently employed workmen, 2,213; chemists, foremen, and clerks, 546; total, 2,759, which was 423 less than the number employed in the preceding year.

The stills and other appliances at the refineries were as follows (capacity of stills and agitators in barrels):

Description.	Number.	Daily capacity.	Horse-power.
Stills:			
Continuous distillation	180	13,440	.....
Periodical distillation	966	96,000	.....
Agitators	435	84,000	.....
Steam pumps	964	.....	.....
Steam boilers	506	.....	11,000

The above information is obtained from the Finance Gazette. We formerly took advantage of the local committee's information, but as they were invariably behind-hand, we have given preference to the above.

STORAGE IN THE REFINING QUARTER.

The following is the amount of storage capacity for all products in the refining quarter:

Description.	Owned by refiners.	Owned by pipe lines and shippers.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
Iron reservoirs	2,816,132	217,272
Stone-lined reservoirs	2,637,792	172,200
Uncovered pits	9,025,500	1,704,000
Total storage	14,479,424	2,093,472

The output of the refineries in 1893 was as follows:

Illuminating oils.—The amount of the various kinds of illuminating oils manufactured in 1893 was:

	Gallons.
Refined oil	407,170,000
Illuminating distillate	30,530,000
Solar oil	9,560,000
Total	447,260,000

Which was 30,060,000 gallons more than was manufactured in the preceding year.

The total production of illuminating oil by the whole 67 refineries operated during the year has been classified in accordance with the amount produced, as follows:

Production.	Number of refineries.	Gallons produced.	Per cent of whole.
More than 5,000,000 gallons	26	399,020,000	89.3
5,000,000 to 2,500,000 gallons	5	19,320,000	4.3
2,500,000 to 500,000 gallons	20	25,595,000	5.7
Less than 500,000 gallons	16	3,325,000	.7
Total	67	447,260,000	100

On looking over the above figures, one is forced to the conclusion that in addition to the 36 refineries which did not run a single barrel of crude during the year, there were 16 more which would have been more correctly classed as idle, as their combined output was less than 1 per cent of the whole, and the average of each of these works for the year was less than 210,000 gallons, which, as the prices for refined ruling during the year, would not have realized much more than 2,000 rubles, a business about equal to that of a shoemaker with one assistant who turns out a couple of pairs of boots per week. It is ridiculous to class such refineries among those which were operated.

We may thus concisely characterize the state of affairs in the refining quarter: Out of the 150 refineries which existed three years ago, one third has disappeared entirely and left no traces whatever; another third exists, but is gradually disappearing, and only about 50 are now being operated, of which one-half (25 refineries) turn out about 90 per cent of the total output, and the other half (25 refineries) turn out the balance of 10 per cent.

The following figures for the "turnover" in refined oil in 1893 are obtained from the statistics of the output and the stocks at the refineries at the beginning and end of the year:

	Gallons.
Stocks of all kinds of illuminating oils at refineries on January 1, 1893..	40,963,500
Manufactured during the year.....	447,260,000
	<hr/> 488,223,500
Shipped from the works in 1893	429,970,500
Local consumption, loss, etc.....	6,549,500
	<hr/> 436,520,000

Stocks on January 1, 1894

51,703,000

Lubricating oils.—The 18 refineries manufacturing lubricating oils in 1893 produced—

	Gallons.
Machine and cylinder oil	22,884,000
Machine and cylinder oil distillate	3,222,500
Spindle oil.....	3,667,500
Spindle oil distillate	576,000

Total

30,350,000

Which was 3,865,000 gallons more than the preceding year. The stock of lubricating oil at the works on January 1, 1894, was 4,295,000 gallons.

Benzine, etc.—Among the other products of the refineries, were 1,262,590 gallons of benzine and 1,761,635 gallons of pitch (goudron).

Residuum.—An accurate and reliable statement of the residuum produced is a very difficult, if not impossible, task, as large quantities of crude oil, or at any rate mixtures of crude and residuum, are shipped under the name of residuum, which is amply proved by the following:

	Barrels.
According to the information given us by the refiners monthly, the stock of crude oil at the refineries on January 1, 1893, was.....	1,576,800
The amount piped from the wells was.....	31,627,560
And delivered at Bibi-Eibat.....	5,699,280
	<hr/> 37,326,840

Total amount received at refineries and stocks.....

38,903,640

Deducting about 2 per cent for loss in piping and storage, the total amount to be accounted for during the year was about 38,125,000 barrels; but, according to the information from these same refineries, the total amount of crude run during the year was 33,120,000 barrels, and amount shipped as crude, 1,440,000 barrels; total, 34,560,000 barrels. Deducting this from 38,125,000 barrels, we obtain a balance of 3,565,000 barrels, while as a matter of fact the stock on hand at the end of the year was only 1,800,000 barrels; consequently it is very evident that the difference of 1,765,000 barrels was shipped as residuum in its natural state or mixed with that article.

Further, in this statement of residuum we see a corroborating discrepancy; that is, a larger stock than can be properly accounted for. The figures are as follows:

	Barrels.
Stock of residuum at the works on January 1, 1893.....	3,840,000
Obtained from refining during the year	20,040,000
	<hr/> 23,880,000
Local consumption for fuel, etc.....	2,640,000
Consumed in the manufacture of lubricating oils	1,560,000
Shipped during the year	17,520,000
	<hr/> 21,720,000

Amount that should be in stock on January 1, 1894.....

2,160,000

Amount actually in stock on January 1, 1894.....

4,080,000

Difference to be accounted for.....

1,920,000

This difference will fully account for the amount of crude which was accounted for, and it is the only way in which the discrepancies in both amounts of crude and residuum can be accounted for.

The following is a list of the refiners with their output in 1893 and the number of men employed by them:

Illuminating oils.

Refiners.	Employees.		Output.	Refiners.	Employees.		Output.
	Laborers.	Other.			Laborers.	Other.	
			<i>Gallons.</i>				<i>Gallons.</i>
Nobel Bros	332	126	92,773,545	Karapetoff & Prid ..	5	2	473,700
Rothschild's	122	28	42,087,270	Mamedoff	6	2	410,000
Shebleff & Co.	475	50	28,518,485	Ananoff	6	2	401,195
Mantasseff & Co.	92	25	27,553,146	Kramisheff	5	3	288,490
Tagieff, G. Z. A.	100	29	22,695,190	Avakoff	12	6	283,895
Caspian Co	100	10	20,529,020	Karagedoff	4	1	271,000
Arafeloff & Co.	42	17	17,292,615	Karadjaleff & Co.	6	2	227,500
Lianozoff	40	10	15,331,655	Moostafaleff	4	2	199,000
Nagieff, Moosa	30	8	11,873,655	Hoodaverdieff	4	1	196,000
Adamoff Bros.	20	4	11,619,065	Taraleff, M.	5	1	193,000
Asadoolaleff	36	8	10,598,175	Parsegoff, M.	3	1	136,500
Shagidanoff	54	12	8,774,290	Taraleff, Ivan	4	2	87,500
Totin	20	6	8,517,195	Kerimoff, Sam	8	2	87,000
Bodagoff Bros	29	4	8,484,185	Baleff	2	1	52,500
Dembot	15	7	8,179,085	Inchik	6	2	13,000
Aramiantz & Co.	15	7	7,777,865	Amiroff	20	5	9,000
Zilbermeister & Leita	18	4	7,463,470	Abramovich	10	2	
Viziroff, M. B.	16	3	5,988,520	Azimbekoff	1		
Gornitch	13	3	5,975,965	Alieff, Jobr	1		
Kaplan & Lev	12	2	5,568,390	Alexanyeff	1		
Doel	10	5	5,474,355	Arafeloff, N.	1		
Melikoff Bros.	14	2	5,297,940	Aslanoff, G.	1		
Galperin	15	5	5,285,810	Asriaef	1		
Bakunin	24	4	5,223,080	Baku Crude Oil Co ..	1		
Egiazaroff	15	5	5,116,335	Voochetich	3		
Nadjesda	11	4	5,016,705	Gaak	1		
Schiro	15	2	4,661,440	Dadasseff, I.	1		
Chicknavoroff	35	15	4,562,500	Dadash, M. Ogli ..	2		
Manzoff	8	2	4,088,000	Karganoff	1		
Kalantaroff	13	3	3,340,775	Koolibekoff	1		
Gadjinsky	6	3	2,665,135	Markoff	1		
Antonoff	7	2	2,470,915	Markaroff	1		
Dochar	8	3	2,458,305	Mamed Yaroff	1		
Atakishieff	8	5	2,387,020	Mirzabekoff	1		
Sergaleff Bros	11	4	2,364,090	Nagieff, Zabali ..	1		
Moosachiantz	6	2	1,835,300	Nadjaroff, Sam	1		
Alibekoff	7	1	1,695,350	Parsegoff, M.	1		
Melik-Dadaleff	7	3	1,576,410	Popoff, I. P.	5	2	
Rzebekoff, Zulf	11	3	1,380,380	Radjaleff	1		
Kerimoff, M.	6	3	1,218,000	Rakhimoff	1		
Takhmazoff	5	2	1,015,000	Safaroff, K.	1		
Alieff, M. Ali	5	2	974,000	Taraleff, I., & G.	1		
Mekhtieff Nagi	4	2	909,000	Ter-Sarkisoff	1		
Bagiroff	8	3	901,000	Ter-Stepanoff, M.	1		
Akhoondoff & Co.	15	2	869,000	Toomayeff & Co	1		
Krasilnikoff Bros	15	2	672,390	Ounanoff & Co	1		
Galperin	15	5	613,355	Feigle, G. Y.	22	6	
Alieff, Aga K.	4	1	590,500	Khatchatooroff	1		
Kocharoff	4	2	579,000				
Ambarzoomoff	4		549,000				
Khatchatooroff Bros.	6	2	540,780				
				Total	2,072	597	447,260,930

Lubricating oils.

Refiners.	Machine oil.	Spindle oil.	Total.
	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
Amiroff	478, 815	172, 065	650, 880
Bakunit	1, 655, 695	284, 910	1, 940, 605
Boulfroy & Co	726, 265	53, 575	779, 840
Ventskoffsky	130, 575	8, 150	138, 725
Galperin	234, 885	21, 625	256, 510
Eramisheff	267, 910	137, 495	405, 405
Zilbermelster & Letts	728, 185	33, 500	761, 785
Inchik	113, 600	21, 735	135, 335
Rothschilde	1, 175, 425	89, 650	1, 265, 075
Martirozoff	234, 735	55, 785	290, 520
Nobel Bros	8, 422, 675	2, 428, 185	10, 850, 860
Orbeloff	108, 500	31, 000	139, 500
Russlan-Caucasian Crude Co.	2, 964, 670	432, 270	3, 396, 940
Tarsloff, M.	282, 825	2, 115	284, 940
Chiknavoroff	185, 830	.....	185, 830
Shagidanoff	1, 087, 520	304, 135	1, 391, 655
Shebleff & Co.	6, 750, 680	172, 410	6, 923, 090
Schiffrin	572, 905	.....	572, 905
Total	26, 106, 695	4, 243, 635	30, 350, 330

Compared with former years, there has been no particular change in the character of the output of the Baku refineries, except that more attention was given to residuum last year than ever before. The chief product was, of course, refined oil, as formerly; the demand for lubricating oils and other products does not reach a tenth part of the total amount which the crude would yield. Illuminating oil, while remaining the chief product manufactured, has lost more of its importance to the refiners than it did last year, and is giving way, step by step, to residuum. In 1888, for instance, the receipts from the residuum shipped from Baku did not amount to 8 per cent of the total income of the refiners, while in 1893 it was not much under 40 per cent of the total receipts. Such a change in the character of the product holding the first place in the refining trade is far from desirable from the standpoint of the Russian consumer of illuminating oil, as nearly all the residuum produced is consumed in Russia, while two-thirds of the refined is exported. Such a change is also unjust from a business point of view, as the total expense of refining, or nearly all of it, is caused by the demands of the illuminating trade; the production of residuum might be so simplified that the cost of preparing it would be next to nothing. The strongest proof of this is the rapidly growing practice among a great number of refiners and shippers, of selling natural crude as residuum; after holding the crude in an open reservoir for some time it becomes heavier, and is pumped into vessels as residuum. Of course, it is all the same to the refiner, as long as he covers the cost of refining, but the Government and the consumer can not so easily ignore this sort of business. If the Government supervises so carefully the quality of the illuminating oils shipped, no one can be surprised to hear of the same supervision being extended to residuum. It will be all the same, whether the press declares for or against the interference of the Government in this matter, as it is quite a usual, in fact, an almost daily, occurrence for newspaper people to write authoritatively upon subjects about which they have not the slightest knowledge.

In the review for 1892, we pointed out the reasons for the rapid increase in the consumption of residuum on the Volga and surrounding regions, and enumerated the circumstances obstructing a similar growth in the consumption of illuminating oil in Russia. The chief causes of the rapid increase in the demand for residuum are: (1) Its extraordinary cheapness, which places it beyond competition from other kinds of fuel in a very large and populous region; (2) the cheapness of freight and storage charges; (3) the absence of excise duty or Government tax of any sort upon it; (4) the fact that until it reaches the hands of the consumer it remains principally in the hands of the producer, and thus the exorbitant commissions, etc., of middlemen are avoided. These causes, in addition to the advantages of the article over all other articles of fuel, have cut a broad way for it in the markets of the country contiguous to the Volga, and if it has not entirely ousted all other kinds of fuel it is only because no cheap and convenient method of utilizing it in dwellings has yet been invented.

All the above-mentioned circumstances so favorable to the increase in the consumption of residuum are wholly lacking in connection with illuminating oil. It is quite true that refined oil is remarkably cheap at the point of production—Baku—but just as soon as it is pumped into cars or steamers its value is multiplied by more than 10, owing to the high excise duty upon it. Costing at the refinery not more

than 5 kopecks per pood (about half a cent a gallon), it costs 65 kopecks (6½ cents a gallon) as soon as it is on the cars or in the steamers, and the cost of freight and storage during its transport, owing again to its enhanced value because of the excise, is incomparably higher than that for residuum. Then its cost to the consumer is greatly increased because of the number of middlemen, shopkeepers, and such, whose hands it must pass through. All these circumstances combined greatly harass the increase in the consumption of illuminating oil in Russia, in spite of which, however, the demand for the article has never been half filled.

PRICES OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS IN 1893.

The following figures show the average monthly prices for crude, residuum, and refined oil at the refineries in 1893. The prices of crude and residuum are in cents per barrel, while that for refined oil is cents per gallon.

Month.	Crude.	Residuum.	Refined.	Month.	Crude.	Residuum.	Refined.
January.....	11.5	11	1	August.....	6.37	7.65	0.5
February.....	11.5	11	1.1	September.....	9.35	10.1	.5
March.....	9.67	8.5	1	October.....	9.35	10	.5
April.....	8.5	7.25	.72	November.....	9.67	11.9	.56
May.....	6.37	5.5	.6	December.....	9.67	13.6	.57
June.....	5.1	5.1	.58	Year.....	8.47	8.9	.67
July.....	4.6	5.1	.58				

The transactions in lubricating oils were very insignificant, and the prices were as follows: Cylinder oil, 7 to 8 cents per gallon; machine oil, 2.5 to 3 cents per gallon; spindle oil, 1.4 to 2.3 cents per gallon.

In order to properly show the condition of the refined-oil trade, we give the average annual prices for it for the last five years, the amount of output (in round figures), and the amount realized from it annually, based upon the average annual prices, as follows:¹

Year.	Average price per pood.	Total output.	Total realized.
	<i>Kopecks.</i>	<i>Poods.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>
1889.....	26	61,000,000	15,900,000
1890.....	19	87,000,000	12,700,000
1891.....	10	74,000,000	7,400,000
1892.....	7.7	79,000,000	6,100,000
1893.....	6.7	86,000,000	5,700,000

We see that in spite of the very rapid increase in the volume of output, which has caused such a great amount of enthusiasm on the part of outside observers, the amount realized by the refiners has declined from year to year—from 16,000,000 rubles in 1889, to less than 6,000,000 in 1893—which does not look very gratifying for the trade.

STOCKS OF ALL PRODUCTS.

The stocks of the various products at wells and refineries on January 1 of the last four years, in barrels, were as follows:

Description.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
At wells, crude.....	573,000	1,104,000	1,953,600	2,349,240
At works:				
Crude.....	600,000	1,320,000	1,576,800	1,791,840
Illuminating.....	641,520	849,120	983,040	1,240,920
Lubricating.....	90,720	127,680	84,960	105,360
Residuum.....	1,800,000	3,240,000	3,840,000	4,122,360
Total.....	3,705,240	6,640,800	8,433,400	9,609,720

¹ It is impossible to give these figures in the United States equivalents, because of the fluctuations in the value of the Russian currency in 1888, 1889, and 1890. The ruble was as low as 39 cents in the former year, and as high as 65 cents in the latter.

The greater part of the stocks have always been in the hands of the few larger firms, as a majority of the refiners work from hand to mouth, storing only refined, and that only when they fail to find a sale for it.

THE FINANCIAL RESULT OF THE YEAR.

We have now only to add the financial results of the year's business to complete our review of the trade of 1893. The following is a statement of the results of the year:¹

Description.	1892.	1893.
EXPENSES.		
Producing:		
Drilling 76,888 feet.....	\$1,518,400	\$1,443,750
Royalties, one-half kopeck per pood, on 328,000,000 in 1893	743,600	861,000
Working expenses, 1 kopeck per pood on production	1,487,200	1,722,000
Pipeage, storage, etc., one-half kopeck per pood.....	743,600	861,000
Refining:		
Labor, etc., $\frac{2}{3}$ kopecks per pood, on 82,000,000 poods refined in 1892 and on 90,000,000 poods in 1893	1,066,000	1,181,250
Chemicals	1,159,600	945,000
Office expenses, license, etc	426,400	472,500
Total expenses.....	7,144,800	7,486,500
RECEIPTS.		
Sale of 82,000,000 poods refined in 1892, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ kopecks, and 90,000,000 poods in 1893, at 6.7 kopecks per pood.....	3,265,600	3,024,000
Sale of 117,000,000 poods residuum in 1892, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ kopecks, and 143,000,000 poods in 1893, at 2 kopecks per pood	811,200	1,506,750
Sale of crude, at 3 kopecks in 1892 and 2 kopecks per pood in 1893	114,000	128,000
Total receipts.....	4,190,800	4,656,750
Apparent loss	2,954,000	2,829,750

As heretofore, we have calculated all drilling expenses as belonging to the year in which incurred, and allowed nothing for depreciation of property, which makes the calculation reasonably correct. We have also not considered lubricating oils in the estimate, as they are only manufactured by a few refiners and would not change the general result.

The apparent loss of the trade was nearly the same in the two years, because while the price for residuum was higher in 1893 than in 1892 the price of refined oil was lower in 1893.

We by no means claim great accuracy for the foregoing calculations, but give them merely as a rough showing of the condition of the trade. The receipts are based upon the prices for the goods at Baku, which were quite distinct from those of the foreign markets, which have their own special sources of profit and loss, although that trade is in the hands of so few of our refiners that our calculations indicate sufficiently clearly the condition of the whole trade. Of course, the results of the year based upon the prices realized for the various products at the principal points of distribution and consumption both at home and abroad would be, perhaps, of greater interest. The great complexity of the business, the various prices, and the difference in the transportation rates compel us to decline even an attempt to calculate roughly the results of the business on that basis, but we must remark that the condition of the export trade was quite as bad as that of the home trade and the producing business.

The causes of this very sad financial condition of our trade and its continued growth under such very adverse circumstances were treated in great detail in this review for last year, but we will give here a short extract from that review, or, to be more precise, an abstract of the circumstances which have produced this state of affairs—circumstances which are of a double nature, having root both in the general nature of the commercial economy, with its complicated and puzzling connection with the markets of the world, and in those private circumstances which are apparently a peculiar feature of the Baku oil trade.

The general causes which are common to all commercial enterprises are as follows:

(1) The impossibility of foreseeing, with the slightest accuracy, even for the shortest term, the demand, and the necessity of action, so to speak, without taking into consideration that certain risk which is connected with even the most insignificant commercial enterprises.

¹The figures for 1892 have been added by the translator.

(2) The tendency to lay the total expense upon the total output of the goods produced, which is natural in every enterprise, both great and small.

Those are the principal causes of a common nature, and the following are those which are peculiar to the Baku trade:

(3) The great diversity of interest existing between the various branches of the petroleum industry. Here at Baku the landowners, the producers, the pipe lines, the refiners, and the owners of transportation, and exporters, are all separate. The interests of each of these groups are usually opposite and scarcely ever combined.

(4) The rapid and wide fluctuations in the price of crude oil.

(5) The risk from the two preceding causes in the absolute necessity of asking contracts and sales for long terms.

(6) The enormous inequality in the yield of different pieces of oil land.

(7) The impossibility of even roughly foreseeing the results of drilling and the volume of production consequent.

(8) The lack of both capital and facilities for storing for long periods of depression both crude and refined oil.

(9) The great indebtedness of the industry, inducing prompt sale of all products.

(10) The lack of credit, or the high rate of interest when it is obtainable.

RIGA, 1893-94.

During the fiscal year 1893-94, business in general has been unsatisfactory, owing to the Russo-German tariff war, which broke out on July 31, 1893; consequently, the imports and exports into and from this country from and to Germany were cut off at once, and the channels of trade had to be diverted in other directions, Great Britain, France, and Belgium being the principal gainers thereby. Other countries, under the "most-favored-nation clause," took advantage of the tariff war and sent commercial travelers to Russia to establish trade in those articles which had been supplied from the German manufactories. There would have been a chance, also, for the American manufacturers to step in and get part of the trade in Russia for American agricultural implements, machines, tools, hardware, and ironmongery, which stand in high repute for their superiority; but it would seem that the terms exacted for payment by the manufacturers in the United States (cash before shipment) are not to be carried through in this country, and as long as the American sellers are not in a position to offer buyers the same terms and facilities in regard to payment as the manufacturers in other countries they can not hope to establish a large trade in Russia.

The value of declared exports to the United States from this consular district for the year ended September 30, 1894, amounted to \$70,451, which, compared with the previous year, shows a decrease of \$75,758. The recent tariff legislation in the United States is likely to induce an increase in the exports of many descriptions of merchandise, which, owing to a high rate of duty, have only been imported into the United States in limited quantities.

During the year 1893, this port was entered by 1,619 steamers and sailing vessels, measuring about 900,000 net register tons, and from January 1, 1894, up to date (November 9) 1,101 steamers and 430 sailers have arrived, mostly under the English, German, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian flags. No vessel carrying the American flag visited this port during 1893.

The freight market was very quiet during 1893, and rates ruled low. The withdrawal of German tonnage from Russian ports in consequence of the tariff war did not, contrary to expectation, affect the freight market to any degree, as steamers of other nations promptly replaced German vessels.

The winter was unusually mild and there were no stoppages on account of ice in Riga Bay; consequently, steamers were able to pass to and from Riga during the entire winter season of 1893-94.

The value of the imports and exports of Riga in 1893 was as follows: Imports, \$12,796,030; exports, \$24,219,120. This, as compared with the preceding year, shows an increase of \$1,450,530 in imports, and of \$3,447,380 in exports.

The export of cereals was, however, behind former years, and with the abundant harvest a larger quantity ought to have been brought to the market. The prices for grain in the interior are kept above the quotations in foreign grain markets. This is to be explained by the fact that the Russian Government has placed money on easy terms at the disposal of the banks for the purpose of granting loans on cereals to the farmers who were keeping back the grain in the hopes of obtaining better prices.

A new article has been added to the list of exports from here, viz, hay. Some trial shipments were made in former years but those were insignificant, but as a dearth of fodder was anticipated in England, several contracts were entered upon and the total quantity exported of pressed bales amounted to about 2,500 tons.

In 1893, cholera again made its appearance in this consular district and was officially declared on October 24 and lasted until November 24, there being in all 53 cases, of which 21 proved fatal. The character of the disease was not so malignant as in the previous year, and the persons attacked were mostly from the same localities and of the same classes as those attacked last year, viz, laborers on board ships and men engaged on the river, who, regardless of the notice published by the sanitary authorities, drank unboiled river water. In August, 1894, the disease again prevailed, and from August 15 up to date (November 9) there have been in all 290 cases with 137 deaths. During the last three weeks, there have, however, been no fresh cases and the disease may be considered as extinct.

Several private artesian wells have been placed at the disposal of the inhabitants; but these not being sufficient to meet the demands, the municipal council has under contemplation the sinking of 20 or 30 artesian wells in different parts of this town.

As the United States are ahead of other nations in regard to deep-well boring, I have interested myself for the introduction of American machinery for that purpose. Trials are now being made with one of the Pierce portable steam drilling machines imported from Newark by a party in this city. If these trials are successful, it is the intention of carrying on the well-drilling business on a larger scale in this country after the American system.

Navigation at the port of Riga during the year 1894.

Flag, and from and to—	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailers.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailers.		Total.	
AUSTRIAN.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
England			1	548	1	548						
Spain									1	548	1	548
BELGIAN.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Belgium	3	1,748			2	1,748	7	5,766			7	5,766
England	5	4,182			5	4,182						
Germany	1	840			1	840						

Navigation at the port of Riga during the year 1894—Continued.

Flag, and from and to—	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailers.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailers.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
DANISH.												
Belgium	24	19,606	—	—	24	19,606	80	79,562	—	—	80	79,562
Denmark	64	54,514	34	4,130	98	58,644	—	—	—	—	—	—
England	9	7,734	17	2,308	26	10,042	21	17,794	44	6,640	65	24,434
France	2	1,430	1	884	3	1,814	20	23,832	8	1,602	28	25,434
Germany	41	42,936	14	3,406	55	46,342	7	1,660	14	2,598	21	4,258
Holland	6	6,658	5	808	11	7,466	31	35,076	—	—	31	35,076
Norway	1	204	2	244	3	448	1	270	—	—	1	270
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	588	—	—	1	588
Russia	15	15,212	—	—	15	15,212	4	2,040	—	—	4	2,040
Sweden	7	2,878	11	1,846	18	4,724	1	388	12	1,814	13	1,702
DUTCH.												
Belgium	1	394	—	—	1	394	1	474	1	294	2	768
Denmark	—	—	3	222	3	222	—	—	1	74	1	74
England	—	—	9	3,490	9	3,490	—	—	5	1,236	5	1,236
Germany	2	788	4	780	6	1,568	—	—	4	612	4	612
Holland	2	1,634	3	780	5	2,414	6	2,360	6	2,316	12	4,676
Russia	3	3,624	—	—	3	3,624	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	—	—	1	158	1	158	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Indies	—	—	1	390	1	390	—	—	—	—	—	—
ENGLISH.												
Belgium	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	10,036	—	—	11	10,036
Denmark	50	40,626	—	—	50	40,626	—	—	—	—	—	—
England	141	119,252	3	1,400	144	120,712	254	302,974	6	3,614	260	305,588
France	1	1,082	—	—	1	1,082	33	27,514	1	232	34	27,746
Germany	125	101,830	1	210	126	102,040	7	4,548	—	—	7	4,548
Holland	—	—	3	530	3	530	24	20,514	—	—	24	20,514
Italy	1	1,290	—	—	1	1,290	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norway	—	—	1	50	1	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	1	1,326	—	—	1	1,326	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russia	84	78,598	—	—	84	78,598	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	24	21,666	—	—	24	21,666	1	1,288	—	—	1	1,288
United States	1	1,280	—	—	1	1,280	—	—	—	—	—	—
FRENCH.												
England	—	—	1	178	1	178	—	—	2	424	2	424
France	—	—	1	198	1	198	2	1,516	—	—	2	1,516
Germany	1	702	—	—	1	702	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russia	1	804	—	—	1	804	—	—	1	430	1	430
West Indies	—	—	1	382	1	382	—	—	—	—	—	—
GERMAN.												
Belgium	5	4,384	1	70	6	4,454	27	21,426	—	—	27	21,426
Denmark	11	5,928	3	614	14	6,542	3	784	2	212	5	996
England	26	15,068	27	7,846	53	22,914	18	10,750	24	7,266	42	18,016
France	1	478	1	284	2	762	20	12,286	1	386	21	12,672
Germany	188	115,670	21	3,374	207	119,044	124	67,664	80	4,630	154	72,234
Holland	8	6,464	2	170	10	6,634	59	44,946	3	1,074	62	46,020
Russia	10	5,784	3	514	13	6,298	1	300	—	—	1	300
Sweden	4	1,744	3	200	7	1,944	2	990	1	272	3	1,262
West Indies	—	—	1	422	1	422	—	—	—	—	—	—
NORWEGIAN.												
Belgium	3	2,044	1	114	4	2,158	2	1,122	—	—	2	1,122
Denmark	1	312	2	282	3	594	2	430	4	406	6	836
England	2	1,440	12	3,152	14	4,592	9	4,452	35	14,162	44	18,614
France	—	—	1	464	1	464	4	3,920	3	924	7	4,844
Germany	6	3,222	—	—	6	3,222	7	1,552	4	1,924	11	3,476
Holland	1	896	2	282	3	1,178	2	1,726	4	1,918	6	3,644
Italy	1	804	—	—	1	804	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norway	11	3,220	12	1,980	23	5,150	2	746	6	996	8	1,742
Spain	1	710	—	—	1	710	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	3	1,542	1	96	4	1,638	6	5,786	—	—	6	5,786
Russia	10	8,460	1	372	11	8,832	2	434	—	—	2	434
United States	1	598	—	—	1	598	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Indies	—	—	22	10,992	22	10,992	—	—	—	—	—	—
RUSSIAN.												
Africa	—	—	10	2,974	10	2,974	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	3	1,900	3	1,004	6	2,904	9	3,386	—	—	9	3,386
Denmark	7	4,940	19	4,460	26	9,400	1	218	1	116	2	334
England	16	15,240	118	32,316	134	47,556	21	21,060	167	44,540	188	65,590

Navigation at the port of Riga during the year 1894—Continued.

Flag, and from and to—	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailers.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailers.		Total.	
RUSSIAN—cont'd.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
France			7	1,966	7	1,966	2	1,408	8	2,332	10	3,740
Germany	10	9,284	11	2,606	21	11,890	4	1,086	5	1,250	9	2,336
Holland	1	1,234	7	1,912	8	3,146	2	1,362	5	1,574	7	2,936
Norway									1	68	1	68*
Portugal			8	2,364	8	2,364						
Spain			1	520	1	520						
Sweden	1	192	9	1,158	10	1,350	2	352	1	96	3	448
Russia	257	84,280	10	1,726	267	86,006	217	73,450	21	2,186	338	75,636
West Indies			2	752	2	752						
SPANISH.												
England	1	1,424			1	1,424	3	3,578			3	4,578
France							1	1,570			1	1,570
Russia	3	3,724			3	3,724						
SWEDISH.												
Denmark	9	2,510	5	888	14	3,398	12	3,514	2	166	15	3,680
England			7	1,324	7	1,324	8	2,638	7	1,302	15	3,940
France	1	696			1	696	2	732			2	732
Germany	21	5,550	3	322	24	5,872	28	7,762	4	574	32	8,336
Holland	1	246	1	162	2	408	3	906			3	906
Norway	5	1,066			5	1,066	6	1,722			6	1,722
Portugal	2	1,338			2	1,338						
Russia	6	2,146			6	2,146	2	1,522			2	1,522
Spain							1	716			1	716
Sweden	53	14,742	8	1,246	61	15,988	44	11,044	3	342	47	11,386
West Indies			1	370	1	370						
Total	1,303	862,118	464	112,616	1,767	974,734	1,271	860,520	448	109,648	1,719	970,168

RECAPITULATION.

Flag.	Number of ships.	Tons.
Austrian	1	548
Belgian	8	6,770
Danish	253	164,298
Dutch	29	12,240
English	436	389,200
French	5	2,264
German	313	108,994
Norwegian	95	41,808
Russian	500	170,858
Spanish	4	5,148
Swedish	123	82,606
Total	1,767	974,734

PET. BORNHOLDT, *Consul.*RIGA, *December 31, 1894.*

RIGA, 1894-95.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

During the past year, business between this country and the United States seems to have been more lively than hitherto, and in the returns of the exports, there is a marked increase to note, especially in calf and other skins, notwithstanding the difficulties the shippers have to overcome in strictly complying with the regulations in regard to disinfection of these goods. The shipments of hemp have also considerably increased since this article has been put on the free list.

The value of declared exports to the United States from this consular district for the year ended September 30, 1895, amounted to \$284,259, an increase of \$213,808 as compared with the preceding year.

SHIPPING.

In the year 1894, this port was entered by 1,767 steamers and sailing vessels, measuring about 1,000,000 net register tons, whereof the British flag represented 38 per cent, Russian 17, German 18, Danish 17, Norwegian and Swedish 7, and Dutch and other countries 3 per cent.

From January 1, 1895, up to date, 1,470 steamers and sailing vessels have arrived. No vessels under the American flag have put in an appearance.

The freight market has been very quiet during the year, and rates have been on a very low level. Tonnage was always far in excess of the demand, and owing to the difficulty in finding return cargoes at neighboring ports a number of steamers were forced on this market. The general tendency of the shipping trade is to increase the size of vessels, and these large steamers have, in many instances, been compelled to complete their cargoes at lower rates, thereby spoiling the freights for the ordinary-sized vessels, usually occupied in the Baltic trade.

The winter was mild, and navigation was interrupted, through ice being in the Bay of Riga, only from the beginning of February to the beginning of April.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The imports in 1894 amounted to \$14,955,200, an increase over those of 1893 of \$2,159,170. The exports in 1894 amounted to \$23,549,600, a decrease from those of 1893 of \$669,520.

The increase of the import trade is the direct result of the conclusion of the Russo-German treaty, and the articles which show the greatest increase are steel, all kinds of machinery, pig iron, and coals.

GRAIN TRADE.

Despite a bountiful harvest, the grain trade remained in a depressed state; throughout the season, prices continued to decline, and the year closed with the lowest prices on record for nearly every kind of grain, and there is little prospect of an improvement, owing to the large stocks remaining in the country. This decline in the value of grain has been much felt by the larger agriculturists; but, on the other hand, through the abundant harvest, plenty of cheap food has been provided for the peasantry throughout the districts where the famine in 1892 raged, thus assisting them in refunding the advances they had received from the Government.

LOADING AND UNLOADING GRAIN.

An elevator on the silo system, capable of holding about 8,000 tons of grain of all kinds, has been completed and commenced operations. It is situated at Andreasholm, in the river Dwina, just below the custom-house quay, in connection with a branch line about 4 miles long from the Riga-Dwinsk Railway Company. The machinery and appliances are fitted for cleansing and discharging 130 tons of oats per hour from the railway wagon, and delivering a like quantity on same. Grain

will be put on board vessels at the rate of 130 tons per hour, and two steamers will be able to take in cargo alongside at the same time. The boiler is placed in a separate building, and is capable of driving the machinery of another elevator should it be found necessary to build one. The cost of the whole undertaking is as follows: Buildings, \$175,000; expropriation of lands, \$85,000; cost of branch railway to Andreas-holm, \$140,000; total, \$400,000.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Several projects for extending the railway system in this part of the country are under discussion in the ministry of ways and communications, and one line connecting Pskoff with Bologoe, thus placing this city in direct communication with Rybinsk, on the Volga River, is eagerly looked forward to by the commercial community of Riga for giving a fresh impetus to the trade of this port. The building of a branch railway from Walk (a station on the Riga-Pskoff Railway in the province of Livonia) to Pernau, a seaport in the Gulf of Riga, has been commenced, and the opening of same will be a great boon to the agricultural classes and traders in this Province.

SANITATION.

The sanitary condition of this city has been good during this summer, and no cholera cases have been noticed, which is due to the energetic measures taken by the authorities in dealing with this disease.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

The boring of artesian wells in this city and suburbs is proceeding, and during this summer seven have been finished, and out of these wells three have been drilled by machinery and tools imported from the United States.

PET. BORNHOLDT, *Consul.*

RIGA, *October 24, 1895.*

SPAIN.

During the first six months of 1895, the imports of Spain were greater by 14,255,665 pesetas (\$2,751,343) than they were during the same period of 1893, but 8,113,305 pesetas (\$1,565,868) less than during the same period of 1894. The exports during the six months of 1895 amounted to 3,329,273 pesetas (\$642,555) less than during the same period of 1893, but to 13,367,945 pesetas (\$2,580,005) more than during the same period of 1894. Consequently, the total trade during the first half of 1895 was 10,926,392 pesetas (\$2,108,795) greater than during the first half of 1893, and 5,254,640 pesetas (\$961,592) greater than during the first half of 1894.

Spain does not collect duties or taxes in gold or in the equivalent of gold, but in silver, paper, or copper, all three of which are on a par with each other. A Spanish gold peseta is equal to 19.3 cents in United States gold, and it has been during the last three years worth from 10 to 22 per cent more than Spanish silver and paper.

Imports and exports of Spain during the first six months of 1893, 1894, and 1895.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	<i>Pesetas.</i>	<i>Pesetas.</i>	<i>Pesetas.</i>
Stones, minerals, and crystals.....	40,053,387	37,293,064	37,285,423
Metals and manufactures thereof	11,556,824	13,309,764	10,856,514
Drugs	27,946,939	29,807,858	32,053,177
Cotton and manufactures thereof	48,908,291	58,950,863	58,928,747
Other vegetable fibers and manufactures thereof	15,410,244	12,974,316	18,981,090
Wool, skins, and manufactures thereof	11,900,701	16,427,081	17,119,651
Silk and manufactures thereof	9,597,453	10,991,565	11,963,579
Paper	4,905,399	5,171,618	4,950,522
Wood	20,750,659	20,413,372	18,095,461
Animals.....	18,703,610	25,719,700	33,107,730
Machinery	16,102,234	17,379,933	15,128,618
Alimentary substances.....	91,541,391	93,596,556	74,009,084
Miscellaneous	2,677,607	2,467,446	3,431,988
Special.....	30,643,752	28,557,265	29,072,582
Total	350,700,500	373,069,470	364,956,165

1 peseta=19.3 cents.

EXPORTS.

Minerals	42,968,496	44,776,129	41,530,582
Metals	57,624,098	42,147,928	52,061,446
Drugs	11,176,804	11,654,337	10,188,232
Cotton.....	20,327,392	23,371,400	19,225,137
Other vegetable fibers.....	2,917,545	2,223,039	2,093,801
Wool	7,876,946	5,019,770	5,380,131
Silk	1,910,579	2,659,948	2,107,027
Paper	4,283,969	5,059,720	4,896,029
Wood	16,732,237	16,499,130	13,641,621
Animals.....	20,217,285	20,854,000	25,907,056
Machinery	244,536	363,059	244,112
Alimentary substances.....	108,264,778	103,088,178	114,110,697
Miscellaneous	1,019,273	1,150,112	858,744
Total exports.....	295,563,968	278,866,750	292,284,695
Total imports	350,700,500	373,069,470	364,956,165
Total trade.....	646,264,468	651,936,220	657,190,860

HERBERT W. BOWEN,
Consul-General.

BARCELONA, August 12, 1895.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF SPAIN IN 1894.

The publication of statistics in Spain often seems to be the result of a tardy afterthought or of excessive care; but doubtless it is attributable to the deliberate methods of the officials and to the patience of the people.

With this introduction, I may now venture to speak of Spain's foreign trade during 1894. The values given do not represent gold, but silver, or its equivalent paper. Spanish gold is at a premium, and the premium varied from 10 to nearly 20 per cent during the year 1894. A peseta is equal to 19.3 cents United States gold, or \$1 United States gold is equal to 5.18 pesetas Spanish gold. The value of \$1 United States gold was therefore equal, on the average, during the year 1894 to about 6 pesetas Spanish silver. Consequently, to find the equivalent in United States gold of the following figures they must be divided by 6.

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Total trade in 1894.

Description.	Imports.		Exports.	
	<i>Pesetas.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Pesetas.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
By sea:				
In Spanish bottoms.....	345,500,000	57,583,334	320,100,000	53,250,000
In foreign bottoms.....	311,200,000	51,866,666	289,900,000	44,983,333
By land.....	148,000,000	24,666,666	82,000,000	13,666,667
Total.....	804,700,000	134,116,666	672,000,000	112,000,000

The imports in 1893 were greater by 34,000,000 pesetas (\$5,666,666) than those of 1894, and the exports were \$6,133,000 less than those of 1894.

The importations from the various countries are set forth in the first column of figures, while in the second column a comparison is made with the trade of 1893:

Imported from—	1894.	As compared with 1893.	
		Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Pesetas.</i>	<i>Pesetas.</i>	<i>Pesetas.</i>
Cuba.....	37,643,000	8,123,000	.....
Puerto Rico.....	21,580,000	291,000	.....
Philippines.....	17,994,000	.....	2,801,000
Canaries.....	1,805,000	.....	483,000
Alhucemas.....	1,000	1,000	.....
Ceuta.....	445,000	17,000	.....
Fernando Po.....	2,829,000	1,235,000	.....
Melilla.....	423,000	113,000	.....
Penon.....	23,000	.....	105,000
Rio de Oro.....	7,000	.....	.....
Germany.....	22,215,000	1,889,000	.....
Andorra.....	1,258,000	157,000	.....
Arabia.....	18,000	13,000	.....
Argeles.....	2,356,000	828,000	.....
Austria.....	1,680,000	56,000	.....
Belgium.....	27,306,000	.....	960,000
Brazil.....	18,000	11,000	.....
Bulgaria.....	1,039,000	1,039,000	.....
China.....	1,000	1,000	.....
Chile.....	500	500	.....
Colombia.....	2,193,000	579,000	.....
Costa Rica.....	100	100	.....
Denmark.....	2,429,000	257,000	.....
Ecuador.....	4,001,000	151,000	.....
Egypt.....	8,172,000	.....	359,000
United States.....	93,125,000	6,390,000	.....
Finland.....	2,083,000	.....	1,318,000
France.....	206,312,000	2,002,000	.....
Gibraltar.....	4,768,000	.....	2,135,000
Great Britain.....	153,432,000	.....	1,603,000
Guatemala.....	2,000	2,000	.....
Haiti.....	51,000	51,000	.....
Holland.....	6,434,000	661,000	.....
Italy.....	16,883,000	384,000	.....
Japan.....	300	300	.....
Morocco.....	12,736,000	.....	314,000
Mexico.....	1,002,000	187,000	.....
Norway.....	20,242,000	1,984,000	.....
Persia.....	7,000	7,000	.....
Peru.....	298,000	298,000	.....
Portugal.....	30,217,000	10,153,000	.....
Argentine Republic.....	18,042,000	4,558,000	.....
Roumania.....	10,473,000	.....	2,539,000
Russia.....	44,925,000	15,500,000	.....
Santo Domingo.....	17,000	.....	87,000
Siam.....	41,000	41,000	.....
Sweden.....	5,719,000	.....	1,451,000
Tunis.....	112,000	112,000	.....
Turkey.....	7,988,000	.....	5,189,000
Uruguay.....	3,245,000	2,039,000	.....
Venezuela.....	3,114,000	248,000	.....
French possessions in—			
America.....	277,000	141,000	.....
Asia.....	15,000	15,000	.....
Dutch possessions in Oceanica.....	441,000	113,000	.....
British possessions in—			
America.....	2,874,000	.....	1,091,000
Asia.....	4,986,000	.....	4,666,000
Oceanica.....	205,000	205,000	.....

Spanish exports in 1894.

Exported to—	Value.	As compared with 1893.	
		Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Pesetas.</i>	<i>Pesetas.</i>	<i>Pesetas.</i>
Cuba.....	117,061,000		10,862,000
Puerto Rico.....	28,678,000	4,569,000	
Philippines.....	28,584,000	5,897,000	
Canaries.....	4,024,000		682,000
Alhucemas.....	29,000		15,000
Ceuta.....	1,832,000		487,000
Chaffarines.....	62,000		4,000
Fernando Po.....	620,000	202,000	
Melilla.....	2,109,000	1,299,000	
Penon de la Gomera.....	84,000		22,000
Rio de Oro.....	100	100	
Germany.....	8,549,000		5,923,000
Andorra.....	1,343,000	158,000	
Argeles.....	3,496,000		161,000
Austria.....	17,000		278,000
Belgium.....	14,069,000		899,000
Brazil.....	4,268,000	3,943,000	
Chile.....	121,000		220,000
Colombia.....	2,125,000		500,000
Costa Rica.....	227,000	109,000	
Denmark.....	3,658,000		974,000
Ecuador.....	71		8,000
Egypt.....	6		500
United States.....	13,435,000		2,098,000
Finland.....	17,000	17,000	
France.....	173,704,000		80,000,000
Gibraltar.....	5,803,000	3,192,000	
Great Britain.....	177,267,000		1,862,000
Greece.....	5,000	5,000	
Guatemala.....	2,000	400	
Holland.....	14,517,000	2,176,000	
Honduras.....	51,000	30,000	
Italy.....	7,447,000	702,000	
Japan.....	4,000	2,000	
Morocco.....	808,000		1,130,000
Mexico.....	6,971,000	335,000	
Norway.....	718,000		108,000
Peru.....	14,000	5,000	
Portugal.....	29,162,000		1,099,000
Argentine Republic.....	7,883,000		1,759,000
Roumania.....	23,000	17,000	
Russia.....	820,000	364,000	
San Salvador.....	14,000	8,000	
Sweden.....	701,000		185,000
Tunis.....	320,000	313,000	
Turkey.....	7,000		5,000
Uruguay.....	5,459,000	815,000	
Venezuela.....	1,817,000	400,000	
Danish possessions in America.....	3,000	3,000	
French possessions in America.....	343,000		402,000
Dutch possessions in America.....	6,000	6,000	
British possessions in—			
America.....	3,091,000	1,570,000	
Asia.....	198,000		1,000

HERBERT W. BOWEN,
Consul-General.

BARCELONA, December 28, 1895.

DECLARED EXPORTS, 1894.

Value of declared exports for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Spain during the year ended June 30, 1894.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
BARCELONA.					
Artificial stone baths				\$62. 00	\$62. 00
Books		\$907. 00			\$907. 00
Cigarette paper				417. 00	417. 00
Glycerin		19,797. 00	\$59,123. 00	79,176. 00	158,066. 00
Jacksaws		7,440. 00			7,440. 00
Lees of wine	\$2,088. 00				2,088. 00
Licorice	4,636. 00	13,370. 00	23,642. 00	29,898. 00	70,524. 00
Machinery	140. 00				140. 00
Mineral water	3,565. 00	5,317. 00	4,818. 00	3,467. 00	17,167. 00
Oil paintings				60. 00	60. 00
Pepper			486. 00		486. 00
Returned goods			440. 00		440. 00
Saffron	820. 00			617. 00	1,437. 00
Tartar	43,975. 00	30,545. 00	58,273. 00	41,842. 00	174,635. 00
Wine	274. 00	2,967. 00	1,094. 00	1,567. 00	5,902. 00
Total	55,498. 00	80,313. 00	147,876. 00	158,495. 00	440,182. 00
Total for preceding year	147,152. 00	188,456. 00	146,764. 00	134,166. 00	566,528. 00
BILBAO.					
Cigarette paper	190. 15				190. 15
Iron ore	9,962. 70				9,962. 70
Wine				292. 00	292. 00
Miscellaneous	164. 11	5,292. 86			5,456. 97
Total	10,316. 96	5,292. 86		292. 00	15,901. 82
CADIZ.					
Antiquities and curiosities	99. 58	153. 13	2,633. 87	345. 85	3,232. 43
Brandy, sherry		40. 62		247. 39	288. 01
Chocolate preserves	22. 48				22. 48
Corks	7,039. 09	8,314. 63	13,306. 00	12,738. 53	41,398. 30
Cork wood	64,593. 62	26,286. 79	21,141. 99	94,966. 42	206,987. 82
Earthenware			220. 60	292. 97	513. 57
Grapes		58. 38			58. 38
Gray pease				99. 26	99. 26
Hams, montanches		121. 66			121. 66
Iron pyrites	18,011. 18	10,024. 11	25,412. 09	40,606. 83	90,052. 21
Licorice root	33,005. 70			8,370. 60	41,376. 30
Licorice paste	4,076. 16	4,028. 29	12,352. 77	6,002. 80	26,459. 52
Olives	14,958. 08	29,279. 06	192,167. 70	90,479. 24	326,884. 08
Olive oil	6,718. 17	3,325. 77			10,043. 94
Paintings			289. 50	1,980. 00	2,269. 50
Salt				2,148. 42	2,148. 42
Spanish earth		152. 50			152. 50
Sulphur ore, cupreous	73,904. 44	53,829. 85	43,393. 86	43,866. 54	219,994. 69
Sundries	223. 00		152. 85	151. 02	526. 87
Wine:					
Malaga	1,103. 64		462. 50		1,566. 14
Port	120. 71	517. 13	381. 17	46. 46	1,065. 44
Sherry	111,812. 44	122,493. 92	122,493. 52	153,601. 48	510,391. 36
Total					1,455,002. 88
CARTHAGENA.					
Manganiferous iron ore		6,006. 00	20,390. 00		26,396. 00
DENIA.					
Almonds	1,150. 00				1,150. 00
Grapes	106. 00				106. 00
Hats		2,261. 00			2,261. 00
Onions	50,549. 00	3,801. 00		221. 00	54,571. 00
Raisins	179,228. 00	187,679. 00	10,684. 00		377,541. 00
Saffron	1,387. 00		1,186. 00		2,573. 00
Total					438,302. 00
GIJON.					
Spanish sausage		144. 75			144. 75

Value of declared exports for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Spain during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
GRACIA DE VALENCIA.					
Hides		\$2,089.58	\$1,270.47		\$3,360.00
Onions	\$829.33				829.33
Oranges			3,151.90	\$369.34	3,521.24
Raisins		2,923.95	4,563.57		7,487.52
Saffron	585.81	4,291.54	838.93	2,298.49	8,014.77
Wine	809.81	1,507.26		298.47	2,115.54
Miscellaneous	114.13		454.42	43.48	612.03
Total	1,839.08	11,812.28	10,279.29	3,009.78	25,940.43
MADRID.					
Books			596.42		596.42
Licorice root				1,232.85	1,232.85
Old furniture		225.32	221.46	338.57	785.35
Paintings			104.51		104.51
Goatskins	3,457.59	6,939.07	29,883.18		39,779.84
Soap, common	960.33	4,327.00	5,416.20	2,248.45	12,951.98
Sundries		39.66		12.83	52.49
Wine				11.58	11.58
Total					55,515.02
MALAGA.					
Almonds	79,435.81	79,008.60	46,465.24	15,260.68	220,179.33
Brandy	1,064.39	215.20	135.58	162.32	1,577.49
Colocynth apples		643.35	1,289.62	325.70	2,258.67
Figs	398.60	595.80	498.24		1,492.64
Grapes	288.53	611.12			899.65
Lemons	46,566.66	54,631.74			101,198.40
Lead	6,519.37	6,523.23	13,082.95		26,075.55
Models	155.36		160.20		315.56
Olive oil	11,886.89	50.74	7,301.46	278.36	19,017.45
Orange peel			96.71	277.08	373.79
Palm-leaf hats	29,605.54	36,973.20	48,305.72	27,120.30	142,004.76
Pomegranates	922.34	305.50			1,227.84
Paintings			61.08		61.08
Preserves				271.40	271.40
Raisins	27,875.06	39,047.91	6,769.10		73,692.07
Red pepper		1,755.70	256.50		2,012.20
Wine	1,235.68	2,887.30	3,268.86	972.66	8,364.50
Total					604,022.58
MARBELLA.					
Iron ore	34,882.68	8,106.00	6,634.40		49,623.58
PALMA.					
Sundries	1,456.02	1,380.45	706.81	393.74	3,937.02
SAN FELIX DE GUIXOLS.					
Corks	49,918.40	30,958.00	39,241.00	50,897.32	171,012.72
SANTANDER.					
Cornedmeats			100.00		100.00
Embroidery			153.64		153.64
Wine			390.30	539.37	929.67
Total					1,183.31
TARRAGONA.					
Almonds	94,946.13	46,483.60	25,439.35	22,836.25	189,705.33
Wine	17,898.98	6,095.85	17,771.21	6,963.43	48,249.47
Licorice root			2,476.57		2,476.57
Filberts		1,885.10			1,885.10
Other articles		133.53			133.53
Total	112,845.11	54,598.08	45,687.14	29,819.67	242,460.00

DECLARED EXPORTS, 1895.

Declared exports from Spain to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
BARCELONA.					
Antiquities			\$328.80		\$328.80
Bags		\$2,058.47	1,310.28	\$6,759.27	10,128.02
Canned goods	\$92.64		115.27		207.91
Cigarette paper	196.72				196.72
Cork		87.96			87.96
Feathers	66.29				66.29
Glycerine	56,968.47	33,982.67	43,980.93	34,034.18	168,966.25
Household goods	1,715.29				1,715.29
Jackasses	2,828.45				2,828.45
Licorice	22,216.60	8,906.11	17,899.40	17,505.70	61,027.81
Liquors			222.72		222.72
Marble baths		197.11			197.11
Mineral water	4,963.73	2,639.24	4,533.48	4,436.18	16,572.63
Olive oil	68.99				68.99
Pickles			55.40		55.40
Paper				1,175.10	1,175.10
Red pepper	208.52	679.77		1,740.85	2,629.14
Rosemary		568.23			568.23
Saffron		408.58			408.58
Skins		10,197.79	9,394.69	29,355.14	48,947.62
Tartar	35,110.78	27,389.59	19,735.11	32,520.27	114,735.75
Wine	270.01	1,493.52	2,261.96	1,718.08	5,743.57
Wool		165.40	1,189.78	51.00	1,406.18
Total	124,706.49	83,754.44	100,527.82	129,295.77	438,284.52
Tarragona agency:					
Almonds	24,425.86	20,849.46		24,465.52	69,740.84
Filberts	1,145.88				1,145.88
Licorice				14,832.87	14,832.87
Tartar				12,494.03	12,494.03
Wine	7,715.29	8,711.50	8,427.31	16,368.96	41,223.06
Total	33,287.03	29,560.96	8,427.31	68,161.38	139,436.68
Grac agency:					
Hides	4,152.03	6,156.48	1,629.84	1,873.82	13,812.17
Onions	877.67				877.67
Oranges			14,425.19		14,425.19
Saffron	1,718.14	1,337.29	1,181.70		4,237.13
Wine	277.87	1,057.07	1,223.94	1,505.73	4,064.61
Sundries	32.84		204.85		237.69
Total	7,058.55	8,550.84	18,665.52	3,379.55	37,654.46
San Felin agency:					
Cork	48,713.92	54,477.30	69,126.67	79,267.96	251,585.85
Bilbao agency:					
Iron ore	1,234.00		2,793.96		4,027.96
Sausages		59.83			59.83
Straw paper	102.00				102.00
Wine		103.35	58.79		162.14
Total	1,396.00	163.18	2,852.75		4,411.93
Palma agency:					
Capers			570.00		570.00
Sundries	102.73		380.00		482.73
Total	102.73		950.00		1,052.73
San Sebastian agency:					
Pepper		253.31	127.26		380.57
Wool				2,684.45	2,684.45
Total		253.31	127.26	2,684.45	3,065.02
Santander agency:					
Wine			184.80		184.80
Sundries			135.91		135.91
Total			320.71		320.71

Declared exports from Spain to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895—
Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
BARCELONA—continued.					
Summary, Barcelona and agencies:					
Barcelona	\$124,706.49	\$83,754.44	\$100,527.82	\$129,296.77	\$438,284.52
Grac	7,058.55	8,550.84	18,665.52	3,379.55	37,654.46
Tarragona.....	33,287.03	29,560.96	8,427.31	68,181.88	139,436.68
San Feliu	48,713.92	54,477.30	69,126.67	79,287.96	251,585.85
Palma.....	102.73	.....	950.00	.....	1,052.73
Bilbao.....	1,396.00	163.18	2,852.75	.....	4,411.93
San Sebastian.....	.....	253.31	127.26	2,684.45	8,065.02
Santander.....	.....	.....	820.71	.....	320.71
Total Barcelona and agencies	215,264.72	176,760.03	200,998.04	282,789.11	875,811.90
CADIZ.					
Antiquities .....	.....	.....	1,082.00	.....	1,082.00
Books	99.70	.....	.....	.....	99.70
Corkwood.....	76,249.28	65,629.85	60,641.00	58,748.87	320,535.13
Corks	1,839.09	9,934.48	14,118.00	16,921.43	42,813.00
Lead	14,715.67	.....	.....	4,336.00	19,051.67
Licorice root	9,476.88	3,074.10	7,025.00	3,982.00	23,537.98
Licorice paste.....	.....	6,282.13	.....	3,253.00	9,535.13
Mineral water.....	59.21	.....	.....	.....	59.21
Olives	3,777.20	39,569.64	115,444.00	97,955.16	256,746.00
Ores:					
Cupreous sulphur.....	63,325.34	19,948.08	77,670.50	60,141.28	221,085.20
Iron pyrites.....	27,044.60	40,309.17	27,543.30	12,579.90	107,476.97
Carbonate of manganese.....	.....	619.91	.....	.....	619.91
Paintings .....	.....	19,409.00	487.00	1,320.00	21,316.00
Pottery	131.62	.....	349.00	626.00	1,106.62
Salt .....	.....	.....	1,378.53	.....	1,378.53
Seeds, canary	18,298.29	6,182.94	.....	.....	24,472.23
Soap	91.48	.....	590.00	.....	681.48
Sundries .....	.....	.....	85.00	1,576.00	1,661.00
Wines:					
Sherry	114,104.57	145,406.11	151,219.65	150,913.42	561,753.88
Malaga .....	.....	.....	1,373.47	.....	1,373.47
Manzanilla.....	.....	.....	119.00	.....	119.00
Wool .....	.....	56.74	.....	.....	56.74
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,616,460.85
CARTHAGENA.					
Crude ochre.....	133.25	.....	.....	.....	133.25
Manganiferous iron ore .....	.....	12,921.44	23,812.11	.....	36,733.55
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,866.80
DENIA.					
Hats, palm-leaf.....	.....	.....	1,456.00	.....	1,456.00
Onions	31,774.00	10,639.00	.....	201.00	42,614.00
Purses, silver	307.00	.....	.....	.....	307.00
Raisins	192,139.00	156,772.00	5,244.00	.....	354,155.00
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	398,532.00
MALAGA.					
Almonds	51,325.72	102,205.09	25,478.25	14,570.76	193,579.82
Chick-pease .....	.....	.....	.....	121.75	121.75
Canary seed.....	.....	.....	.....	429.80	429.80
Garlic .....	.....	.....	97.06	1,296.60	1,393.67
Grapes	15,755.80	258,152.71	2,611.00	.....	276,519.51
Lemons	24,335.68	41,921.14	.....	.....	66,256.82
Models	333.68	.....	.....	.....	333.68
Orange peel .....	.....	236.30	239.40	.....	475.70
Olives .....	.....	63.40	.....	.....	63.40
Olives brandy .....	.....	347.34	.....	318.83	666.17
Palm-leaf hats	20,262.48	8,247.08	32,038.31	20,437.68	80,985.55
Pomegranates.....	732.88	665.00	.....	.....	1,397.88
Paints .....	.....	.....	11.53	.....	11.53
Raisins	17,989.90	67,382.90	2,944.87	.....	88,317.67
Red pepper	814.54	543.53	340.54	.....	1,198.61
Soap .....	.....	.....	25.36	.....	25.36
Sundries	715.26	.....	.....	.....	715.26
Wine	2,339.33	2,040.59	2,553.79	1,128.13	8,061.84
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	720,562.02

ALMERIA.

POPULATION.

There is always great difficulty in obtaining statistics regarding the population, and chiefly because there appears to be a tendency to diminish the returns for certain local purposes. I find, however, from the *Nomenclator de España*, an important work published at Madrid, that on January 1, 1888, the population of Almeria, including the suburbs, was 56,211, and of the entire province 345,929. I am unable to obtain reliable information relative to the number of persons who are able to read and write. I should say, however, that I am not far wrong in stating that only from 60 to 70 per cent of the entire population are able to read, and the number of those able both to read and write is even smaller.

CLIMATE.

Though the disagreeable wind which occasionally prevails here and the consequent dust may be a great drawback, we are amply compensated for this by the beautiful climate. In general, winter is practically unknown here.

RAILWAYS.

Another drawback is that little comfort is found in the hotels, and that the city still possesses no means of railway communication. There is, however, a railway now being constructed from Linares to Almeria, about 240 kilometers (149 miles); and though the entire line may only be completed in about two years, part of it—from Almeria to Guadix, 100 kilometers (60 miles)—will be opened for traffic very shortly. In the year 1893, the following materials for the construction of this railway were imported, viz: 73,736 pine sleepers, 1,094 tons rails and accessories, 1,564 tons bridge iron, 140 tons materials for shops and stations, 436 tons wagons and wheels, 299 tons iron for the station, 3 locomotives and their tenders, 165 tons, 13,168 tons cement and hydraulic lime. During the past year, 91,137 pine sleepers, 5,849 tons rails, 2,162 tons accessories, and 300 tons cement. This railway will connect the city directly with the north of Spain, and it is generally expected that when it is completed, Almeria will become a place of more importance, and that its commercial position will greatly improve, as then all kinds of mines may be explored in the interior, which at present would be impracticable on account of the heavy expenses that would be incurred for transport.

EXPORTATIONS.

Of all the produce shipped from this port to foreign countries, grapes may be considered as the most important article, enormous quantities being shipped yearly, principally to England and the United States. Last year's (1893) crop was exceedingly large. The total quantity shipped amounted to 938,405 barrels, of which 275,029 barrels were shipped to the United States—to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The remaining 663,376 barrels were shipped principally to Great Britain, small quantities going to Russia, Germany, and Denmark. Unfortunately, in spite of the extremely favorable weather, the quality of the grapes left very much to be desired. They were not of as great durability as they usually are, and only a small quantity

arrived at their destination in a thoroughly sound condition, in consequence of which prices obtained everywhere were exceedingly low; indeed, some of the sales made were ruinous. This year, unfortunately, the result has not been as satisfactory as desired. Only 681,384 barrels and 7,691 half barrels have been shipped, as follows:

To—	Barrels.	Half barrels.	To—	Barrels.	Half barrels.
Liverpool	302, 614	3, 121	New York	102, 924	328
London	178, 329	320	Russia	4, 965	100
Glasgow	56, 088	264	Germany	307	50
Bristol	18, 115	80	Marseilles, etc.	3, 058	3, 337
Newcastle	144	-----			
Hull	14, 830	141	Total	681, 384	7, 691

From the above-mentioned quantities shipped to Liverpool, London, and Glasgow are, however, to be deducted 14,459 barrels and 146 half barrels shipped to these places in transshipment to the United States.

There is a difference of 254,753 barrels between 1893 and 1894, which, of course, is a serious decrease. The production should become larger yearly instead of diminishing, on account of the large plantations which are continually added to the vineyards in Almeria and its surrounding villages. There is not the slightest doubt that this decrease is due to the phylloxera, by which the greater part of the vineyards is attacked and which is extending more and more. Various remedies have already been employed to destroy the phylloxera, but so far without any results whatever, and the general opinion is that the crop will diminish yearly to a large extent unless an efficacious remedy is found. Trials have been made by substituting for the diseased vines the American vine (*Riparia*), but only on a comparatively small scale. Last year (1893), for instance, only 400 kilos of vines were imported. They gave a satisfactory result. Doubtless large trials would be made, but as the new vines only produce after a period of four years, the farmers, the greater number of whom depend entirely on the grape crop, would naturally be left without any resources, so they prefer leaving the vines in their present state, expecting still from day to day that the phylloxera will die out; but there seems to be little hope of this, and in the meantime, it is spreading all over, and it is generally expected that next year's crop will be a greatly diminished one.

The quality of the grapes this year was certainly much better than last year, as on an average they were of good keeping, and arrived at their destination in good condition. Prices, therefore, were much more satisfactory than obtained during the last season. Grapes of a really superior quality and good durability command a ready market in the United States and Great Britain, and particularly in the former country, a fine fruit brings an exceedingly high price.

Of other fruit, only small quantities are raised here. There have been shipped during the past year 13,913 boxes almonds to England and 334 boxes to New York; also 12,715 boxes oranges and 372 boxes pomegranates to England.

Esparto grass shipped from Almeria amounted to 18,267 tons, and from Garrucha to 5,000 tons, all to Great Britain for the exclusive use of paper manufactories. From Garrucha, about 200 tons of figs were exported to Great Britain.

SULPHUR.

There are a few sulphur mines near Almeria which, it is calculated, produce about 6,000 to 8,000 tons yearly. The article can not, however, compete with foreign sulphur on account of the heavy cost of transport, and therefore is chiefly consumed in the peninsula.

SALT.

Near Almeria, at Cape Gata, are some salinas, and there are extracted by evaporation, according to the state of weather, about 10,000 to 20,000 tons salt annually. Formerly, the greater part of this salt was shipped to Sweden, Norway, and Finland; also small quantities to the United States; but at present, almost the entire production is consumed in the Peninsula.

MINES AND MINERALS.

Near Almeria, at a distance of about 16 kilometers (nearly 10 miles), the mines of Sierra Alhamilla are situated, and still farther back in the interior those of Alfaro. The latter are connected with the former by a cable by which the iron ore is transported to Alhamilla, and thence the ore is brought down to Almeria, by a railway which has been built for this purpose. The ore, it is said, is of an excellent quality and analyses have shown on an average the following results: Alhamilla ore, 52 per cent iron and about 4 per cent manganese; Alfaro ore, 50 per cent iron and about 4 per cent manganese.

The mines are worked by an English firm, and the total production of the past year amounted to a little over 50,000 tons, i. e., about 38,000 tons from Alhamilla and 12,000 tons from Alfaro, all of which was shipped to Great Britain. The mines of Alfaro are supposed to be very rich, but as they were only opened in June last, only the above quantity mentioned was taken out. Next year (1895), larger quantities are expected, and as a probable output about 100,000 tons may be taken from both mines; it may be even larger.

In the Sierra Alhamilla, farther back in the interior, about 30 kilometers (18.6 miles) from the sea, are the mines of Lucainena; these mines will shortly be connected by railway with a port called Aguas Amargas, situated between the Cape of Gata and Garrucha. They will be worked by a Bilbao company. The production is expected to be an exceedingly large one. The iron ore is something like that of Alfaro.

The iron-ore mines of the Sierra de Bedar have been worked for some time, and produced during the past year about 130,000 tons of ore, of which about 100,000 tons were exported, principally to England, with a small quantity to Holland (Rotterdam). The mines are connected by a cable with the port of Garrucha, whence the ore is shipped. Next year (1895), about 80,000 to 90,000 tons are expected to be transported by this cable. But there will be about 150,000 tons to be shipped, as there is a stock at Garrucha of 50,000 to 60,000 tons. The Sierra de Bedar contains large deposits of iron ore, and the annual production may reach 300,000 tons when a railway which is now being built from the Sierra de Bedar to the coast at Garrucha, some 24 to 25 kilometers, is completed. The ore of these mines contains in general about 50 per cent iron.

The Herreria mines have been inundated during eleven years by water from the river Almanzora; they have, however, been pumped dry

by a London house, and I hear that fair quantities are transported by a short narrow-gauge railway to Palomares, whence they are shipped. The ore is very rich, containing about 50 per cent iron and 12 per cent manganese, and is practically free from phosphorus.

The Sierra Almagrera produces lead ores exceedingly rich in silver. Unfortunately, the water has so increased in the deep mines that only a very small number are able to be worked. A Hamburg firm has, however, undertaken to pump out the water to such an extent that the mines can be worked. According to the contract made, the pumping plant has to be in working order in about six months' time, and should they succeed in getting the upper hand of the water it is to be hoped that this will be the starting point of bringing the prosperity of this rich mining district to life again.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

The total quantity shipped from this port amounts to 3,273 tons, of which 700 tons went to France and the remaining 2,573 tons to Antwerp, presumably for transshipment to Germany.

There have also been exported from this port the following articles during the fiscal year 1894: .

[From a record published by the harbor board.]

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
White lead.....kilos..	72, 672	Skins.....kilos..	7, 896
Earthenware.....do...	12, 834	Potatoes.....do...	869, 800
Barley.....do...	52, 100	Tomatoes.....do...	223, 616
Colocynth.....do...	6, 400	Wool, uncleaned.....do...	69, 596
Pease.....do...	58, 016	Lead ore.....do...	1, 993, 480
Figs.....do...	8, 672	Indian corn.....do...	89, 100
Lemons.....do...	4, 160	Rags.....do...	66, 400
Marble.....do...	2, 240	Wine.....liters..	51, 480
Copper ore.....do...	78, 125		

IMPORTS.

Coal.—There have been imported for the gas works, foundries, etc., at Almeria the following quantities of coal: From Newcastle-on-Tyne, 6,621 tons; from Cardiff, 3,165 tons; from Glasgow, 1,200 tons. At the port of Garrucha, from England 9,945 tons of coal and 4,170 tons of coke. For domestic purposes, charcoal, which is imported from Algiers, is used. I have not been able to ascertain the exact quantity imported at the port of Adra during this year. Taking, however, an average of the imports during the years 1892 and 1893, it ought to be about as follows: From England, 1,800 tons coal and 400 tons coke; from Spain (Gijon), 1,700 tons coal.

Oak staves.—During this year, there have been imported for the manufacture of grape barrels 486,600 oak staves, i. e. 408,600 from New Orleans and 78,000 from Mobile. Further supplies are expected shortly. There have also arrived here from Italy two cargoes with wooden hoops, 11,200 bundles of 200 hoops each. The remaining quantity, which is required for the manufacture of grape barrels, was ordered from the north of Spain.

Timber.—The import of timber has been as follows: 874 cubic meters from Sweden, 7,069 from Finland, and 628 from the United States.

Miscellaneous.—Of other articles imported during this year the following are the most important:

Articles.	Kilograms.	Articles.	Kilograms.
Alcohol.....	47,452	Lead pipe.....	37,896
Barley.....	490,750	Machinery.....	82,672
Bedsteads, iron.....	50,042	Matches.....	43,394
Beer.....	55,248	Nails, iron.....	92,464
Bird seed.....	23,838	Nitrate of potash and soda.....	156,854
Bran.....	491,240	Oil:	
Brandy.....	12,868	Olive.....	1,110,018
Candles.....	15,830	Palm.....	16,370
Cement.....	1,038,032	Liuseed.....	6,532
Chemicals.....	24,536	Olives.....	20,928
Chocolate.....	77,434	Paper.....	78,098
Coffee.....	45,504	Petroleum.....	563,206
Codfish.....	568,416	Pictures.....	12,686
Cotton.....	126,576	Preserves.....	12,126
Caustic soda.....	72,272	Rice.....	1,763,656
Cork dust.....	2,305,360	Rope.....	14,216
Dynamite.....	82,694	Rye.....	56,950
Drugs.....	58,076	Sardines.....	237,544
Electrical apparatus.....	530	Silkworms' eggs.....	13,784
Fans.....	3,748	Spirits.....	652,152
Flour.....	10,144,256	Sugar.....	602,584
Guano.....	43,920	Steel.....	32,794
Hazelnuts.....	30,992	Soap.....	1,062,240
Hemp.....	74,188	Sulphate of iron.....	47,456
Iron:		Sewing machines.....	7,548
Wrought.....	1,301,312	Tobacco.....	550,748
Pig.....	74,000	Wheat.....	143,776
Manufactured.....	9,076	Wine.....	1,857,230
Tubes.....	13,606	Wire.....	580,928
Ironmongery.....	95,672	Woven goods, etc.....	798,000
Kitchen utensils.....	10,772	Zinc.....	3,496

SHIPPING.

Articles exported from Almeria are principally carried by British steamers, with the exception of a small number of German, Swedish, Norwegian, and Spanish boats. In former years, the staves imported from the United States for the manufacture of grape barrels came in American sailing vessels. This has, however, fallen off entirely within the last two or three years, owing to the fact that these staves, or at least the greater part of them, are now carried by steamers.

The commercial position of Almeria in general, leaves still much to be desired and has certainly not improved during this year. Great care should be taken with regard to giving credit and in general business transactions, as it unfortunately occurs too frequently that credit is given to people who do not deserve it.

Navigation at Almeria in 1894.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian.....	1	679	1	679
Belgian.....	1	665	1	665
Danish.....	3	1,042	3	1,042
English.....	142	126,744	140	125,024
French.....	8	7,450	8	7,450
German.....	5	2,764	5	2,764
Italian.....	9	4,651	9	4,651
Norwegian.....	11	4,185	11	4,185
Portuguese.....	2	2,023	1	2,628
Russian.....	2	1,489	1	513
Spanish.....	38	43,111	30	44,048
Swedish.....	8	4,626	8	4,626
Total.....	229	199,438	237	197,679

H. F. FISCHER, *Consular Agent.*

ALMERIA, December 31, 1894.

BARCELONA.

LACK OF STATISTICS.

The difficulty, or rather the impossibility, of obtaining trustworthy and satisfactory statistics regarding the commerce and trade of Barcelona is, and always has been, so obvious that I brought the matter some time ago to the attention of the Barcelona chamber of commerce and to the powerful industrial organization of this city called the *Trabajo Nacional*, and respectfully requested them to devise some means of securing and publishing such facts and figures as foreign exporters and importers would be likely to find interesting and valuable. Both organizations replied very courteously and promised to give the matter their serious consideration, and I am hopeful that they will unite their energies and cause hereafter annual statements to be made, in spite of the opposition of those who are interested in pursuing a policy of concealment.

According to the latest estimates, the population of Barcelona, including that of the abutting towns, is 650,000, and its annual importations and exportations amount to \$50,000,000 and \$30,000,000, respectively.

No other port in Europe has grown more rapidly during the last ten years, and none has a brighter prospect of continued progress and development. During the last year (1894), 3,931 ships entered the port, 154 more than entered it during 1893. It is connected, directly or indirectly, with all the great ports of the world by lines of steamers which in size and speed compare very favorably with the best steamers of any country, but not in accommodations for passengers, who have considerable cause for complaining and making invidious comparisons. As a rule, the freight rates are very satisfactory as regards exterior commerce. The latest quotations put freight from Barcelona to the United States at 23 to 28 shillings (\$4.94 to \$6.81) per ton, to Liverpool at 27½ (\$6.68), and to Hamburg at 22 (\$5.35). The interior rates, however, are still comparatively enormous, nor is it likely that the new line of railway to Saragossa and Madrid will soon lower them. American exporters of flour will, therefore, not be able to get their goods into the interior of Spain at present, but there is no reason why they should not send many invoices to the coast cities. For general use, American wheat is too fine for Spanish consumption, but there is no reason why it should not be mixed with the Russian wheat, which is too coarse for any except the peasants of Spain and those who place economy before health. The principal exports from the United States to Barcelona are cotton, petroleum, and staves, and they amount in value to about \$15,000,000 annually, or to a little less than one-third of Barcelona's total annual importations. Barcelona's exportations to the United States are increasing, and were never so great as during the year 1894, viz:

1891	\$227, 170. 45	1893	\$416, 731. 00
1892	494, 281. 00	1894	512, 831. 93

Exports from Barcelona to the United States during 1894.

Articles.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Bath tubs		\$63. 00			\$63. 00
Bags				\$2, 058. 47	2, 058. 47
Cigarette paper		417. 00	\$196. 72		613. 72
Cork				87. 96	87. 96
Canned goods			92. 64		92. 64
Feathers			66. 29		66. 29
Glycerine	\$59, 123. 00	79, 176. 00	56, 968. 47	33, 982. 67	229, 250. 14
Household goods			1, 715. 29		1, 715. 29
Jackasses			2, 828. 45		2, 828. 45
Licorice	23, 642. 00	29, 286. 00	22, 216. 60	3, 906. 11	79, 050. 71
Marble baths				197. 11	197. 11
Mineral water	4, 818. 00	3, 467. 00	4, 963. 73	2, 639. 24	15, 887. 97
Oil paintings		60. 00			60. 00
Olive oil			68. 99		68. 99
Pepper	488. 00		208. 52	679. 77	1, 374. 29
Returned goods	440. 00				440. 00
Rosemary				568. 23	568. 23
Saffron		617. 00		408. 58	1, 025. 58
Skins				10, 197. 79	10, 197. 79
Tartar	58, 273. 00	41, 842. 00	35, 110. 78	27, 869. 69	162, 595. 37
Wine	1, 094. 00	1, 567. 00	270. 01	1, 493. 52	4, 424. 53
Wool				165. 40	165. 40
Total	147, 876. 00	156, 495. 00	124, 706. 49	83, 754. 44	512, 831. 93

Nearly one-third the foreign commerce of Spain is carried on through Barcelona; it also stands first of Spanish cities in the coast trade. The statistics of 1892 have just been published, and from them it appears that the total coast trade of Spain in that year was \$223,500,000, of which Barcelona is credited with \$42,500,000, the Balearic Islands standing next with \$18,600,000, followed by Corunna with \$17,500,000 and Seville with \$16,700,000. But all kinds of trade being taken into consideration, Bilbao is next in importance to Barcelona.

The policy of Spain is superlatively protective, and there are two rates of duties—a low one for favored or treaty nations, and a high one for all other nations. As we have no treaty with Spain, our exports hither are subject to the high rate, which, however, is the same as the low rate on the two principal articles we export, to wit, cotton and petroleum, on the former of which the duty is $1\frac{1}{2}$ pesetas (about 27 cents) per 100 kilos, while on the latter the duty is 25 pesetas (\$4.83) per 100 kilos (220.46 pounds) for the crude article and 40 pesetas (\$7.72) per 100 kilos for the refined. The duty on our staves is 15 pesetas per millar, while it is but 10 pesetas per millar on staves from treaty nations. The duty on flour is the same for all nations— $13\frac{1}{2}$ pesetas (\$2.55), per 100 kilos.

HERBERT W. BOWEN,
Consul.

BARCELONA, *January 5, 1895.*

BILBAO.

This port was visited by 4,170 vessels, of 5,128,835 tons, representing the total maritime traffic during the year ended June 30, 1893. Of those vessels 2,011 arrived in ballast. The summary of imports and exports is as follows:

Imports.

Articles.	From foreign ports.	From Spanish ports.	Total.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Coals.....	476, 678, 879	82, 847, 038	559, 525, 917
Other cargoes.....	151, 520, 319	48, 819, 374	200, 339, 693
Total.....	628, 199, 198	131, 666, 412	759, 865, 610

Exports.

Articles.	To foreign ports.	To Spanish ports.	Total.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Iron ore.....	4, 155, 308, 754	22, 834, 940	4, 178, 143, 694
Other cargoes.....	51, 916, 035	138, 909, 719	190, 825, 754
Total.....	4, 207, 224, 789	161, 744, 659	4, 368, 969, 448

Exports declared for the United States in 1893.

Articles.	Value.
Iron ore.....	\$19, 950. 78
Preserves.....	190. 72
Smoking paper.....	380. 06
Wines.....	123. 60
Total.....	20, 645. 16
Total for preceding year.....	77, 377. 77
Decrease.....	56, 732. 61

A. URRIZA,
Consular Agent.

BILBAO, December 31, 1893.

CARTHAGENA, AGUILAS, AND MAZARRON, 1893.

CARTHAGENA.

I am sorry to report that no vessel of the mercantile marine of the United States appeared at this port during the year 1893. Last year shows a very palpable falling off in the number of vessels which loaded for the United States. In fact, it has really been the worst year of any for a long time.

There were only 8 steamers loaded for the United States. This is 36, 53, and 114 less than in 1892, 1891, and 1890, respectively.

The arrivals of vessels at this port during 1893 shows a notable decrease, being 221 foreign-going ships, with an aggregate of 220,356 tons less than in the year 1892.

The order of arrivals by countries remains much the same, England heading the list (after Spain), and Russia and Scandinavia coming next, followed by France.

IMPORTS OF COAL.

The amount of fuel imported here during 1893 was as follows: Coal, 63,072 tons, and coke, 29,580 tons, making a total of 92,652 tons.

All, except 2,200 tons, received from Germany, came, as usual, from England. This important import represents a value of \$537,310. This amount shows a decrease of 13,330 tons as compared with the previous year. The decrease is accounted for by the fact that the receivers, owing to the rumors of probable strikes in England, bought in the latter part of 1892 a surplus quantity to provide for the strike consequences.

It may not be out of place to remark that as miners work shorter hours in England, as their remuneration is gradually raised, and as the pit workings become deeper from year to year, the tendency of coal prices must inevitably be upward. And in this connection, it occurs to me that, in course of time, the United States will be able to control the coal trade of the Mediterranean. Such a great change must necessarily be a slow one; but if on the occurrence of any great strike or lockout in the English coal mines American exporters would promptly quote coal on a cost, freight, and insurance basis delivered at Mediterranean ports, they might, I think, insert the thin end of the wedge.

GENERAL IMPORTS.

Imports into Carthagena in 1892 and 1893.

Articles, and whence imported.	1892.	1893.
Codfish, from Newfoundland and Norway.....tons..	1,054	1,572
Ham and pork, from the United States.....do.....	63	47
Wheat flour.....do.....	15,808	14,160
Wheat, from the United States and Russia.....do.....	3,350	4,280
Machinery, iron ware, etc.....do.....	5,338	4,060
Woods:		
Pitch pine.....standard..	954	380
Spruce deals, Canadian.....do.....	300	562
Baltic red and white pine.....do.....	2,130	1,798

WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR IMPORTERS.

The following is a list of the principal importers of wheat and wheat flour in the district of Carthagena (Province of Murcia):

Wheat importers.—Ruiz Olemares & Co., Hernandez Hermanos, Martinez Hermanos, Antonio Lorente, Geronimo Ruiz, Murcia; Antonio Miñerno, Alcantarilla; Garcia y Quiñarero, Hijo de Antonia Pinilla, Lorca; Venarucio Izquierdo, Vidua é hijos de M. Pico, Carthagena.

Flour importers.—Ripoll é hijos, Jumilla; T. Olemares Hermanos, Murcia; Francisco Aleman, Espinardo (Murcia); Venarucio Izquierdo, Antonio Norte, Vidua é hijos de Niete, Hijos de P. Mendez, J. Garcia, Vidua é hijos de M. Pico; Pedreño Sanchez y Vera, Carthagena; Gines Nieto, Juan Gutierrez, Dolores (Carthagena); Jose Antonio Pedreño, Lucas Hernandez, Hijos de F. Mendez, La Union (Carthagena).

EXPORTS.

Iron ores.—Ore shipments from here to the United States have been almost a dead letter during the past year. This was due to several causes, among which I may enumerate the competition of the Cuban

mines, the general depressed condition of the iron trade, and lastly, the commercial panic in the United States.

While it appears likely that the projected removal of import duty may stimulate the business to some extent, I do not think that the trade here can ever again attain the proportions to which it rose in years past.

There appears to be a permanently decreased consumption of foreign ores in the manufacturing States adjacent to the Atlantic Seaboard, due apparently to the large sales of pig iron manufactured from Lake and Alabama ores.

Large heaps of iron ore are lying unsold at the railway stations and on the various quays at this port, as well at Porman, ready for immediate shipment. On a rough estimate I may say there are 231,000 tons of dry iron ore and about 110,000 tons of manganiferous iron ore, and they could be bought no doubt exceedingly cheap, since many holders would sell, I fancy, at a very limited profit and many even at cost price.

The amount of dry and manganiferous iron ore shipped during the year was 220,290 tons, showing a decrease of 297,773 tons from the shipment of 1892 and 200,910 tons less than in 1891.

The ore was sent to the following countries in 1893:

Country.	Tons.
United States	26, 071
United Kingdom	130, 749
France	16, 540
Germany	2, 000
Holland	30, 950
Belgium	18, 980

Of the ore shipped to the United States 9,085 tons were dry ore and the remainder, 16,986 tons, manganiferous ore, with a total value f. o. b. at Carthagena of \$55,294.

The export to the United States was 79,085 tons less than that of 1892 and 139,156 tons less than that of 1891.

Exports are again on the decrease. Eight thousand two hundred and seventy tons were shipped from this port during the year to England and Scotland, as against 11,250 tons in 1892 and 15,017 tons in 1891.

Lead.—Lead in pigs was exported from this port as follows:

To—	Silver lead.	Soft lead.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
France	16, 620	3, 751
England	35, 022	7, 132
Belgium	5, 750	
Barcelona (Spain)		1, 681
Total	57, 392	12, 564

This shows an increase as compared with 1892 of 5,614 tons and of 15,985 tons as compared with 1891.

Pure silver.—Three tons were sent to France, against 18 tons in 1892. This small shipment of silver is accounted for by the cessation of smelting at the beginning of the year.

Lead ore.—One thousand three hundred tons of galena, or silver-lead ore in its natural state, was exported from here as follows: To France, 700 tons; to England, 150 tons; to Belgium, 450 tons.

MINING.

It is regrettable that it should again be necessary to record an accentuated depression in the mining industry of the district. The mines continue good, but as they become deeper, involving employment of more machinery, etc., the cost of working tends necessarily to increase the cost of output, while in July last the tax of 1 per cent on the gross production was raised to 2 per cent, the surface dues from the same date being augmented 30 per cent. The number of mines realizing any profit must be very small, and even those paying cost of working are very limited.

The price of iron ore, and of the lead and silver, during the past year was exceptionally, perhaps unprecedentedly, low.

The present state of the mining industry in Carthagena and district shows increased dullness, and should the crisis through which it is now passing be prolonged, many more mines must eventually stop working. Indeed, a very general suspension of mining operations would have already taken place were it not that in many cases such a course would be equivalent to a practical abandonment of the mines. This latter circumstance is fully appreciated by the various mining companies and owners who have expended immense capital on the development of their properties, and there is little doubt that those who are strong enough to resist the present strain will eventually reap the benefit of their perseverance. Indeed, the very intensity of the crisis may not improbably lead to its more rapid termination.

Average prices of lead and silver in London from 1888 to 1893.

Year.	Silver-lead per ton.			Soft lead per ton.			Standard silver per ounce.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1888	13	12	6	13	2	6	0	3	10½
1889	12	15	11	12	8	9	0	3	9½
1890	13	2	7½	12	16	0	4	3	¾
1891	12	12	6	12	2	6	4	0	¾
1892	10	12	6	10	5	0	3	5	¾
1893	9	19	0	9	14	0	3	2	¾

EXCHANGES.

Exchange on London and Paris throughout 1893 continued extremely high to the great benefit of the mining interest of this district.

The average rate of exchange of pesetas to the pound sterling and the premium on every hundred francs for thirty days' date bills on London and eight days' bills on Paris during the past year were:

Market.	Quarter.			
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
	<i>Pesetas.</i>	<i>Pesetas.</i>	<i>Pesetas.</i>	<i>Pesetas.</i>
London	29.30 to 29.80	28.98 to 29.01	30.07 to 30.27	30.25 to 30.94
Paris	16.61 to 17.86	15.41 to 15.51	19.06 to 20.50	20.06 to 22.41

The "par" exchange is assumed to be 25 pesetas per pound sterling, and 1 peseta per franc.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The register for 1893 gives the following statistics for Carthagena: Births, 3,209; deaths, 2,524; marriages, 878.

The death rate on the assumed population of 86,000 persons (including the whole municipal district) was equal to 34.06 per 1,000. This high rate is mainly to be accounted for by the mortality which occurs among children, chiefly caused by diphtheria; also by insufficient and improper nourishment, much overcrowding, and defective hygienic arrangements.

The deaths from the principal diseases were as follows: Diphtheria, 238; laryngitis, 311; consumption, 182; fever and ague, 152; typhus, 52; smallpox, 55.

EMIGRATION.

The number of emigrants, mostly country people, which left this port in 1893 for the opposite Algerian coast was 1,968, the majority returning again after the crops are harvested.

AGUILAS.

The arrivals of foreign vessels at the port of Aguilas in 1893 were as follows:

Nationality.	Number.	Tons.	Nationality.	Number.	Tons.
British	47	41,627	Austrian	1	756
Swedish	3	2,247	Danish	1	720
French	2	890	Russian	1	636
Norwegian	1	740			
Dutch	1	610	Total	57	48,226

The imports and exports at Aguilas in 1893 were as follows:

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	From—
	<i>Tons.</i>	
Coal	3,460	Great Britain.
Timber	187	Russia.
Cement	369	France.
Total	4,016	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	1893.	1892.	Whither exported.
Iron ore	23,920	58,100	Great Britain, France, Holland, United States.
Marble	140	70	Great Britain.
Esparto	24,650	21,147	Do.
Oranges	4,210	4,272	Do.
Oranges and lemons	2,680	1,960	France.
Grapes	7,380	6,159	Great Britain.
Almonds and pomegranates	1,402	1,640	France.
Coarse bricks	345	214	Gibraltar.

Shipments in general show an increase over those of last year, except iron ore, which is less in quantity by 23,000 tons.

Several new houses have been established at Aguilas, which will lead to an increased export trade,

FRUIT.

Growers now send down their produce to Aguillas by rail from Totana, Alahama, and other outlying districts, to be forwarded by coasting steamers for transshipment at larger ports to the United Kingdom, France, and Germany, as well as to be shipped direct when suitable opportunities occur.

POPULATION.

The population remains as at last census, about 9,000.

MAZARRON.

The total number of vessels (mostly steamers), engaged in foreign trade, entered and cleared at Puerto de Mazarron in 1893 was 56, with a total register of 48,737 tons, as compared with 76 vessels, of 60,500 tons, in 1892.

The imports and exports at the port were as follows:

IMPORTS.

Articles.	1893.	1892.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Coals	20,280	20,650
Coke	7,087	11,080
Iron goods, bricks, etc.	237	280
Slag	5,978	4,050
Machinery	128	246
Timber	690	2,680
Total	34,400	38,386

EXPORTS.

Articles.	1893.	1892.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Iron ore	18,650	33,850
Lead	18,990	20,411
Total	37,640	54,261

The crop of oranges in the district of Totana was a fair one, but the quality does not appear to be up to the mark.

The total silver lead output of the Mazarron mines in 1893 was about 769,000 quintals, as compared with 968,200 quintals in 1892 and 905,000 in 1891.

The following table shows the approximate production of each mine now in operation and contents of silver per quintal of mineral:

Name of mine.	Production.	Lead.	Silver.
	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>
Impensada	88,600	60	2 50
Triunfo	244,000	66	3 00
Santa Ana	134,000	60	2 00
San Antonio	26,000	64	3 00
Fuensanta	20,000	50	2 08
Uenrpada	14,000	60	2 60
Santa Isabel	34,000	64	3 00
San Carlos	10,000	70	2 60
San Jose	30,000	64	3 20
Talia	161,000	70	2 80
San Vicente	8,000	56	2 00
Vista Alegre	50	40	3 00
Total	769,650	-----	-----

The iron mines have come to a complete standstill. The Morata Valley Company has stopped working the mines of Morata, and is in liquidation. Other companies which have been formed give no signs of activity.

CIRILO MOLINA Y CREOS, *Consul.*

CARTHAGENA, February 5, 1894.

CARTHAGENA, AGUILAS, AND MAZARRON, 1894.

CARTHAGENA.

I must again report, as in previous years, the absence of vessels of the mercantile marine of the United States at this port and district during the year 1894. There has also been a general falling off in the number of vessels entering this port and district to load for the United States. In fact, the year 1894 has been absolutely the most disastrous known in the annals of mining in this district.

There were only four steamers loaded for the United States during last year. This, as compared with several previous years, shows a considerable decrease in the trade, and it unfortunately confirms my last year's anticipation, that the trade here can never again attain the proportion to which it rose in years past.

The following is a return of vessels of all kinds which visited Carthagená during the year 1894; it shows a very notable decrease as compared with previous years:

Spanish: Sailing vessels, laden and in ballast, 847, of 34,237 tons; steamers, 816, of 975,995 tons. Foreign: Sailing vessels, 55, of 19,216 tons; steamers, 330, of 458,237 tons.

The number of vessels by flag was as follows: Spanish, 1,663; French, 50; English, 226; Italian, 36; German, 15; Greek and Dutch, 2; Danish, 1; Austrian, 1; Russian and Scandinavian, 46.

IMPORTS.

The quantities of coal and coke imported in 1894 were 100,032 tons, of which coal amounted to 71,971 tons. This total, as compared with 1893, shows an increase of 7,380 tons, the whole being imported from England. This increase we may put down to the fact that as work in the mines deepens, larger quantities of water are found, which demands more engines. This import represents a value of \$604,475 at Carthagená.

The following table indicates the quantities of the other imports of any real importance imported here in 1894, as compared with 1893:

Articles.	1894.	1893.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Codfish:		
Norway	1,415	992
St. John's, Newfoundland		530
Salted American ham and pork	52	47
Wood:		
Pitch pine	1,295	1,140
Canadian deals	4,023	1,688
Red and white Baltic pine	9,378	5,394
Wheat flour	11,280	14,160
Wheat:		
United States	540	1,069
Russian	1,430	3,211
Machinery and accessories, manufactured iron, etc.	2,596	4,060
Total	32,309	32,319

EXPORTS.

The total quantities of both dry and manganiferous iron ore shipped to the several markets amounted to 212,490 tons.

The following is a comparative table of the ore shipped to the several countries, and of its decrease from 1889 to 1894:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1889.....	617,000	1892.....	518,063
1890.....	824,100	1893.....	220,290
1891.....	421,200	1894.....	212,490

The whole quantity shipped during the past year was sent to the following countries:

Countries.	Tons.	Countries.	Tons.
United States.....	12,375	Germany.....	1,500
United Kingdom.....	134,818	Holland.....	38,800
France.....	22,297	Belgium.....	2,700

The following table shows the quantities of iron ore shipped from this district to the United States from 1889 to 1894:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1889.....	162,000	1892.....	105,156
1890.....	304,100	1893.....	26,071
1891.....	169,227	1894.....	12,385

It has to be remarked that no dry iron ore was shipped during the past year to the United States, the whole quantity being manganiferous iron ore, and a sample of 10 tons of crude yellow ochre, the whole representing a value of \$33,497, f. o. b., at Carthage.

The large decrease in the exportation of iron ore is solely due to the small demand which prevailed, not only in the United States but in England, Germany, Holland, and France. The depression has been going on since 1891.

The repeated fluctuations and the need which miners have experienced of finding out new markets for their ores, after having lost the American market through the competition of the Cuban ores and other causes, have given occasion for the disposal of some cargoes to England and Holland at even lower than the cost prices, so as to be able to turn into cash the large quantities of manganiferous and dry iron ore on stock, waiting for a return of the trade.

As pointed out, prices have declined considerably, but exchanges assist exporters to a certain extent.

Nearly all the iron-ore mines have stopped working within the past year, thus throwing out of employment several thousand men, compelling many of them to emigrate to avoid starving.

The production of manganiferous and iron ores in this district is, however, capable of being considerably increased, many rich lodes known to exist being still unworked through want of enterprise on the part of capitalists and miners, as well as from want of official encouragement and protection.

Lead in pigs was exported from this port as follows:

To—	Silver lead.	Soft lead.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
France.....	17,740	4,250
England.....	36,160	7,840
Belgium.....	5,930	
Barcelona.....		1,660
Total.....	59,770	13,780

This was an increase, as compared with 1893, of 4,194 tons, and 9,808 tons more than in 1892.

"Galena," or silver-lead ore in its natural state, was exported from here as follows:

To—	Tons.
France.....	780
England.....	240
Belgium.....	640
Total.....	1,660

The average prices shown for galena were 130 pesetas (\$25.09) per ton and for carbonate 57 pesetas (\$11) per ton.

Only in the case of a few of the best lead mines, or those working under exceptionally favorable circumstances, can any profit have been realized, and in most instances the greatest difficulty must have been experienced in even paying the cost of working.

Unfortunately, there is no apparent prospect of any amelioration taking place in the lead-mining district of Carthagena. In fact, the fall of prices of lead and silver in the London market in 1893 having progressively accentuated more and more during the past year, and a sudden fall, besides, in the exchanges having taken place since the middle of the year, a great panic has developed among lead miners and smelters, to the extent that the majority of them propose to shut down their mines and furnaces.

A great many lead mines and a few lead works have already been obliged to stop working. Although the Government has promised to take off the export duty on silver lead (about \$2 per ton), the present state of stagnation will continue unless prices in London and exchanges increase.

The lowness of the price is evidently due to excess of production, and until this ceases there is no reason to suppose that the value of lead or silver will improve, the actual price in London of the former being £9 12s. 6d. per ton and of the latter 29½d. per ounce, both showing a considerable fall, as compared with the average prices of 1893. It may be mentioned as having an important bearing on the interests of Carthagena that the production of one mine in Australia for six months is given as amounting to 29,822 tons of lead and 6,533,232 ounces of silver, the ore raised being 246,520 tons at the low cost of £2 13s. 10d. per ton.

My last year's report shows a comparative table of average prices in London from the year 1888 to 1893, both inclusive, for lead and silver, from which a notable gradual decrease can be noticed.

In 1888 lead realized in London as follows: Silver lead, £13 12s. 6d.; soft lead, £13 2s. 6d.; silver, 46½d. The actual prices are as mentioned above.

EXCHANGE.

The exchange on London during the first two quarters of 1894 fluctuated between 29.90 and 30.95 pesetas per pound sterling for bills at eight days' sight, this being a circumstance greatly to the advantage of the mining interest of the place as well as to all exporters.

In the month of July it fell off suddenly and unexpectedly to 29.90 and continued to fall gradually. The quotation at the end of the past year was 28 to 28.10 pesetas per pound sterling.

Several exporters who contracted on the expectation of the exchange keeping up have suffered severe losses.

As exchange partly ruled the prices paid here by exporters to smelters, these had to be gradually reduced; the price paid last month being \$59.75 per ton of pig lead and 58 cents per ounce of silver, delivered at the various wharves at this port. At such ruinous quotations it is impossible to keep the mines at work.

TAX ON EXPLOSIVES.

At the end of 1893 the law imposing a tax on explosives came into force. The following articles were taxed:

Description.	Amount.
	<i>Pesetas.</i>
Dynamite per kilo ..	1.00
Caps per 100 kilos ..	.10
Safety fuse per 200 meters ..	.15

The syndicate formed of manufacturers of dynamite, which has rented the above from the Government, has had during the past year an income of nearly \$600,000, while the treasury only receives \$80,000, this being the contracted yearly premium.

Against this onerous contract, which in spite of benefiting the State revenue tends somewhat to prevent the mining development, a member of Parliament for this district, one of the best and most influential orators of the Spanish Congress, has lately, in an eloquent and persuasive speech, shown the mistake committed by the Government by accepting such a contract to benefit a syndicate at the expense of the whole mining industry in Spain. The present minister of finance has promised to revise said contract and to do away with it if possible.

As, however, the average quantity of dynamite used is 2 kilograms per ton of ore raised, the tax presses heavily on the already suffering district and would represent an increased expenditure on a production similar to the official one of 1892.

BAD OUTLOOK.

It is generally the case that old established industries when threatened with extinction, especially those that have at one time been extremely remunerative, make prolonged efforts to stave off, if they

can not avert, the catastrophe, and, naturally, Carthagena and its district is now doing so. It seems hardly probable, however, that this district should long continue to survive as an important lead producing one, unless actual circumstances should unexpectedly alter.

If the price of silver were to continue to fall to a still lower and hitherto unknown point, or even keep at the last quotation, the result would no doubt be the stoppage of the working of many silver lead mines in different parts of the world, which now produce large quantities of lead almost as a by-product, and if this should happen the value of the latter metal might be expected to improve.

The ore smelted in Carthagena district during 1894 was about 320,000 tons, equal to about 247,210 tons of metallic lead. The silver obtained was about 16,000,000 ounces.

Only 8,150 tons of esparto were shipped from this port during 1894, a notable decrease from the preceding year.

The reason of the falling off in esparto shipments is that a great portion of the production of this province is finding its way down to the port of Aguilas since the Great Southern Railway Company started a branch line up to Lorca. Another reason is that wood pulp is now used very largely in the manufacture of paper.

Zinc ore to the amount of 10,900 tons was sent as usual to Antwerp, this being about the same quantity as was exported in 1893.

The export of oranges and lemons differs little from that of last year, the crop in this province (Murcia) being about 394,749 boxes of oranges and 22,027 boxes of lemons, all of very good quality. It is to be regretted that the difference in prices admits of part of the Murcia fruit being imported by railway to Valencia and reshipped there by sea as Valencia produce. This fruit was exported as follows:

To—	By railway.		By steam— oranges.
	Oranges.	Lemons.	
	<i>Boxes.</i>	<i>Boxes.</i>	<i>Boxes.</i>
Paris.....	140,000	7,000	2,000
England:			
Via Valencia.....	16,350	1,860	.....
Via Carthagena.....	11,450	1,640	.....
Madrid.....	75,000	4,680	.....
Bilbao and Santander.....	34,000	2,180	.....
Several other places in the north of Spain.....	17,945	4,667	.....
Total.....	394,745	20,027	2,000

The oranges and lemons sent to the various places in Spain are forwarded in bulk, properly packed in straw.

GENERAL STATE OF BUSINESS.

The general state of business in Carthagena may be described as having been completely stagnant, the building trade being altogether paralyzed. It is, indeed, curious to note how one evil produces another. Owing to a lack of purchasers many shopkeepers are unable to renew their stocks, and I am very much afraid that several will be compelled to suspend within the present year unless unforeseen circumstances should happen to prevent it.

SILK CULTURE.

Silkworm culture is carried on to some extent in the province of Murcia. About 450,000 kilograms of silk were produced during the year 1893, and about 6,000 kilograms of fish-line, being a little in excess of the quantity produced during the year 1892.

The prices ruling have been about the same during the last two years, viz, 2.80 pesetas per kilogram of silk in the cocoon, and about 35 to 40 pesetas per kilogram of fish-line.

The native silkworm seed, which is considered the best here, is pale yellow, and is known as "Antrado." This seed is worth about \$4 to \$5 per ounce, according to the quantity in hand.

Mulberry trees are largely planted in this province since a profitable business is carried on here in this branch, although not so much as in former years through the Lyons weavers having taken to adulterating or mixing cotton and wool with the silk, and thus producing a cheaper material, and underselling those of the Spanish and other French manufacturers.

The seed is either put out in the sun or into the beds of the people who rear them during the first week in March. If the weather is favorable, the silkworm will be hatched within seven days. They are then placed upon sheets spread upon large trays made of cane, put in the sun during the day, and brought indoors at night. They are then fed on mulberry leaves for six or seven days, when the worms sleep for two days, change their skin, and begin to feed again for seven days more, again sleep two days, and change their skin a second time. This is repeated thrice.

After the third sleep, the worm feeds for seven or eight days, and then begins to spin on bunches of esparto grass, placed for that purpose. On the eighth day after the worm has begun to spin, the cocoon is taken down and either sold at once or, if prices do not suit, the cocoon is put into a slow oven and the worm is smothered. The cocoon can then be kept until prices suit. Each ounce of silkworm seed is calculated to eat 2,600 pounds of mulberry leaf.

If the silkworm is intended for fish-line, the larger worms are selected on leaving the feeding trays to spin. They are put into vinegar, salt, and water, the strength of which liquid is tested until fresh eggs will float in it.

The worms are left in this liquid over night, and early next morning are drawn, by taking hold of the head and tail and gentle force used. They are then put into clear water and washed, and, after being well cleaned with chamois leather, are dried in the sun.

Each worm yields two pieces of line. Women are employed in this operation and are paid 2 pesetas (about 40 cents) and their food per day.

When seed for the coming year is desired, a few cocoons are left where the worm has spun them, and on the fifteenth day, after beginning to spin, a moth is produced, which deposits its eggs on a cloth placed there for that purpose, and then dies. The cloth and seed are then put away until the coming year.

OLIVE OIL IN SPAIN.

I subjoin the following tables showing the production, cost, value of the oil, and the cultivation of the olive tree in Spain:

Production of olive oil in Spain.

Province.	Production per hectare.	Total pro- duction.	Price per hecto- liter.	Value of the pro- duction.
	<i>Hectoliters.</i>	<i>Hectoliters.</i>	<i>Pesetas.</i>	<i>Pesetas.</i>
Alava.....	1.80	1,292	68	89,272
Albacete.....	1.99	31,527	65	2,456,097
Alicante.....	1.94	36,968	68	2,501,677
Almeria.....	2.29	5,318	67	357,814
Avila.....	2.60	5,235	77	326,428
Badajoz.....	2.69	89,185	66	5,815,602
Baleares.....	1.18	41,005	73	3,070,285
Barcelona.....	1.94	7,776	76	582,488
Caceres.....	1.77	52,650	63	3,175,681
Cadiz.....	2.18	29,268	63	1,170,000
Castellon de la Plana.....	1.51	37,019	66	2,621,610
Ciudad Real.....	2.57	76,994	67	5,017,472
Cordova.....	3.26	586,696	68	36,973,232
Cuenca.....	1.43	10,932	67	742,625
Gerona.....	1.94	41,527	68	2,766,379
Granada.....	2.48	33,374	67	2,152,376
Guadalajara.....	1.90	29,151	67	1,970,866
Huelva.....	2.43	46,741	63	3,014,700
Huesca.....	1.65	27,641	74	3,062,849
Jaen.....	2.84	583,737	69	37,912,067
Lerida.....	2.69	160,286	69	10,458,385
Logrona.....	1.67	10,238	70	736,632
Madrid.....	1.13	13,600	74	1,027,288
Malaga.....	1.80	66,883	66	4,624,244
Murcia.....	2.96	80,398	66	5,629,454
Navarra.....	2.64	29,180	79	1,831,347
Salamanca.....	2.18	5,162	65	349,820
Seville.....	2.66	453,169	64	27,692,741
Tarragona.....	2.51	157,403	73	10,969,617
Teruel.....	2.90	40,323	63	2,540,233
Toledo.....	2.33	75,988	68	2,201,999
Valencia.....	2.16	75,350	60	5,261,397
Saragossa.....	3.34	52,288	68	3,658,360
Total.....		2,976,384		195,423,017

Hectare = 2.471 acres; hectoliter = 26.417 gallons; peseta = 19.3 cents.

Olive oil is produced in 33 provinces; the other 16 provinces do not produce it, climate and nature of soil being unfavorable; total number of provinces in Spain, 49.

The olive tree in Spain.

Province.	Land under olive trees.		Total.
	Natural.	Irrigated.	
	<i>Hectares.</i>	<i>Hectares.</i>	<i>Hectares.</i>
Alava.....	718		718
Albacete.....	11,128	8,276	19,404
Alicante.....	19,785		19,785
Almeria.....	1,506	450	1,986
Avila.....	2,008		2,008
Badajoz.....	24,785		24,785
Baleares.....	26,838		26,838
Barcelona.....	4,890		4,890
Caceres.....	25,412		25,412
Cadiz.....	12,577		12,577
Castellon de la Plana.....	22,815	185	23,000
Ciudad Real.....	30,216		30,216
Cordova.....	191,045		191,045
Cuenca.....	9,082		9,082
Gerona.....	20,853		20,853
Granada.....	5,875	6,972	12,847

The olive tree in Spain—Continued.

Province.	Land under olive trees.		Total.
	Natural.	Irrigated.	
	Hectares.	Hectares.	Hectares.
Gnadalajara.....	17, 672	.....	17, 672
Huelva.....	19, 675	.....	19, 675
Huesca.....	13, 938	1, 276	15, 214
Jaen.....	173, 019	20, 125	193, 144
Lerida.....	49, 757	6, 900	56, 657
Logrona.....	2, 880	3, 323	6, 203
Madrid.....	10, 860	80	10, 940
Malaga.....	41, 009	1, 409	42, 478
Murcia.....	22, 662	3, 781	26, 443
Navarra.....	3, 961	5, 754	9, 115
Salamanca.....	2, 653	.....	2, 653
Seville.....	169, 263	.....	169, 263
Tarragona.....	57, 330	97	57, 427
Teruel.....	11, 421	2, 114	13, 535
Toledo.....	31, 242	.....	31, 242
Valencia.....	31, 134	669	31, 803
Saragossa.....	4, 126	10, 831	14, 757
Total.....	1, 082, 176	71, 642	1, 153, 819

The foregoing two tabular statements have been prepared by the agronomical engineers in Spain.

GRAPES.

The crop was a good one, but the prices obtained did not come up to expectations; neither did the quality of the fruit. It is very difficult to find markets for the wine, which has been sold in this district at about 25 to 30 cents per 3 gallons.

Farmers still plant the "riparia" and other American vines, as the phylloxera has attacked the old native stocks.

SPANISH CENSUS.

Though not strictly a commercial or trade matter, I append some curious statistics as to the state of education in Spain.

Out of nearly 18,000,000 inhabitants, about one-half have declared that they have neither profession nor occupation, as follows: Females, 6,764,406; males, 1,963,113.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Agricultural laborer:		Actors and actresses.....	3, 497
Men.....	4, 033, 391	Press:	
Women.....	828, 531	Males.....	1, 171
Clerks employed in public offices.....	97, 257	Females.....	74
Government's pensioners.....	64, 000	Domestic servants:	
Schoolmasters and professors.....	24, 642	Women.....	319, 596
Schoolmistresses and professors.....	14, 490	Men.....	89, 058
Students:		Professional beggars:	
Males.....	1, 003, 818	Men.....	29, 279
Females.....	713, 110	Women.....	51, 346
Medical practitioners:		Priests, friars, etc.....	43, 588
Males.....	20, 477	Nuns.....	319, 285
Females.....	78		

Spaniards who can read and write: Males, 3,417,855; females, 2,686,615; total, 6,104,470.

It may be noticed that no mention is made in the above list of soldiers or sailors, the fishing population, or of several other occupations, and there is no reason to believe them to be more or less educated than their neighbors.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

After removing numerous obstacles raised by the gas work company (Compañía Madrileña de Calefacción por Gas), which holds a contract, made some thirty-five years ago with the municipal authorities, to supply public and street lighting for an unlimited period, the electric light has been installed in this town during the past year, but only for private use. This innovation is due to the constancy and perseverance of the Sociedad de Luz Eléctrica, whose working partners are Don Jose Crespo and the civil engineer Don Manuel Malo de Molina.

Señor Crespo has kindly furnished me with the following particulars, which may be of interest:

The system of distribution is that of continuous currents at 108 volts tension in the line and all the lighting apparatus in derivation with eight aerial cables to supply the current.

The edifice covers a space of 350 square meters and shelters two boilers, two dynamos, together representing 600 ampères and 245 volts, moved by two engines of 60 horsepower each indicated.

The distribution wires form a network of some 12 kilometers, being completely aerial, thanks to the extraordinary facilities afforded by the landlords and by flat roofs and naked cables.

The light is supplied by payment of a fixed sum per month, and by measure, by electric meter. The lamps used in this town are of 10, 16, and 25 candlepower.

The price per month, with the right of utilizing the whole time of illumination, is as follows: 10-candlepower lamps, 5.30 pesetas (96.5 cents) per month; 16-candlepower lamp, 7.50 pesetas (\$1.45) per month; 25-candlepower lamp, 11.25 pesetas (\$2.16) per month.

The price per electrometer is 1.25 pesetas (24.13 cents) per kilowatt hour plus the sum to represent the hire of the meter proportionate to consumption, which charge ranges between \$1.50 and \$4 monthly. The meters are all Siemen's system.

I am very much afraid that unless this company can secure the street and all official lighting by some private arrangement with the gas works or otherwise, they can not expect very much profit. Very few people, and only five shops and three cafés have hitherto subscribed, prices proving somewhat higher than gas.

The new incandescent gaslight lamps "Auer" have been pretty generally introduced into shops, clubs, and cafés, and have seriously crippled the electric light, owing to their brightness and to the low consumption of gas, which at present costs about \$1.30 per 1,000 cubic feet.

TOWN IMPROVEMENT.

The pulling down of the military walls which surround this town (to which I referred in my annual report for 1892) which is to ameliorate considerably the health of Carthagená, and connect it with the nearest outside villages, is still on paper, owing to certain "caziques" whose selfishness and want of public spirit have thrown every obstacle in the way of this absolutely necessary development.

Under the auspices of the latest and present mayors, the town has not improved, and the system of drainage is still very defective.

Both the telephone and the English waterworks companies are doing very well.

New dry dock.—A new dry dock in the arsenal at this port is now being decided on by the Government, and work will commence, it is said, in the early part of this year if the minister of marine approves either of the four proposals sent in, and shall be contracted for, at the cost of \$1,200,000, to be finished in four years. It is to be built of stone, mortar, and cement, and will accommodate the largest size war ships afloat. I very much doubt that the present state of the Spanish treasury will permit such improvement to be carried through. Said improvement, if carried out, will give employment to about 400 men.

AGRICULTURE.

Last year's crops, owing to the plentiful fall of rain in this district, have more than come up to the expectations of the producers.

POPULATION.

I have always found great difficulty in obtaining satisfactory statistics relative to population, and chiefly because there appears to be a tendency to diminish the returns for certain local purposes. I am, however, informed that the population of Carthagena, including the suburbs, which, according to the last census, was 86,000, shows a decrease on that number, being actually about 82,000.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The register for 1894 gives the following, viz: Births, 3,346; deaths, 3,258; marriages, 777. The above number of deaths in a population of 82,000 persons gives the rate of mortality at 39.75 per 1,000.

The diseases which caused most deaths, according to statistics published by the municipal sanitary and health department, were as follows:

Disease.	Deaths.	Disease.	Deaths.
Diphtheria	210	Fever and ague	203
Laryngitis	289	Typhus	64
Measles	205	Smallpox	178
Consumption	406		

AGUILAS.

The following are the foreign vessels (steamers) entered at and cleared from the port of Aguilas during the year:

Nationality.	Number.	Tons.
British	50	49,617
Russian	5	3,320
French	4	914
Norwegian	2	1,068
Total	61	54,919

Exports and imports during the year.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Whither exported.
Esparto	21,900 tons.	Great Britain.
Oranges	950 cases.	Do.
Barley	278 tons.	Do.
Grapes	15,780 barrels and boxes.	Do.
Iron ore	30,200 tons.	Great Britain, France, Holland.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Whence imported.
Coal	3,700 tons.	Wales.
Cement	280 do.	France.
Railway material	772 do.	Belgium.
Timber	305 do.	Russia.
Wheat flour	4,071 do.	France, Barcelona, various.
Total	9,188	

RAILWAYS.

The Great Southern Railway Company, Limited, continue to push on their line toward Granada, but as there are so many difficulties to contend with the time for its total construction is doubtful.

This railway, which will join the towns of Granada and Murcia, has been opened for traffic only as far as Baza, leaving for the future the part from Baza to Granada.

There is no doubt that this railway will open up this part of the country very much, and great mineral wealth and splendid markets, etc., are lying idle from want of means of transport.

In spite of the railway branch opened about two years ago from Aguilas to Lorca in connection with the main line to Granada and Murcia, the trade has not improved to anything like the expectation. The present bad state of the iron-ore and lead business chiefly accounts for it.

MAZARRON.

The trade in Mazarron, or Puerto de Almazarron, during the year 1894 shows a falling off in the exports as compared with previous years, due entirely to the almost complete stoppage of exportation of iron ore from that district.

As regards the two chief branches of commerce in said district, viz, the exportation of silver lead and the importation of coal and coke, a small difference is observable between the totals in the last two years.

The fate of that near and important mining district being entirely connected with Almeria, I may therefore apply to it the report as regards mining and its trade here.

The total number of foreign-going steamers cleared at the Puerto de Almazarron in 1894 was 38, with a total register tonnage of 31,495, as compared with 56 steamers with a total register of 48,737 tons in 1893.

The total imports were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.
	<i>Tons.</i>
Coke	4,280
Coal	22,004
Slag	2,248
Machinery	396
Deals	1,450
Total	30,358

The exports consisted of 17,890 tons of silver lead, in pigs, and 1,860 tons of iron ore.

The custom-house return of imports and exports by coasting vessels at Puerto de Almazarron in the year 1894 is as follows:

Merchandise.	Imports.	Exports.
Foreign and colonial goods	380	.....
National goods	15,230	12,360
Total	15,610	12,360

The total output of silver-lead ore of the Mazarron mines in 1894 was pretty much the same as in the previous year, viz, 757,800 quintals.

Most of this ore is smelted at the magnificent lead works of the Compañia Metalurgica de Mazarron, situated at that port; the remainder is shipped to this port (Almeria) in its raw state and smelted in this neighborhood.

FRUIT.

The grape crop in Totana has yielded 58,000 arrobas. (1 arroba is equal to 25.36 pounds.)

The harvest of oranges in Totana has been a very good one both as regards quantity and quality, 18,000 cases having been exported from there alone. The same may be said of the lemons; 5,000 cases have been exported to France, principally to Paris.

With the object of endeavoring to avoid in future disastrous floods in the plain of Murcia, caused by the overflowing of the Segura River, a canal is being dug from a point called El Regueron to Las Cañadas del Romero, whence it will enter the Rambla de las Moreras, which has its mouth at Elbolnuevo, about 3 miles to the west of Mazarron.

It is hoped that this canal will carry away a great part of the water which after heavy rainfalls has invariably caused the overflowing of the Segura, and thus avoid disasters. This canal is, I understand, to be finished by contract in about four years.

CIRILO MOLINA Y CROS, *Consul.*

CARTAGENA, *February 6, 1895.*

DENIA DISTRICT.

Imports, exports, and navigation at the ports of Denia, Gandia, and Jabea for the year 1893.

1. DENIA.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Alcohol	gallons.. 9,241	\$8,664
Animal manure	tons.. 17	1,020
Ammoniac	do.. 1,508	1,457
Beer	gallons.. 5,136	1,605
Charcoal	tons.. 134	2,694
Coffee	pounds.. 16,140	6,556
Cloth, cotton and woolen	yards.. 461,765	147,764
Chocolate	pounds.. 160	32
Cement	tons.. 145	8,712
Cordage	pounds.. 64,380	9,657
Cork dust	tons.. 356	17,825
Coal	do.. 600	3,600
Cotton:		
Raw	pounds.. 35,400	4,248
Yarn	do.. 10,860	1,029
Drugs	do.. 7,200	3,600
Esparto, woven	do.. 9,582	384
Esparto grass	tons.. 2	80
Fish, salt and dried	pounds.. 132,336	1,323
Furniture		4,900
Flour	tons.. 1,595	127,630
Guano	do.. 137	2,694
Iron	do.. 138	8,290
Lumber	cubic feet.. 615,724	74,020
Liquors	gallons.. 2,000	3,125
Maize	pounds.. 15,140	378
Nails	do.. 536,400	32,184
Paints	do.. 9,498	712
Petroleum	gallons.. 25,096	6,026
Paper	pounds.. 225,800	19,193
Soap	do.. 750,700	46,919
Salt	tons.. 373	1,492
Sugar	pounds.. 72,700	7,270
Sulphur, ground	tons.. 656	17,809
Tobacco	pounds.. 130,012	78,607
Wheat	tons.. 1,650	99,024
Total		751,123

EXPORTS.

Almonds	pounds.. 347,060	\$62,471
Cork dust	tons.. 31	1,540
Capers	barrels.. 157	1,275
Furniture		1,400
Grapes	barrels.. 69,571	69,571
Do	cases.. 2,000	2,400
Locust beans	tons.. 52	837
Oranges	cases.. 7,110	10,660
Onions	do.. 4,914	4,914
Do	crates.. 123,016	43,056
Pomegranates	cases.. 740	1,110
Peppers, salted	do.. 79	76
Peanuts	pounds.. 119,500	4,421
Palm-leaf hats	dozen.. 12,200	4,270
Raisins	quintals.. 348,196	1,305,735
Sawed wood	cubic feet.. 99,260	18,000
Sirup of wine	barrels.. 500	16,000
Tomatoes	bushels.. 397	397
Saffron	pounds.. 300	1,438
Total		1,548,571

Imports, exports, and navigation at the ports of Denia, Gandia, and Jabea, etc.—Cont'd.

NAVIGATION (ENTRANCES AND CLEARANCES).

Flag.	Number and tonnage.	Flag.	Number and tonnage.
Steamships:		Sailing vessels:	
Spanish	137	British	3
British	57	Spanish	200
Danish	9	Italian	2
French	1	Russian	3
Russian	1	French	1
Norwegian	12		
Portuguese	1	Total number	209
Swedish	12		
Total number	230	Registered tonnage	15,424
Registered tonnage	113,240	Grand total	439
		Registered tonnage	128,664

2. GANDIA.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Coke	95 tons..	\$758
Coal	8,834 do..	53,000
Cast-iron fittings	2 do..	
Guano	2,800 do..	140,000
Machinery	65 do..	
Railway carriages (English)	14 number..	
Rags	107 tons..	4,272
Sulphate ammonia	27 do..	2,565
Superphosphate	40 do..	1,795
Total		202,390

EXPORTS.

Almonds	pounds..	1,100	\$196
Garlic	do..	4,000	200
Grapes	barrels..	6,502	6,502
Hay	tons..	1	24
Lemons	cases..	50	125
Melons	do..	1,068	2,136
Oranges	do..	84,442	168,884
Onions	do..	8,820	8,820
Peanuts	pounds..	21,378	791
Pomegranates	cases..	818	1,227
Rice	pounds..	396	16
Raisins	quintals..	62,433	218,515
Tomatoes	bushels..	441,279	441,279
Wine	gallons..	5,750	611
Wool	pounds..	9,000	2,160
Total			851,488

NAVIGATION.

Nationality.	Number and tonnage.	Nationality.	Number and tonnage.
Steamers:		Sailing ships:	
English	85	Spanish	46
Spanish	45	Swedish	1
Norwegian	18		
Swedish	9	Total number	47
German	3		
Total number	160	Registered tonnage	2,837
Registered tonnage	98,633	Grand total	207
		Registered tonnage	101,470

Imports, exports, and navigation at the ports of Denia, Gandia, and Jabea, etc.—Cont'd.

8. JABEA.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Flour.....tons..	830	\$66,400
Guano.....do..	275	14,300
Lumber.....cubic feet..	92,857	11,260
Sulphur, ground.....tons..	75	2,250
Wheat.....do..	150	9,000
Total		103,210

EXPORTS.

Green fruits.....tons..	75	\$1,500
Onions.....crates..	8,000	2,400
Peanuts.....tons..	400	20,600
Raisins.....quintals..	43,000	161,250
Wine.....barrels..	404	12,928
Total		207,678

NAVIGATION.

Nationality.	Number and tonnage.
Steamships:	
Spanish.....	70
British.....	7
Norwegian.....	2
Swedish.....	1
Total.....	80
Registered tonnage.....	39,360
Sailing ships:	
Spanish.....	37
Registered tonnage.....	2,701
Grand total.....	117
Registered tons.....	42,061

Recapitulation.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Ports.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Denia.....	\$751,153	\$154,857	\$906,010
Sandia.....	202,390	351,488	553,878
Jabea.....	103,210	207,678	310,888
Total	1,056,753	714,023	1,770,776

NAVIGATION.

Ports.	Number of vessels.	Registered tons.
Denia.....	439	128,664
Sandia.....	207	101,470
Jabea.....	117	42,061
Total	763	272,195

RANSOM F. MCCRILLIS, *Consul*,

DENIA, *February 8, 1894,*

GARRUCHA.

Exports from Garrucha for the year ended June 30, 1894.

Articles.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Esparto grass.....	\$200,970	England.
Iron ore.....	131,520	England, France, Holland, Belgium.
Copper ore.....	1,275	England.
Lead, silver.....	336,780	England, France.
Dried figs.....	5,020	Algiers.
Oranges.....	725	Do.
Palmetto leaves.....	2,580	Portugal.
Plaster.....	1,000	Do.
Total	679,870	

Navigation at the port of Garrucha for the year ended June 30, 1894.

ENTERED.

Flag.	From or to—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Spanish.....	Spain	16	2,345	203	9,811	219	11,656
	Algiers	6	1,173	.....	.....	6	1,173
British	England	16	11,850	.....	.....	16	11,850
	France	14	13,378	.....	.....	14	13,378
	Italy	6	7,065	.....	.....	6	7,065
	Algiers	5	4,185	.....	.....	5	4,185
Norwegian	Spain	39	40,005	.....	.....	39	40,005
Portuguese	Russia	1	839	.....	.....	1	839
	Portugal .....	.....	.....	2	248	2	248
Total .....	.....	103	80,840	205	9,559	308	90,399

CLEARED.

Spanish.....	Spain	11	1,584	218	10,048	229	11,632
	Portugal .....	.....	.....	1	103	1	103
Belgian	Belgium	1	863	.....	.....	1	863
Portuguese	Portugal .....	.....	.....	1	146	1	146
Norwegian	do.	1	842	.....	.....	1	842
Spanish	Algiers.....	21	4,416	.....	.....	21	4,416
British	France	8	6,576	.....	.....	8	6,576
	England	73	68,721	.....	.....	73	68,721
	Holland	3	3,947	.....	.....	3	3,947
Total .....	.....	118	86,949	220	10,297	338	97,246

JOSÉ GARCIA SUESA, *Consul.*GARRUCHA, *June 30, 1894.*

GRAO, 1893.

PRODUCTIVENESS OF VALENCIA.

The richness of the province of Valencia consists in its agricultural production, possessing a fertile soil, an even temperature, and a powerful sun, producing most every vegetable peculiar to this zone, and of a very superior quality. In former years of slow traffic and insignificant foreign commercial exchange, this province supplied all Spain with pro-

duce of every description. Great changes have taken place in this connection, as will be noted by the following statement:

Wheat was raised here in such quantities as to permit export, but since the enormous demand for wine sprang up, principally from France to cover its losses through the phylloxera from 1878 to 1890, vineyards were planted in such proportions as to reduce the wheat crop until it is now insufficient for home consumption, so that this article has to be imported in considerable quantities, 34,000 tons in 1893 into this port alone. Now that France has recovered its wine-growing standard, the demand for Spanish wine has fallen off until it has almost become a drug on the farmers' hands. The present difficulty under which this province labors is to discover the proper articles which the farmers should choose to replace those crops which are now reduced in value through circumstances.

An average crop of the principal products of this province may be estimated as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Wine .....hectoliters..	2, 000, 000	Oranges .....tons..	200, 000
Oil .....do.....	100, 000	Onions .....do.....	70, 000
Rice .....tons.....	211, 200	Figs and other fruits.....do.....	120, 000
Cereals .....do.....	189, 000	Raisins .....do.....	25, 000
Pease and beans.....do.....	22, 000	Silk .....do.....	100
Peanuts .....do.....	19, 000	Saffron .....do.....	100

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The trade between this port and the United States has also fallen off considerably. The tariff of the United States has literally shut out Spanish articles, and the importation of American goods at this port has not increased during the year. The only noticeable advance has taken place in sundry small articles of American manufacture in the hardware and stationery lines, which, however, can not be given in exact figures, as they are imported indirectly; yet, however small items may be, they help by advertising the superior American workmanship in general. The most important drawback to increase in this trade lies in the necessity of transshipping American goods in Great Britain or France, which raises the value of the American article plus the English or French agent's commission, not to mention the deterioration the goods often suffer from frequent handling and transshipping before reaching their final destination. Direct steam communication under these circumstances can not be recommended strongly enough. A trial must be made if serious intentions of exporting American manufactures to this country are indulged in.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

A noticeable increase in the activity of life insurance as well as a readier acceptance of its benefits by the public can be reported. In all 20 life insurance companies are represented here, of which 3 are American, 6 British, 5 French, and 6 Spanish.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The public health in this city during the past year was very satisfactory. The total deaths numbered 4,676 amongst a population of 176,000 souls against 5,530 during the previous year.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The past year (1893) has not been in many respects a favorable one for the commercial interests of Spain. Although the crops, in general, were good, the various branches of commerce of this province suffered considerably on account of political events, producing a depreciation in monetary value, a tension in commercial intercourse with foreign countries, and a higher tariff of internal taxes.

The traffic of this port naturally declined as compared with former years; while the imports in 1893 amounted to 187,176 tons against 212,781 tons in 1892, a decrease of 25,605 tons, the exports in 1893 amounted to 178,463 tons against 170,290 tons in 1892, an increase of 8,173 tons.

Imports at Grao of Valencia for the year ended December 31, 1893.

Articles.	Quantity.	Whence imported.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	
Cereals	35,913,000	East Indies, Russia.
Coals, mineral and vegetal...	84,309,000	Great Britain, Italy.
Cacao, coffee, spices	341,000	Ecuador, Cuba, France, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands, Great Britain and its colonies.
Codfish	3,351,000	Norway, Newfoundland, France.
Drugs	20,073,000	Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy.
Dry goods	146,000	Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium.
Guano	22,764,000	Great Britain, France.
Iron, iron goods, machinery ..	4,537,000	Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium.
Jute	1,784,000	Scotland, Belgium, Germany.
Lumber and staves	2,079,000	Sweden, Russia, United States, Italy, Austria, Hungary.
Marble, stones, glass	4,654,000	Belgium, Italy, France, Germany, Austria.
Oil	1,656,000	Great Britain.
Petroleum	1,626,000	United States.
Paper	672,000	Austria, Hungary, Germany, France.
Skins, hides	542,000	Germany, Argentine Republic.
Tobacco	850,000	Spanish Colonies.
Total tons	187,176	

Duties collected, \$1,169,798.66.

NOTE.—The value of the different articles of import is appraised by the general office of the customs in Madrid, and can not be procured before the month of June, 1894.

Exports from Grao of Valencia for the year ended December 31, 1893.

Articles.	Quantity.	Whither exported.
Fruits (oranges, raisins, onions, tomatoes).....kilos..	77,190,000	Great Britain, France, United States, Germany, Holland.
Fishes	419,000	Germany, France, United States.
Oil	592,000	Great Britain, Germany, France.
Peanuts	1,051,000	Holland, France.
Rice	4,568,000	France, Cuba, Philippine Islands, South America.
Vegetables	1,661,000	Great Britain, France.
Wine	862,766	France, Argentine Republic, Cuba, Algiers, Philippine Islands.
Wine lees	560,000	France, Germany, Great Britain.
Total	178,463	

Trade with the United States.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Crude petroleum	gallons 383,030	\$8,500.00		
Rosin	tons 159	3,000.00		
Lumber	cubic meters 10,400	41,600.00		
Goatskins	kilos		5,397	\$4,994.55
Licorice root	do.		22,066	3,686.90
Onions	do.		44,000	829.33
Oranges	do.		162,400	4,097.55
Raisins	do.		157,320	8,303.33
Saffron	do.		1,320	11,088.73
Wine	hectoliters 522			3,534.27
Miscellaneous				1,077.24
Total		53,100.00		37,611.90

Navigation at the port of Grao of Valencia for the year ended December 31, 1893.

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Spanish.....	1,070	671,972	933	37,216	2,003	709,188	1,078	676,051
British.....	353	282,634	10	2,733	363	285,367	356	284,830
Swedish and Norwegian.....	125	100,382	3	1,844	128	102,226	124	99,602
French.....	131	91,984	3	712	134	92,696	130	91,272
Italian.....	5	4,512	60	14,822	65	19,334	5	4,512
Austrian.....	15	13,072	3	9,132	18	22,204	15	13,072
Danish.....	11	9,514			11	9,514	11	9,514
German.....	10	9,303			10	9,303	10	9,303
Belgian.....	10	8,399			10	8,399	10	8,399
Russian.....	3	3,002	11	4,214	14	7,216	3	3,002
Greek.....	4	5,224	4	1,103	8	6,327	6	6,813
Dutch.....	4	5,332			4	5,332	4	5,332
Portuguese.....	1	402			1	402		
Total	1,742	1,205,732	1,027	71,776	2,769	1,277,508	1,753	1,212,104
							1,007,600	1,281,114

THEODOR MERTENS,
Consular Agent.

GRAO, February 15, 1894.

GRAO, 1894.

The trade of Grao during the year 1894 shows a visible increase, 205,929 tons of imported goods against 187,176 tons in 1893, and 227,800 tons of exported merchandise in 1894 against 178,463 tons in 1893.

Besides fresh fruit, wine is the principal article of export from this Province, which is produced here excellent in quality and abundant in quantity, but since the demand from France has diminished, in consequence of that country's own increased production, the Spaniards have felt their wealth in wine a drug on their own markets, particularly since this is merely the pure grape juice, without any preparation for preservation.

Several years have passed thus in hopes for a return to better times, but in vain; from all parts of the world and with every year, new productions of wine were reported.

At last, they have decided to convert their own product into a palatable wine to offer for sale in the world's markets directly as Spanish wine, which was already a well-known commodity, but concealed under

French labels and French manipulation. Much study was required, and many trials resulted in failures, but some endeavors were deservedly successful, among which might be named the wine cellars of the Count of Montornes, of this city. This gentleman has spared neither trouble nor expense to show the Valencians how a clean, excellent, and palatable wine can be produced.

The vineyards where this wine is produced are situated at Plá, a few miles above Valencia, on the river Gandalaviar; it is an average grape of this Province, and is not raised on any favorable soil, like the Muscatel grape for raisins at Zenia.

The grapes are cut before they are entirely ripe, in order to give to the wine its slightly acid taste without the necessity of adding tartaric acid. Throughout the whole process, no foreign material whatsoever is used in these wines; neither are they placed before the public under two years' conservation in the cask.

The cellar and the mode of producing the wines are on the same principle and identical with the cellars which Baron Rothschild possesses—his famous "Mouton Rothschild," at Bordeaux. Almost everything is done by machinery, and there is constant and careful watching by the men in charge.

To learn the proper art, for such it is, of making a clean wine, no expense was saved to bring here several thoroughly competent Frenchmen, who taught the Spaniards for several years. Even the glass bottles are imported from abroad, and to introduce this really excellent result of a natural home product to the public, the market price has been reduced to a very nominal amount. Thus Count Montornes, has not only supplied a longstanding want here—a wholesome, palatable, and cheap table claret—but he has also shown his countrymen and the wine merchants of this Province how this natural product can be and ought to be turned into a source of wealth for them.

The importation of foreign wheat into Spain has become quite a necessity, since this country's own production, excellent as it is in quality, is far from supplying the quantity required for home consumption. The imports have lately taken such alarming proportions that the Spanish farmer has claimed from his Government protection in form of a higher import duty on foreign wheat, while the importing merchants and millers are opposed to such duty.

To suit both parties, the Spanish Government has proposed to raise the duty on foreign wheat but reduce the railroad tariff on Spanish wheat from the interior to the coast, while the tariff on wheat from the coast to the interior should be higher.

The consequence of this decision will be that the Spanish consumer will have to pay more for his bread, or else the Spanish Government will, through raising the import duty, simply foster smuggling. However, in the end, all this struggle for existence will and must tend toward a larger and more remunerative cultivation of wheat plantations, which latter must, however, be done on an entirely different principle. The primitive, slow and unproductive manner in which the fields are still worked throughout Spain must be totally changed.

I beg to draw attention to the necessity of a future introduction of improved modern agricultural implements and machinery, in order that American manufacturers of such may in time look toward obtaining their orders.

In order to meet any European competition successfully in this important field of future transactions, I beg to point out two items of unquestionable importance, viz: Direct steamship communication between the

United States and the Mediterranean, to touch at several Spanish ports, to avoid transshipments in England, as this had to be done hitherto, greatly to the detriment of the goods and disadvantage in their price, and direct banking connection between the United States and Spain to facilitate transactions, credits, and payments between these two nations, which operations so far have depended on French or English bankers, thus, through a double commission and increased loss on two different rates of exchange, causing a serious impediment to the commercial intercourse of these two countries.

Any large American banking concern which would decide to establish a branch house in Spain would greatly help toward establishing a sound and larger business connection between the United States and Spain, as it now exists, besides finding a satisfactory and remunerative field of operation here; and for this purpose, no other place than Barcelona would suit so well, where a considerable trade with the United States is already established, particularly in cotton and grain. This direct trade might be also extended to other important articles, such as material for the manufacture of guano, like sulphate of ammonia, which is brought here in considerable quantities from Great Britain.

The health in this city during the past year can be stated as satisfactory. The total deaths amounted to 5,071 in a population of 176,000, against 4,676 during the year 1893.

THEODOR MERTENS,
Consular Agent.

GRACIA OF VALENCIA, *February 1, 1895.*

MALAGA.

A BAD YEAR.

What with burdensome and excessive taxation, complained of by producers and consumers of Malaga, both city and province, and in the entire consular district; what with phylloxera bent upon the total destruction of the grapevine, and the partial failure of the grape crop for this reason; what with the number of violent storms of wind and rain that have prevailed, and the destruction of the sugar cane by the cold weather and the frosts of the past and the present month (January, 1895); what with the "strike" in the cotton mills of this city, throwing out of employment for some weeks several thousand men and women—the year 1894 will be recorded as a very sad and severe one for this city and province.

Poverty, want, destitution, and dire distress through one or more of the causes above mentioned are the lot of far too large a number of the inhabitants of this city and province.

With a climate such as this province is usually said to have, and to which I may refer later in this report, a soil capable of producing far more than necessary to supply the wants of the people, that such a condition of affairs should exist argues something radically wrong somewhere. Where it exists, however, it is not my purpose to endeavor to show, at least in the opening of this report. I wish, in this connection, only to note some comparisons and contrasts regarding the commercial relations of this city with the United States, as also with some of the European countries.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

As may be noted from Table No. 1, obtained from custom-house, showing the declared value of exports from this port during the years 1893 and 1894, there appears but a slight difference in the value of the exports to the United States; about one-fourth less in 1894 than in 1893. This, however, in such a small trade, may be regarded as considerable. The total value of the exports, chiefly represented under the head of almonds, raisins, lemons, and palm-leaf hats, with a small quantity of red pepper, pomegranates, wine, lead, etc., foot up in 1894 \$478,995.55, against \$635,341.84 in 1893, showing a decrease of \$156,342.49, or about one-fourth.

Almonds exported to the United States in 1894 show an increase in value over 1893 of \$35,128, and raisins an increase of \$31,822. Lemons shipped in 1893 amounted to \$80,958, against \$66,256 in 1894, showing a decrease of \$14,702. The value of the palm-leaf hats shipped in 1893 was \$109,756, and in 1894, \$91,038, a decrease of \$18,718 in 1894 over 1893.

GENERAL EXPORTS.

The total value of exports from this port amounted in 1894 to \$4,784,959, which was a falling off from 1893 of \$689,538.

Of the total exports, the following amounts were recorded: To England, \$2,073,280; to France, \$970,108; to Germany, \$134,024, making in all to these three countries products to the value of \$3,176,412, leaving \$1,608,547 worth of products sent to the other countries, of which the United States took \$478,959, as already stated. The total value of the shipments of almonds, raisins, and lemons to England was greater than to the United States by \$302,884. Formerly, the larger part of these fruits was shipped to the United States, but owing, as it is said, to the increase of the raisin and lemon industry in California and the lack of steamers direct to the United States, England takes more of these products than the United States, especially of the inferior quality. Only the very best quality is now shipped to the United States, going chiefly to the port of New York. To France was shipped \$234,135 worth of raisins more than to the United States in 1894.

As nearly all the products shipped from this port to the United States go via Liverpool, it may be the custom-house statistics in the table herein have placed some of the articles invoiced to the United States as being invoiced to England. This, of course, would make it appear that a larger quantity of the products of this place was shipped to England than was actually the case. Of this, however, I have no particular knowledge.

IMPORTATION.

The total imports in 1894 amounted to \$4,122,948, a decrease of \$200,035 from 1893, and \$662,014 less than the exports for 1894, and \$1,151,514 less than the exports for 1893.

Of the imports from all countries in 1894, the value of the importation from the United States, according to the customs statistics (table No. 2), was \$777,800, leaving the sum of \$3,345,148 imported from other countries. The chief article of import from the United States is raw cotton, which is put down at \$542,592. This comprises about all of the raw cotton brought into this port, and is used in the cotton mills of the city.

American wheat comes next, with a declared value of \$134,568, which is almost equal in value and quantity to that imported from France and England, the only other countries from which wheat is imported.

The other articles of import from the United States are staves and petroleum. Of the first, there were imported a declared value of \$55,120, and of the latter, a declared value of \$45,570. About all that are used here of these two articles come from the United States.

Of the \$1,203,859 worth of cotton and woolen goods imported, not one dollar's worth appears in the statistics as coming from the United States during the year just closed.

Not a dollar's worth of butter, cheese, lard, bacon, machinery, or lumber, according to the table, was imported from the United States in 1894. Some of these articles may have come by way of England and specified as being the products of England. If there was a line of American steamers touching at this port, a subject to which I shall soon refer, I have no doubt but that the United States would supply this market with a part of the dry goods, both cotton and woolen, with a part of the butter, cheese, lard, bacon, machinery, and lumber which are now purchased in England, Holland, Denmark, Norway, and other countries. A larger quantity of wheat would be brought from the United States than at present were there an American line, provided, of course, the duty here should not be practically prohibitory, as it is likely to be. There is a proposition before the Cortes at Madrid to raise the duty ostensibly for the purpose of protecting the farmers and against the milling interest of the country; but its advocacy by some in the present Spanish Cortes is said to be more in the nature of a retaliatory measure against the United States Government on account of our sugar duty imposed by the tariff of 1894.

Even with the heavy duty upon wheat entering this port, the price of foreign wheat, coming chiefly from the United States, is not only less than the price of the wheat brought here from the northern part of this country, but it is even less in price than the wheat raised in the province of Malaga itself and sold right in this city. American flour is also cheaper than flour from the native wheat.

DUTY ON WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The duty on foreign wheat in 1890, with countries having a commercial treaty with Spain, was $4\frac{1}{2}$ pesetas per 100 kilos (220.46 pounds), equivalent to, with the peseta at par, 85 cents United States gold. Wheat from countries having no commercial treaty with Spain paid $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents more per 100 kilos, or $87\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Flour in 1890 paid, with treaty countries, a duty of 6 pesetas per 100 kilos, equivalent to \$1.20 United States gold, peseta being at par. Flour from countries having no treaty then paid about 10 cents additional per 100 kilos.

In 1892 and first half of 1893, the importation of wheat was very considerable, about double the quantity that was imported in 1894, and in order to protect once more the farmers, though against the milling interest, the duty both on wheat and on flour was increased to its present rate the latter half of 1893.

The present rate of duty on all foreign wheat entering this port is 8 pesetas, or say \$1.60 per 100 kilos; on foreign flour, $13\frac{1}{2}$ pesetas, or say \$2.64 per 100 kilos. And yet I find with this heavy duty on wheat and flour from the United States (little or no flour, however, is imported here), to say nothing of the cost of transportation, American wheat and

the flour manufactured from it sell for a lower price than the native wheat or than the flour from it.

Here are the prices to the consumer at the time of writing this report: American wheat, 40 centimes, say 8 cents United States gold, per kilo (2.2046 pounds); Spanish wheat, 50 centimes, say 10 cents United States gold, per kilo—or 2 cents more per kilo—about 50 cents more per bushel for wheat raised within, one may say, a stone's throw of this city than for wheat brought all the way from the wheat fields of Nebraska, Minnesota, and other States. The flour from American wheat sells for from 50 to 55 centimes per kilo, or say 10 to 11 cents United States gold. The flour from native wheat sells for 60 to 65 centimes per kilo, or say 12 to 13 cents United States gold.

The reason given for the Spanish wheat being so dear, as stated, is partly because it is preferred by a certain class of the people, as it is said to make better bread, partly because the taxes imposed on the farmer increase the price, and partly because the duty on foreign wheat is so high that the seller can command a price equal to or a little higher than the price of foreign wheat sold in this market, especially when the importation of foreign wheat is small. The object of this Government seems to be to prohibit, by a high duty, the entering of foreign wheat, compelling the farmer thereby to produce it, that the Government may realize a greater revenue.

The Government seems to consider it the right thing to do to enact laws compelling farmers to raise wheat, though it may not be as profitable for them as some other crop would be, thereby forcing the laboring class, which, of course, includes the farmers themselves, to pay more for their flour than if wheat were to come in free, or at a low rate of duty, and they, the farmers, were free to raise the product that would be most advantageous and most profitable for them.

The cultivation of tobacco, for instance, is prohibited by Government enactment. If a farmer is known to raise tobacco, the civil guards of the Government can tear it up, root and leaf, and sell it without giving any compensation to the owner. Much of the farming land in this province of Malaga is said to be better adapted for tobacco raising than for wheat growing; and yet the Government prohibits the cultivation of this plant. Owing, however, to the partial failure of the grapevine, a strenuous effort is being made by southern Spain to have the Government allow the cultivation of tobacco.

TAXATION.

I referred above to the heavy tax the farmer is obliged to pay. I say nothing now of the tax he must pay on his house, his land, his horse, his goats, his sheep, his mules, his donkeys, his wagon wheels, his olive, lemon, and orange trees, etc., but will simply mention here what duty he must pay on his wheat that he brings into this city to sell.

On every highway leading into the city, stationed one-half to three-fourths of a mile from the city, are persons called "empleados de consumos," appointed by the Government or the municipal authorities for the purpose of collecting a tax from every person bringing to the city any article for sale. For every 100 kilos (220.46 pounds) of wheat or flour thus brought to the city by any farmer to be sold, he must pay a duty or tax of 2.30 pesetas, equivalent to 46 cents United States gold. As 100 kilos are somewhat less than 4 bushels, here is a tax of more than 11½ cents per bushel the farmer must pay before he can pass that boundary with his wheat or flour. Here, then, is another of the causes

that make Spanish wheat and flour more expensive than American wheat or flour, notwithstanding the heavy duty on American wheat or flour at the custom-house.

A DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE TO NEW YORK.

As nearly all, if not all, the wheat from the United States for this port is sent to England and transshipped with greater expense and greater loss of time than if shipments were made direct, the quantity imported is doubtless curtailed and the cost to the consumer is increased. A direct line of steamers to New York would cheapen the cost to the consumer and place it at his door in a much less time than the round-about way in which that article now comes. People are very apt to economize much more when an article is expensive, even though they may have ample means to purchase it. Practicing economy here, however, as nearly everywhere the world over, is not a matter of choice, but an absolute necessity for the mass of the people.

The larger the market there for our wheat the better for our wheat producers, and the better, because in this case the cheaper, for the consumer in this place.

If an American line of steamers will aid, by bringing this article as well as others, in benefiting, in a degree, our own people, and the people here also, because it will put us in direct communication with this and other Mediterranean ports, why should not such line or lines be established? Exporters say more produce would be shipped to the United States and more goods brought from the United States if there were an American line. Of the \$1,203,859 of dry goods brought to this port in 1894, why should England send \$898,400 of this amount, France \$184,900, Germany, Italy, and Belgium the rest, and not one dollar's worth, as the table shows, comes from the United States?

One of the principal reasons is because there are no American steamers to bring this article. Why does not the United States, that of all the countries on the face of the earth is best able in every way, furnish a portion of the butter and cheese, the lard and bacon, the lumber and machinery, needed and used in Spain? Why does not the United States furnish a share, instead of all these purchases being made in England, France, Holland, Denmark, Belgium, and elsewhere?

THE AMERICAN FLAG IN SPAIN.

Countries that occupy a much smaller space on the globe carry much more sail than we carry, have much more steam than pays than we have with our population of 70,000,000, and the flag of these countries is recognized when seen in the harbors of the world. It is no wonder that when some of the people of this place saw the U. S. S. *Chicago* at anchor in this port in November last, and beheld the flag so strange to them, that one of them should exclaim "¡Mire usted!" (look there)! "¡Qué bandera es esa?" (what flag is that)? It is no wonder another should reply, "No sé" (I don't know); "Es algo nuevo" (it is something new); "Será, según creo, la bandera de la nueva República de Hawaii, á que los Estados Unidos de Norte América le dió existencia hace dos ó tres años" (it must be, I think, the flag of the new Hawaiian Republic, that the United States of North America brought into existence two or three years ago). It is no wonder, then, the listeners among those people thus guessing should say to the person speaking, I have no doubt it is the flag of the Hawaiian Republic (no tengo duda

de que es la bandera de la República de Hawaii. Creo que tiene usted razon (I believe you are right).

Is it to be wondered that our flag was not recognized by those persons thus speaking? Let us look at the record of vessels, steam and sail, arriving at and departing from this port in 1894. We find steamers from Denmark, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Italy, and even Greece, but we look in vain to see an American steamer recorded. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Spanish laborer cried out when he saw on the *Chicago* the Stars and Stripes, which should be "known and honored throughout the world," not for the poetry or romance or sentiment there is in it, but for the profit it would bring, the prestige it would give, the power it would confer—no wonder he cried out, "What strange flag is that?"

English steamers to the number of 94 arrived at this port, landing their cargoes of English, French, and Spanish goods, and American goods also; 62 French steamers arrived at this port during the year; 22 German vessels entered, and 15 Norwegian. Denmark's merchant flag was seen entering ten times. But we look in vain for a single, solitary vessel of our own country, which scarcely a generation ago was one of the greatest, if not the greatest, carrying power of the world.

We note the same blank opposite "American" in the list of arrivals and departures of vessels at Almeria, in this consular district. In fact, the word American is not mentioned under the heading "Nationality" of flag. It may be noted, however, that 142 vessels flying the English flag arrived at that port, taking merchandise to that city and surrounding country, while 140 vessels with the same flag flying left that port, bearing away the produce of that place and the country surrounding it to England, France, Spain, the United States, and other countries.

"Thirty years ago," says Mr. Geary, then vice-consul of the United States at this port, father of the present United States vice-consul, "it was no uncommon thing to see from 20 to 40 American vessels in this harbor at one time;" and he has seen even as many as 55 at the same time, he informs me.

SPANISH STEAMERS.

The following Spanish lines of steamers frequent this port: Compañía General Trasatlantica entered and cleared 48 of their line of steamers, with a tonnage of 178,500, during the year 1894; Pinello Saenz & Co. entered and cleared 5, tonnage 18,926; Spalin & Co., 5, tonnage 4,815; Compañía Sevillana, 10, tonnage 9,918; Linea de Vapores á Gibraltar, 14, tonnage 6,520; Compañía Metalúrgica, 1 steamer per week, of 144 tons; Ibañeta & Co., 22, tonnage 33,350; Compañía Asturiana, 16, tonnages 14,560; McAndrews & Co., 33, tonnage 26,400.

FOREIGN STEAMERS.

The following foreign lines of steamers entered and cleared at this port during the year 1894: Compagnie Générale Transatlantique (French), 27 steamers, tonnage 53,598; Hall's Line (English), 6, one each week, tonnage for the six 8,139; Société de Transports Maritimes à Vapeur (French), 7 steamers entered, with tonnage of 23,200; Knott's Prince Line (English), entered 20, with tonnage of 17,400; Goodyear & Co. (English), entered 25, tonnage 24,500; Anchor Line (English), 5, tonnage 6,500; John Glynn & Son, Liverpool (English) entered 3, tonnage 2,980.

Relative to the climate of the city, the want and destitution prevailing, the strike in the cotton mills, and other matters not devoid of interest I will transmit later.

MARBELLA IRON MINES.

Mr. Calzado, consular agent at Marbella, reports very little being done in the iron mines of that locality. A large stock of iron ore, however, remains ready for shipment. No iron or steel works in the place, the ore being shipped to England and the United States. Owing to the general stagnation of business, shipments during the year 1894 were very few to England and none to the United States.

No. 1.—*Value of exports from Malaga during the year 1894.*

Articles.	England.	France.	Germany.	Belgium.	United States.	Total.*
Olive oil	\$16, 172	\$53, 054	\$13, 970	\$1, 168	.....	\$237, 201
Olives	1, 448	408	.....	.....	.....	5, 400
Brandy	6, 284	435	319	.....	.....	13, 658
Garlic	344	554	.....	.....	.....	11, 416
Almonds	223, 025	873	84	9, 078	\$208, 140	463, 800
Canary seed	1, 341	.....	.....	94	.....	4, 916
Anise	786	10, 260	1, 678	78	.....	24, 442
Cocoa shells	502	.....	.....	.....	.....	502
Orange peel	238	3, 326	1, 575	326	.....	8, 957
Onions	16	15	.....	.....	.....	226
Preserves	654	23	.....	.....	.....	3, 205
Chocolate	560	.....	38	.....	.....	10, 038
Fresh fruits	704	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 844
Chick-pease	690	610	.....	.....	.....	185, 374
Pomegranates	45, 168	6	.....	628	1, 398	47, 281
Figs	7, 216	15, 370	1, 148	2	.....	28, 545
Soap .....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1, 516
Lemons	95, 121	16, 640	8, 560	4, 572	66, 266	194, 839
Oranges	132, 160	3, 225	32	1, 394	.....	139, 419
Palm leaf, manufactured	9, 296	.....	.....	53	91, 038	100, 753
Raisins	345, 374	226, 275	31, 318	28, 140	92, 140	1, 035, 520
Red pepper	1, 858	.....	.....	.....	.....	10, 769
Lead	1, 148, 350	394, 272	32, 528	4, 790	10, 804	1, 730, 839
Licorice	616	17, 541	.....	.....	.....	18, 157
Grapes	6, 934	781	974	850	708	17, 072
Wine	26, 623	226, 434	46, 800	13, 362	7, 800	445, 252

* The total includes also exports to South America, Holland, Denmark, Italy, Morocco, Cuba, and Puerto Rico.

No. 2.—*Value of imports into Malaga during the year 1894.*

Articles.	England.	France.	Germany.	Belgium.	United States.	Total.*
Oil, paints, etc	\$125, 730	\$41, 170	\$3, 093	\$10, 801	.....	\$185, 814
Cotton raw	18, 771	.....	96	6, 394	\$542, 592	567, 843
Cotton thread	285	1, 200	320	53	.....	1, 840
Starch	569	.....	9, 841	18, 648	.....	29, 058
Tar, pitch, and asphalt	241	2, 188	25	.....	.....	2, 454
Sugar	13	.....	118	.....	.....	24, 427
Sulphur, etc	134, 472	10, 444	11, 890	15, 461	.....	179, 296
Codfish	91, 085	.....	.....	.....	.....	194, 820
Tiles and bricks	936	2, 246	1, 206	873	.....	5, 377
Cocoa	2, 958	476	4, 136	.....	.....	9, 585
Coffee	312	80	.....	.....	.....	70, 940
Coal	239, 680	.....	.....	.....	.....	239, 680
Charcoal .....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	3, 040
Barley, maize, chick-pease	2, 876	14, 660	316	.....	.....	18, 164
Beer, cider, etc	1, 863	48	31, 046	.....	.....	33, 047
Skins, etc	29, 021	36, 790	15, 482	7, 890	.....	252, 523
Staves	4, 056	34	.....	.....	55, 120	59, 210
Preserves	18, 662	341	1, 276	.....	.....	20, 352
Copper, tin, zinc	4, 188	483	2, 187	4, 524	.....	11, 568

* The total includes also imports from Norway, Holland, Denmark, Italy, Morocco, Cuba, and Puerto Rico.

No. 2.—*Value of imports into Malaga during the year 1894—Continued.*

Articles.	England.	France.	Germany.	Belgium.	United States.	Total.
Grease.....	\$2, 783	\$1, 618	\$36	.....	.....	\$4, 811
Artificial manure, guano.....	59, 558	32, 498	6, 256	\$1, 428	.....	99, 844
Iron.....	31, 902	1, 750	2, 288	21, 110	.....	59, 621
Wire, cast-iron tubes, etc.....	186	588	2, 162	5, 495	.....	8, 431
Lard, bacon.....	14, 581	.....	59	8	.....	14, 643
Butter.....	400	.....	10, 195	.....	.....	24, 366
Machinery.....	53, 718	21, 101	4, 160	63, 695	.....	143, 425
Furniture, etc.....	10, 406	13, 558	14, 696	2, 511	.....	42, 766
Various kinds of paper.....	2, 416	6, 972	14, 803	8, 521	.....	38, 445
Petroleum.....	473	117	88	.....	\$45, 570	46, 368
Cheese.....	5, 951	518	268	722	.....	13, 431
Deals, boards, etc.....	.....	35, 992	.....	.....	.....	151, 032
Woven cloth of all kinds.....	898, 400	184, 900	3, 360	36, 176	.....	1, 203, 859
Wheat.....	61, 814	88, 488	.....	.....	124, 568	284, 870
Glass, crystal, porcelain.....	8, 840	20, 428	28, 410	263	.....	63, 634

No. 3.—*Vessels entered at Malaga in 1894.*

STREAMERS.

Nationality.	With cargo.					In ballast.			
	Num-ber.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Tonnage of mer- chandise landed.	Passen- gers landed.	Num-ber.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Passen- gers landed.
Spanish.....	466	337, 667	11, 563	20, 204	9, 996	49	31, 116	1, 278	2, 294
English.....	94	79, 545	2, 031	62, 235	93	33	42, 575	1, 090	7
French.....	62	43, 247	2, 321	2, 688	1, 424	24	27, 545	1, 453	1, 556
German.....	22	18, 331	488	3, 047	12	20	17, 893	44	.....
Belgian.....	1	1, 812	26	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish.....	10	8, 706	219	3, 735	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4, 563	11	.....
Norwegian.....	15	7, 004	226	3, 036	41	9	7, 159	204	4
Swedish.....	1	726	17	1, 228	.....	7	6, 105	188	3
Russian.....	2	1, 357	43	518	.....	3	2, 581	73	.....
Greek.....	2	1, 664	42	2, 896	.....	.....	2, 079	65	6

SAILING VESSELS.

Spanish.....	108	3, 652	970	1, 477	69	8	704	51	.....
English.....	10	1, 170	62	1, 415	.....	1	88	5	.....
Italian.....	4	1, 425	39	1, 811	.....	3	1, 367	40	.....
Norwegian.....	3	280	25	2, 386	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian.....	6	2, 488	59	3, 030	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DAVID N. BURKE, *Consul.*MALAGA, *January 14, 1895.*

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

DECLARED EXPORTS, 1894.

Value of the exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Sweden and Norway during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894.

Articles.	Quarter ended—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
BERGEN.					
Anchovies.....	\$7,757.13	\$13,152.93	\$189.00	.....	\$21,099.06
Berries, fresh.....	.....	353.80	.....	.....	253.80
Books, printed.....	485.27	129.35	165.95	\$255.53	1,036.10
Cast-iron goods.....	.....	.....	205.20	.....	205.20
Cheese.....	1,899.91	2,320.23	580.86	1,197.65	5,998.65
Cod-liver oil.....	24,058.18	29,986.29	9,048.25	19,069.68	82,162.40
Fish:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dried.....	27,318.40	17,326.52	476.25	266.12	45,387.29
Salted.....	953.85	1,314.80	343.15	.....	2,611.80
Furs, dressed.....	.....	339.52	.....	89.63	429.15
Herrings:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salted.....	25,773.07	50,244.88	20,291.82	17,292.62	113,602.39
Smoked.....	856.79	600.32	1,932.15	.....	3,389.26
Mackerel, salted.....	124,805.26	80,956.87	.....	.....	214,758.13
Nautical instruments.....	913.29	.....	415.13	.....	1,328.42
Preserves of meat and fish.....	2,814.45	1,089.53	.....	1,101.59	5,005.57
Silver goods.....	220.30	1,549.89	535.20	648.00	2,953.39
Skins, dried.....	.....	.....	12,949.55	1,768.28	14,717.83
Sprat, salted.....	2,079.27	1,957.74	368.55	.....	4,405.56
Sprat and sardines in oil.....	2,009.24	6,238.92	2,733.29	2,164.67	13,746.12
Wine and spirits.....	.....	448.32	41.15	592.11	1,081.64
Wood pulp.....	10,469.47	15,412.30	8,994.08	14,548.03	49,423.88
Sundries.....	89.20	.....	175.00	.....	264.20
Total.....	233,103.08	232,418.46	59,444.58	58,993.91	583,960.03
Total for preceding year.....	276,347.82	196,180.07	136,443.73	90,500.00	699,481.71
CHRISTIANIA.					
Acids.....	4,645.00	4,852.00	8,458.00	3,264.00	21,219.00
Books.....	1,484.00	1,405.00	2,306.00	1,558.00	6,753.00
Fish:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herrings, salted.....	5,233.00	10,299.00	.....	2,901.00	18,433.00
Mackerel, salted.....	75,255.00	12,437.00	4,583.00	1,463.00	93,738.00
Other.....	.....	1,450.00	1,826.00	.....	3,276.00
Oil, cod liver.....	4,568.00	8,041.00	5,404.00	2,056.00	20,069.00
Silverwares.....	15,184.00	2,118.00	3,371.00	1,018.00	21,691.00
Skins.....	1,299.00	.....	10,878.00	3,927.00	16,104.00
Wood pulp.....	121,447.00	132,185.00	96,228.00	61,903.00	411,763.00
All other articles.....	10,250.00	5,104.00	4,916.00	4,738.00	24,008.00
Total.....	230,305.00	177,891.00	137,970.00	82,825.00	638,051.00
GOTHENBURG.					
Berries.....	2,139.21	808.47	.....	.....	2,947.68
Birds, wild.....	.....	.....	200.00	.....	200.00
Bird skins.....	.....	.....	227.80	.....	227.80
Books.....	3,094.37	847.73	1,204.31	1,465.09	6,611.50
Bottles, glass.....	.....	38.34	.....	.....	38.34
Cement.....	.....	1,297.44	1,302.05	7,781.37	10,380.86
Cheese.....	.....	130.55	.....	.....	130.55
Fish (anchovies, herring, etc.).....	2,651.30	7,552.65	1,290.65	1,253.17	12,647.77
Furniture.....	.....	110.30	.....	.....	110.30
Glassware.....	.....	99.26	.....	.....	99.26
Gloves.....	1,790.50	.....	1,303.82	1,382.18	4,466.50
Hardware:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools.....	537.76	.....	.....	362.80	900.65
Cutlery.....	425.31	1,115.90	585.67	83.55	2,210.43
Iron.....	129,933.52	130,531.74	86,738.54	78,156.86	425,360.66
Liquors.....	824.95	324.95	.....	1,009.30	1,659.20
Lubricating apparatus.....	.....	.....	.....	136.16	136.16
Matches.....	28,575.04	26,462.55	38,704.32	37,907.94	131,699.85
Metallic ornaments.....	94.07	.....	.....	.....	94.07
Steel.....	498.52	1,835.09	1,966.54	518.24	4,818.39
Tomato-ones.....	.....	119.26	.....	.....	119.26
Wood pulp.....	47,094.09	51,263.81	36,090.43	6,067.84	140,525.17
Sundries.....	56.70	575.42	164.82	303.66	1,100.60
Total.....	217,105.34	223,103.46	160,847.95	136,428.25	746,485.00
Total for preceding year.....	358,325.64	469,346.23	292,305.23	384,500.71	1,504,477.81
Decrease.....	141,220.30	246,242.77	122,457.28	248,072.46	757,992.81

DECLARED EXPORTS, 1895.

Value of declared exports from Sweden and Norway to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895.

Articles.	Quarter ended—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
CHRISTIANIA.					
Acid, oxalic.....	\$2,069.34	\$2,093.87	\$2,353.99	\$3,894.56	\$10,411.76
Books.....	2,426.60	4,192.64	2,944.07	3,362.70	12,926.01
Cheese.....	343.82	783.44	1,062.91	.....	2,190.17
Fish:					
Anchovies.....	840.33	491.90	543.39	.....	1,375.62
Herring, salted.....	1,733.44	9,177.80	8,699.20	1,708.84	21,289.28
Mackerel, salted.....	42,074.21	10,960.04	4,762.81	.....	57,797.06
Matches.....	1,350.04	3,059.82	5,153.69	6,350.15	15,922.70
Oil, cod-liver.....	10,070.49	11,088.10	3,124.61	3,415.80	27,699.00
Ropes, old.....	1,153.26	918.47	1,961.56	1,605.60	5,638.89
Wood pulp.....	40,840.18	74,415.30	77,559.67	53,980.20	246,684.35
Sundries.....	8,602.95	3,076.98	3,845.69	7,352.53	22,678.15
Skins, unmanufactured.....	.....	.....	10,167.44	3,316.91	13,484.35
Total.....	111,004.66	120,258.36	122,149.03	84,885.29	438,297.34
BERGEN.					
Anchovies.....	8,120.17	7,330.66	790.93	.....	18,241.76
Berries.....	79.20	143.23	.....	.....	222.43
Books, printed.....	114.70	674.30	385.96	338.35	1,513.30
Cheese.....	1,197.00	2,144.88	1,148.50	818.75	5,309.13
Cod-liver oil.....	35,201.90	52,233.20	4,202.20	35,179.85	126,817.15
Fish:					
Dried.....	46,746.17	11,963.44	1,213.25	104.52	60,027.38
Salted.....	174.27	1,155.20	664.15	155.45	2,149.57
Furs, dressed.....	698.03	106.23	.....	136.45	940.71
Herrings, salted.....	21,408.30	36,287.20	23,091.29	14,583.29	95,375.08
Hides.....	.....	.....	.....	3,360.28	3,360.28
Machinery.....	.....	591.75	737.00	.....	1,328.75
Mackerel, salted.....	108,288.94	14,816.27	.....	99.71	123,204.92
Nautical instruments.....	1,896.13	.....	673.86	.....	2,069.99
Preserves of fish and meat.....	2,064.37	2,378.61	1,520.26	2,575.35	8,538.59
Silver goods.....	.....	231.25	.....	.....	231.25
Skins, dried.....	.....	.....	.....	7,292.50	7,292.50
Sprat, salted.....	3,259.25	1,670.57	7,906.00	1,161.37	13,997.19
Sprat and sardines in oil.....	2,732.26	2,779.62	1,825.35	3,502.21	10,839.44
Wine and spirits.....	442.05	473.16	289.47	.....	1,204.68
Wood pulp.....	6,980.59	18,109.54	18,827.76	29,659.90	73,727.79
Total.....	238,853.33	155,089.11	63,276.47	99,172.98	556,391.89
Total for preceding year.....	233,103.08	232,418.46	59,444.58	58,993.91	583,960.03
Decrease.....	.....	77,329.35	.....	.....	27,568.14
Increase.....	5,750.25	.....	3,831.89	40,179.09	.....

SWITZERLAND.

TRADE IN 1894.

The total results of Swiss imports and exports for 1894 are as yet not published; only some categories, as published in the fourth quarterly edition of the Swiss commercial statistics, are obtainable. A comparison of these figures with those of the previous year show some interesting features. Below will be found a few of the most important quantities and estimated values, also figures showing the increase and decrease as compared with 1893. I only mention articles showing prominent diversities.

Articles.	Quantity.	Increase (+) or de- crease (-).	Value.	Increase (+) or de- crease (-).
IMPORTS.				
Oil-cake meal, bran, and other meals for cattle food..... metric centals*	142, 700	-318, 300	<i>France.</i> 1, 770, 000	<i>France.</i> - 3, 670, 000
Boards, laths, shingles..... do.....	504, 400	+113, 500	4, 280, 000	+ 1, 070, 000
Hay..... do.....	140, 000	-114, 300	1, 080, 000	- 2, 060, 000
Straw..... do.....	178, 500	- 20, 600	1, 090, 000	- 500, 000
Sole leather..... do.....	14, 200	+ 2, 900	3, 390, 000	+ 750, 000
Raw iron..... do.....	728, 400	+ 84, 500	5, 560, 000	+ 340, 000
Cast-iron goods..... do.....	107, 100	+ 66, 200	2, 430, 000	+ 1, 330, 000
Gold, in bars..... do.....	5, 623	+ 1, 888	19, 370, 000	+ 0, 490, 000
Gold, in coins..... do.....	9, 245	+ 5, 581	28, 660, 000	+17, 300, 000
Silver, in coins..... do.....	131, 500	- 36, 000	26, 300, 000	- 7, 220, 000
Stones, gravel, sand..... do.....	3, 990, 000	+961, 000	1, 850, 000	+ 490, 000
Coal..... do.....	9, 889, 400	+542, 400	29, 450, 000	+ 2, 170, 000
Eggs..... do.....	63, 100	+ 11, 100	7, 100, 000	+ 850, 000
Meat preserves..... do.....	16, 500	+ 9, 200	2, 240, 000	+ 1, 220, 000
Wheat..... do.....	3, 594, 400	+253, 400	55, 140, 000	-10, 000, 000
Oats..... do.....	627, 300	+ 3, 300	9, 060, 000	- 2, 790, 000
Corn..... do.....	300, 200	-223, 000	4, 170, 000	- 3, 920, 000
Flour..... do.....	286, 600	+ 8, 000	5, 960, 000	- 940, 000
Barley..... do.....	134, 200	- 31, 600	2, 620, 000	- 860, 000
Malt..... do.....	259, 100	- 26, 100	7, 380, 000	- 1, 890, 000
Raw sugar, etc..... do.....	327, 400	+ 35, 400	11, 620, 000	- 60, 000
Wine in barrels..... do.....	839, 700	- 33, 200	21, 990, 000	- 1, 980, 000
Raw cotton..... do.....	252, 700	+ 20, 700	25, 970, 000	- 1, 180, 000
Cotton goods, raw, plain..... do.....	12, 800	- 700	5, 290, 000	- 930, 000
Silk, cocoons..... do.....	1, 300	- 2, 000	1, 110, 000	- 1, 850, 000
waste..... do.....	9, 600	- 1, 700	3, 170, 000	- 1, 570, 000
grèges..... do.....	6, 600	+ 1, 500	20, 740, 000	- 2, 440, 000
organzine and trame..... do.....	15, 800	+ 1, 300	66, 250, 000	-22, 500, 000
Wool, raw..... do.....	42, 400	- 800	6, 600, 000	- 1, 190, 000
Woolen textiles..... do.....	28, 900	+ 2, 300	22, 570, 000	+ 800, 000
Confections of wool, ready-made clothing, etc., metric centals.....	5, 900	+ 800	6, 220, 000	+ 360, 000
Horses..... head.....	7, 709	+ 16	5, 750, 000	+ 690, 000
Beeves..... do.....	70, 800	+ 46, 200	30, 080, 000	+27, 530, 000
Bulls..... do.....	8, 500	+ 7, 500	3, 470, 000	+ 3, 130, 000
Cows..... do.....	9, 700	+ 6, 500	3, 850, 000	+ 2, 670, 000
Hogs..... do.....	114, 600	+ 66, 800	11, 760, 000	+ 7, 380, 000
Sheep..... do.....	81, 400	+ 18, 300	2, 710, 000	+ 900, 000
EXPORTS.				
Tar colors..... metric centals.....	21, 400	+ 1, 500	13, 150, 000	+ 660, 000
Leather shoes, fine..... do.....	2, 200	- 350	2, 830, 000	- 380, 000
Watches, nickel..... pieces.....	1, 427, 400	+ 93, 800	13, 980, 000	+ 200, 000
silver..... do.....	2, 357, 400	+ 81, 900	32, 630, 000	- 1, 540, 000
gold..... do.....	560, 800	+ 1, 900	31, 270, 000	- 800, 000
Dynamo machines..... metric centals.....	15, 500	+ 5, 100	3, 390, 000	+ 930, 000
Gold, in bars..... do.....	1, 036	- 14	3, 270, 000	- 210, 000
Gold, in coins..... do.....	5, 731	+ 3, 784	17, 770, 000	+11, 670, 000
Silver, in coins..... do.....	170, 196	- 42, 788	34, 040, 000	- 8, 560, 000
Fresh butter..... do.....	2, 200	- 2, 100	700, 000	- 670, 000
Green fruits..... do.....	214, 200	- 77, 300	2, 080, 000	+ 370, 000
Swiss cheese..... do.....	215, 600	- 7, 700	37, 660, 000	+ 1, 510, 000
Condensed milk..... do.....	191, 900	+ 25, 400	18, 940, 000	+ 2, 410, 000
Cotton yarns, raw, coarse..... do.....	30, 900	+ 6, 900	7, 970, 000	+ 1, 650, 000
fine..... do.....	19, 800	+ 1, 400	6, 050, 000	+ 60, 000
Cotton textiles, coarse, heavy..... do.....	19, 200	- 7, 500	6, 600, 000	- 2, 720, 000
colored, heavy..... do.....	16, 200	- 1, 600	8, 300, 000	- 1, 370, 000
Prints, heavy..... do.....	10, 800	- 1, 200	7, 250, 000	- 1, 090, 000
Embroidered curtains..... do.....	4, 100	- 1, 000	6, 350, 000	- 2, 550, 000
Hamburg edgings..... do.....	21, 211	+ 27	44, 820, 000	- 3, 140, 000
Silk grèges..... do.....	1, 334	- 130	4, 290, 000	- 640, 000
Silk organzine and trame..... do.....	6, 210	+ 1, 099	27, 030, 000	- 1, 430, 000
Spun silk..... do.....	7, 590	+ 1, 831	20, 060, 000	- 6, 050, 000
Colored silk..... do.....	1, 104	+ 194	6, 110, 000	+ 890, 000
Silk bolting cloth..... do.....	267	+ 19	3, 990, 000	+ 70, 000
Silk piece goods..... do.....	10, 891	+ 1, 224	60, 180, 000	- 2, 470, 000
Half-silk piece goods..... do.....	5, 448	+ 378	13, 000, 000	- 1, 330, 000
Silk ribbons..... do.....	708	- 187	3, 500, 000	- 350, 000
Half-silk ribbons..... do.....	11, 294	+ 490	28, 460, 000	+ 20, 000
Silk embroideries..... do.....	201	- 1	2, 600, 000	+ 330, 000
Worsted yarns, raw..... do.....	11, 129	+ 1, 247	7, 860, 000	+ 630, 000
Worsted textiles, raw..... do.....	2, 580	- 1, 079	1, 870, 000	- 810, 000
Straw braids..... do.....	3, 772	+ 1, 246	4, 750, 000	+ 1, 520, 000
Fine straw goods..... do.....	750	- 274	2, 470, 000	- 790, 000
Silk underwear..... do.....	471	- 97	2, 310, 000	- 500, 000
Woolen underwear..... do.....	891	- 351	1, 790, 000	- 790, 000
Cows..... head.....	17, 900	- 10, 400	8, 630, 000	- 2, 370, 000
Heifers..... do.....	3, 600	- 3, 500	1, 540, 000	- 660, 000
Rawhides..... metric centals.....	12, 500	- 2, 700	2, 590, 000	- 870, 000

* Metric cental=220 pounds.

From the foregoing figures, which, however, are only partial, can be seen the unusual traffic in products of the soil, live stock, and forage stuffs, as well as the sharp depreciation in the prices of the most prominent raw products. From the above incomplete figures alone, it can be seen that the value of the live-stock imports reached the enormous sum of \$13,400,000.

The import excess in 1894 over 1893 is shown to have been 145,000 head of large and small animals, wherefor Switzerland paid foreign countries an excess of \$8,400,000 over the total sum paid in 1893. It must not be forgotten, however, that in no year during the last decade, have the imports of live stock been so small as they were in 1893 (on account of failures of grass and forage crops, etc.), and in none as heavy as in 1894.

The reverse is the case with the imports of strength-giving forage stuffs (as oil-cake meal, bran, and other meals), hay, straw, and corn.

Highly noticeable is the decline in the value of cereals. An excess of 253,000 metric centals (55,660,000 pounds) in the imports of wheat show, nevertheless, a less value of \$2,000,000. The imports of oats were 3,300 metric centals (726,000 pounds) in excess of 1893; still, the value of the whole was smaller by nearly \$600,000, and so on with other products.

An excess of 60,000 metric centals in the importation of sugar shows simply an increased tonnage, but worth no more than the total sums paid for the same article in 1893. Taking values as a basis, it would appear that less raw cotton and silk were imported, but figures show that imports were much heavier. For instance, 14,500 metric centals organzine and tram were, in 1893, estimated to be worth 89,000,000 francs, while in 1894, for 15,800 metric centals, an increase of 1,300 metric centals, the value footed up only 66,000,000 francs, and so all along the lines.

EUGENE GERMAIN, *Consul.*

ZURICH, *May 10, 1895.*

SWISS-AMERICAN TRADE, 1894.

The annual statistics of the Swiss customs authorities, showing Switzerland's foreign commerce for the year 1894, have just been published. The following table will show that the import as well as export figures beginning with the year 1889 gradually declined, and those of 1894 are actually lower than they were during the notoriously depressed commercial years of 1885 and 1886:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports.
			<i>Per cent.</i>
1889	\$181,311,400	\$139,052,600	23.2
1890	180,854,600	140,562,600	26.2
1891	180,433,200	134,373,400	27.9
1892	173,882,000	131,529,800	24.96
1893	165,504,400	129,290,200	21.88
1894	165,176,640	124,239,853	24.77

In the decrease in exports in 1894, the four principal Swiss industries participated in a ratio as follows: Embroideries, \$1,300,000; cotton textiles, \$1,250,000; silk textiles, \$712,000; watches, nearly \$800,000. Raw silk, spun silk, and knit goods also show a great shortage.

On the other hand, the following articles show increases: Machinery, chemicals, cotton yarns, straw braids, colored silks, worsted yarns, and

especially agricultural products—cheese \$7,540,000 against \$7,140,000 in 1893, and condensed milk \$3,800,000 against \$3,300,000 in 1893.

While the decline of Swiss commerce for 1893 was principally due to the Franco-Swiss tariff war, the decrease of 1894 was ascribable to the precarious condition of the world's markets, but in first order, to the depression of the English trade since the advent of the crisis in 1890 and 1892 in the Argentine Republic and Australia; the depreciation of values in those States having a silver standard, and to the crisis in the United States which began in 1893, the deplorable effects of which were especially felt during the year 1894.

The general depression of the world's markets, which was the natural consequence of the above-named causes, could not but seriously affect Switzerland, a country so much interested in the general commerce of the world, importing annually half of all the articles she consumes, and exporting about one-third of her yearly products. It is therefore astonishing that Switzerland's exports have not decreased even more. In fact, the export figures of other countries, such as France, Belgium, and England, show much heavier losses, which since 1890-91 were as follows: England, 16.4 per cent; Germany, 11 per cent; France, 18 per cent; Belgium, 25 per cent; Switzerland, 11.6 per cent.

Regarding the decrease in Swiss imports, it must here be stated that there was no loss in volume, but only in value, the principal articles having depreciated in value; particularly was this the case with cereals, silk, cotton, sugar, and silver. Had the value of these been the same as in 1893, the total imports would have footed up about \$182,000,000 in lieu of \$165,000,000 for the year 1894.

Now, as to Switzerland's trade with the United States, I would refer to the comparison which I make in the annexed tables, showing Switzerland's imports from and exports to the United States during the years 1893 and 1894, as taken from the official Swiss customs statistics. These tables show an import decrease of \$615,000 and in exports a loss of \$1,653,730. The decrease in imports refers principally to grain, and is over \$1,000,000, while noticeable increases are shown for machinery, petroleum, provisions, etc.

The following Swiss products shared in the export decrease, viz: Watches, silk thread, silk ribbons, silk knit goods, hides, etc., while some increase is shown for cheese and cotton manufactures. Watches decreased by \$500,000, embroideries \$500,000, silk fabrics, especially thread and ribbons, \$400,000, and knit goods \$200,000. The year 1895, however, will, as figures now on hand already show, make up all the losses of the previous year.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

Grain trade.—Switzerland's total grain imports for 1894 were the following:

Kinds, and whence imported.	Quantity.
Wheat:	<i>Tons.*</i>
Russia.....	282,162
Austria-Hungary.....	46,988
United States.....	11,303
Danube countries.....	11,212
La Plata States.....	5,279
Other countries.....	2,497
Total	359,441

* 1 ton = 2,204.6 pounds.

Switzerland's total grain imports for 1894—Continued.

Kinds, and whence imported.		Quantity.
Oats:		Tons. *
Russia		53, 076
Germany		3, 885
Austria-Hungary		2, 425
Other countries		3, 332
Total		62, 728
Maize:		
Danube countries		8, 672
Russia		8, 563
Italy		7, 698
Austria-Hungary		3, 228
Other countries		1, 866
Total		30, 027

* 1 ton = 2,204.6 pounds.

It will be seen that while the United States supplied a part of the wheat, the oats and corn were supplied entirely by other countries. Last year's business was unsatisfactory to the grain trade; much trouble and work were expended by dealers, and only a very modest margin of profit realized.

Business in wheat, the most important grain import article, was far from coming up to expectations, and dealers were generally much disappointed. Early in the year, prices were so low that a further decline was looked upon as impossible, and an improvement was expected. The hope, however, was in vain. Against all expectations, prices continued to decline gradually, in consequence of heavy accumulated stocks held in all markets, and at the beginning of November prices reached the lowest point ever known in Switzerland.

In January, 1894, good medium qualities of Russian wheat were sold at 19.25 francs per 100 kilos delivered at Zurich (\$3.81 per 220 American pounds), and at the beginning of November the same qualities sold at 16.50 francs (\$3.30). A slight improvement took place about the middle of November and continued until the end of the year, prices having advanced during that period by 75 centimes (15 cents) per 220 pounds.

Most of the wheat sold in Switzerland during 1894 was of Russian growth, the quality of which, it is claimed, is the best. The better qualities of Hungarian and Roumanian wheat, which, as a rule, are preferred, could not well compete on account of their high figures. Imports from the United States were, in tonnage, only third on the list.

Oats.—The following countries furnished oats to Switzerland: Western Russia: During the first half of the year this product was in very good demand in eastern Switzerland on account of its white color and plump grains; speculators warehoused great quantities of this grain, but with the appearance of warm weather it began to heat and had to be disposed of at great losses. Prices for sound oats were \$3.10 to \$3.80 per 100 kilos delivered at Swiss points. Southern Russia and Roumania, by way of Mediterranean ports: Shipments were mostly made to central and western Switzerland, and prices delivered at Swiss railway stations were \$3 to \$3.40. North Russia, via Rotterdam: \$3.10 to \$3.40. South Germany: These shipments were mostly spoiled by rain, and only found buyers owing to low prices, which were \$2.40 to \$3, delivered.

Maize.—During the severe drought which prevailed in Switzerland

in 1893, several Cantonal governments had bought and stored great quantities of corn to be supplied cheaply to farmers for cattle food, and as in 1894 large stocks were still on hand unsold, imports of new corn were consequently small; particularly, also, because German rye was very cheap. Most of the maize came from Roumania and Turkey, at prices fluctuating between \$2.70 and \$3, including sacks delivered at Swiss railway stations. Cinquantin, a variety of maize used for food purposes, was mostly imported from Roumania by way of Mediterranean ports, and only in the first few months did some shipments come from Hungary. During the first half of the year, cinquantin was sold at from \$2.90 to \$3, sacked and delivered at Swiss railway stations; but in consequence of a failure of the new crop, prices advanced by the end of the year to \$3.40.

FLOUR.

Imports of flour into Switzerland have again increased during 1894, there being an apparent increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent over 1893. The following countries were the participants:

Country.	Tons of 2,204 pounds.	Country.	Tons of 2,204 pounds.
France	7,102	Argentine Republic	354
Russia	6,550	Other countries	60
Italy	5,527		
Germany	4,629	Total for 1894	28,666
Austria-Hungary	3,842	Total for 1893	27,983
Belgium	602		

Owing to the heavy grain crops in the United States and Russia, flour prices ruled very low, and have now in fact reached a point never expected. During 1894, flour prices (middling white) varied between \$6.40 in January and \$5.90 in December per 100 kilos, or 220 pounds.

LARD.

Switzerland's lard imports for 1894 were 2,746 tons of 2,204 pounds; in 1893, 1,685 tons; in 1892, 2,446 tons; in 1891, 2,890 tons. In 1893, prices of lard were excessively high in the United States, while they were low in Switzerland. In 1894, it was just the reverse; high prices prevailed in Switzerland while in America lard sold cheap, and this explains the great difference in imports of the two years.

Of last year's imports of 2,746 tons, 2,224 tons came from the United States, the balance from Austria. Prices for the three best brands ruled as follows in 1894: Wilcox, \$19; Fairbank, \$15; Armour, \$14.50 per 220 pounds, f. o. b. cars at Antwerp, while in 1893, prices were from 40 to 50 per cent higher.

CHEESE AND CONDENSED MILK.

Although dairy farming is making good progress in the United States, great quantities of Swiss cheese are exported thither, and the trade in that line for 1894 was very lively. Exports of Swiss cheese show an increase of \$37,356 against 1893, while condensed milk exports remained about the same as for the previous year.

WINE.

Imports of California wines to Switzerland show a steady increase; beginning from 1890, I find them to be as follows: In 1890, the imports were 40 hectoliters (1 hectoliter is 26.417 gallons); in 1891, 114 hectoliters; in 1892, 160 hectoliters; in 1893, 1,144 hectoliters, and in 1894, 2,073 hectoliters, at an average value of \$10 per hectoliter. American exports in this line can be still further increased if our people will establish agencies and keep the article continually before the Swiss people.

TOBACCO.

America is still furnishing the bulk of the Swiss tobacco imports, her share for 1894 being \$732,189 of a total import of \$1,449,750, this product originating principally in the States of Kentucky, Virginia, and Maryland. The quality and prices were satisfactory.

COTTON.

Since the American product has become so cheap, imports of Indian cotton have to a great extent ceased, and American cotton shipments increased, at least as far as quantities are concerned (1894, 14,881 tons; 1893, 12,562 tons). In spite of this increase in volume, the value of these imports in 1894 is smaller by about \$77,746. The total imports for 1894 were as follows:

Whence.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>	
European Turkey	64	\$10,991
Egypt	9,335	2,128,527
Turkey of Asia	212	86,464
British Indies	734	124,780
East Asia	42	6,812
United States	14,880	2,896,933
Total	25,269	5,194,507

SWISS COTTON GOODS.

Swiss exports to the United States of cotton manufactures of all kinds have increased by \$539,036 as against 1893. A comparison of the two years shows the following figures:

Exports.	1893.	1894.	Exports.	1893.	1894.
Textiles:			Textiles—Continued.		
Raw, plain, heavy ...	\$11,271	\$6,664	Laces, woven, raw		\$3,986
Raw, plain, light	21,719	36,158	Figured, bleached, and colored	\$2,605	2,460
Bleached, heavy	6,119	22,482	Laces, woven, bleached and colored	310,274	470,317
Bleached, light	32,871	23,218	Cotton ribbons and fringes	13,606	5,571
Variegated, heavy	22,226	11,839	Embroideries of all kinds	5,659,974	5,063,602
Variegated, light		2,432	Laces	26,071	
Colored, heavy	3,019	11,108			
Colored, light	5,164	2,089			
Printed, heavy	2,190				
Velvet-like and damasked, raw	3,200				

Exports from August 1 to December 31, 1894, were about double what they were from January 1 to July 31 of same year, while for the first half of 1895 they foot up \$3,150,000.

WOODS.

The import of sawed American cabinet woods has increased from \$10,648 in 1893 to \$38,636 in 1894, and, as will be noticed in the inclosed tables, the importation of soft and hard wood boards from the United States is rapidly increasing, and as prices for rough wood are steadily advancing, it is to be expected that American wood, especially pitch pine, will find a steady and remunerative market in this country.

FURNITURE.

As in former years, the Swiss markets were again flooded with furniture of German manufacture, mostly of that variety for apartments of the middle classes and hotels. A small quantity of fancy furniture was also imported. The Swiss manufacture can not well compete with the German, owing to the limited demand, which does not permit investments on a larger scale for specialties. Wages also are from 10 to 15 per cent higher than in Germany, while the difference in the prices of wood is only trifling.

Woodworking machinery is being imported in large quantities. One German manufacturer has sold over 300 of such machines to Switzerland in the last three years. These machines, however, are principally used in the manufacture of parquetry and other articles of house-building materials, such as doors, blinds, window sashes, etc., in the manufacture of which the Swiss have made rapid progress.

MACHINE INDUSTRY.

The year 1894 was a favorable year for this industry, confidence having returned and the general situation and enterprise been stimulated. The customs statistics show that exports have increased from \$4,740,000 in 1893 to \$5,140,000 in 1894, while imports have decreased from \$3,660,000 to \$3,520,000 for the same periods.

Imports and exports of machinery.

Articles.	Total exports.		Total imports.	
	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.
Boilers	\$133,460	\$112,300	\$30,140	\$27,600
Dynamos	678,060	492,840	38,340	21,840
Iron construction	2,140	2,960	244,380	326,100
Agricultural and household machinery	39,660	34,120	176,040	347,400
Milling machinery	852,880	768,280	29,900	22,560
Sewing machines	10,320	16,280	395,960	360,080
Spinning and twisting machines	366,820	328,340	103,780	96,280
Embroidering machines	127,560	150,020	77,000	3,260
Knitting machines	64,580	57,100	18,820	21,580
Weaving machines and looms	827,420	732,060	38,460	31,040
Machinery for the manufacture of tools	113,060	67,060	176,920	92,280
Other machines of all kinds and parts of machinery	1,641,640	1,755,640	1,578,120	1,616,420
Locomotives	231,120	200,720	27,560	217,400
Parts of machines, unfinished	46,820	35,440	587,180	485,460
Total	5,135,540	4,743,160	3,520,100	3,663,300

CHEMICALS, ETC.

Switzerland's imports of chemicals from the United States consist of resin to the value of \$26,721; turpentine oil, \$60,933; dyestuffs extracts, \$18,720, etc., while her exports to America were principally tar colors, valued at \$316,801.

LEATHER, ETC.

The imports of all kinds of leather during 1894 were in excess of those of 1893, on account of the low prices prevailing in the United States. The total imports amounted to \$2,105,534, of which the United States furnished \$546,894 worth.

PETROLEUM.

Swiss imports of this article during 1894 amounted to 48,902 tons, against 47,724 tons in 1893 and 44,230 tons in 1892. Of the imports in 1894, 41,586 tons came from the United States, 7,209 tons from Russia, and 106 tons from Austria and Germany. The average price for the American product in 1894 was \$1.55 to \$1.60, delivered at Savona, the lowest price ever known.

KNIT GOODS.

Manufacturers in this line are much dependent on the situation in the United States, a great part of the exports going thither. Exports to America for 1894 amounted to \$275,845, while in 1893, they were \$436,870. The falling off in exports to the United States was heavier in this than in any other branch of the textile industry. Cheap cotton undershirts, worth less than \$1.50 per dozen, suffered most last year, the duties thereon having been advanced from 25 to 40 per cent, and this 15 per cent advance prevents Swiss manufacturers from competing successfully with the similar article made in the United States.

This cheap article was generally made during the dull season, in order to keep factory hands employed. Hereafter, however, Swiss manufacturers will be compelled to follow the American example, and close their factories during the prevalence of the dull season, regardless as to what their hands may earn in the interim.

It is expected that a large business in woolen underwear will result from the tariff reduction on these goods. The trade with other countries, as for instance with England and France, was also dull, and prices were depressed everywhere.

SILK MANUFACTURES.

The exports of Swiss silk goods of all descriptions to the United States fell short by about \$385,000 as against 1893. Business was very dull for the first half year, owing to the prevailing depression in the American markets, but large orders were booked during the latter part of 1894, bringing the business up to a fair average. The year 1895 will fully compensate for the losses sustained in 1894, the Zurich articles being greatly favored by fashion. The manufacturers having many orders on hand, their looms will be fully occupied for the next four or five months. The United States stands second as buyers of Swiss silk goods (England heading the list); hence the commercial situation there has a considerable influence on the Swiss silk industry.

STRAW AND OTHER BRAIDS.

The year 1894 has been a satisfactory one to this industry, although a noticeable decrease in that line of exports to the United States, one of the principal markets for straw goods, took place. It must be said here

that the so-called straw industry in the Canton of Aargau has of late years been working up a great deal more of other materials for braids, hats, etc., than of straw, especially wood shavings, Cuba bast, etc.

WATCHES.

The United States supplied Switzerland in 1894 with a great many costly metal watch cases and also common cheap watch works, while the exports of Swiss watches to the United States greatly decreased, namely, \$967,487 worth as against \$1,459,315 in 1893. The fact that a number of Swiss manufacturers transferred their establishments to the United States will, to some extent, explain the present depressed state of the watch industry. It must further be stated that the decrease refers mostly to values, the quantities exported having remained the same. The depreciation of silver brought about part of this decreased value.

EUGENE GERMAIN, *Consul.*

ZURICH, *October 2, 1895.*

TRADE OF SWITZERLAND IN 1893.

From the "Statistical report of the commerce of Switzerland with foreign countries in 1893," which has but lately been published, I have extracted the following tables, showing the total value of imports and exports for 1892 and 1893, and the trade of Switzerland with the United States in 1893.

From these tables, it appears that the United States participated in the commerce of Switzerland (leaving coined metal out of consideration) with but 4.61 per cent on imports and 12.4 per cent on exports.

The declared exports of Switzerland to the United States, valued at \$15,461,036, overbalance the imports, reported at \$7,364,356, by \$8,096,680, or 52 per cent. Compared with 1892, the imports from the United States into Switzerland in 1893 have fallen off \$477,836, while the exports from Switzerland to the United States show an increase of \$729,988. Of the goods imported from the United States, chemicals, leather goods, scientific instruments, machines and metal ware, mineral oils, cotton, animal products, and the articles mentioned under the head of "miscellaneous" show an increase, while the great falling off is mainly due to the decreased importation of agricultural products (grain and provisions). Of the exports, dairy products, cotton goods and embroideries, silk goods, straw goods, knit goods, and rawhides show an increase, and chemicals, calfskins and harness leather, watches and clocks, machines and metal ware, and miscellaneous articles a decrease, as will more fully appear from the table below.

The principal imports from the United States are agricultural products, grain, lard, smoked and canned meats, molasses, tobacco, cotton, petroleum, leather, and turpentine. The principal exports to the United States are cotton goods and embroideries, silk and mixed goods, straw goods, dairy products (condensed milk and cheese), clocks and watches, cotton, silk, and woolen knit goods, rawhides, aniline colors and other dyestuffs, unset gems, and asphalt.

I also append a list of such articles of commerce as do not appear among the exportations from Switzerland to the United States nor in the exports from the United States to Switzerland. Some articles

appearing under the latter head might, perhaps, find a market in this country if the producers and exporters would acquaint themselves with the wants and the ruling prices of this country, and make a systematic effort to introduce their goods by the means frequently suggested in the reports of the consular officers.

By introducing new articles and extending the sale of those having already a market here, it might be possible, in course of time, to more nearly balance the trade between Switzerland and the United States.

It may be proper to add that American consuls are generally not only willing, but anxious to lend their aid to any effort tending in this direction, by giving all the information at their command or in any way obtainable. Letters of inquiry, however, ought to be accompanied by return stamps.

Swiss trade with foreign countries in 1892 and 1893.

Description.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1892.	1893.	Increase (+) and de- crease (—).	1892.	1893.	Increase (+) and de- crease (—).
Merchandise.....	\$167, 796, 208	\$150, 711, 713	—\$8, 084, 495	\$126, 926, 290	\$124, 765, 080	—\$2, 161, 218
Gold and silver coin ..	8, 333, 036	8, 661, 608	+ 328, 572	5, 861, 615	9, 398, 252	+ 3, 536, 636
Total	176, 129, 244	168, 373, 321	— 7, 755, 923	132, 787, 914	134, 163, 332	+ 1, 375, 418

Swiss-American trade in 1893.

Articles.	Imports from the United States.		Exports to the United States.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value
<i>Drugs and chemicals.</i>				
Chemical compounds for industrial purposes, quintals..	62	\$2, 752	.....	\$36
Alkaloids (antipyrine, chinine, morphine, acrychnine, sulphonal) .....	.....	.....	11	6, 965
Sugar of milk.....	.....	.....	167	5, 266
Chemical apparatus	14	2, 162	1	164
Alkaloids (other than above), mineral waters, salts, perfumes, and cosmetics	47	3, 357	71	1, 263
Rosin, crude, colophony, pitch	7, 657	25, 123	.....	.....
Cream of tartar, crude .....	.....	.....	737	18, 117
Tannin extracts, liquid	6	46	2, 030	23, 778
Benzole, naphthaline, paraffin, purified vaseline, do....	1, 008	9, 727	1	35
Kali	10	809	556	14, 950
Turpentine, oil of	3, 794	43, 934	.....	.....
Acid, boracic, carbonic, etc.	93	2, 333	.....	.....
Gelatin, glue, isinglass	10	886	58	8, 358
Arsenic, acid, etc.; castor oil, spirit of sal ammoniac, stearin, etc.	191	.....	.....	.....
Extracts of dyestuffs	752	3, 113	54	2, 013
Aniline colors .....	.....	17, 416	2, 189	41, 246
Dyeing extracts of berries, bark, roots, earths, alizar- ine, varnishes, etc. ....	.....	.....	3, 398	259, 601
Total drugs and chemicals	260	3, 766	2	38
<i>Leather and shoes.</i>				
Sole leather	13, 904	114, 424	9, 275	376, 630
Harness leather, calf skins .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other kinds of leather	5, 321	205, 391	.....	.....
Parts of shoes and boots	52	4, 516	221	42, 816
Shoes and boots made of caoutchouc	4, 350	251, 865	3	540
Total leather and shoes	1	96	1	427
<i>Art, science, etc.</i>				
Books and maps	53	6, 137	.....	.....
Paintings, engravings, photos, etc. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pianos, organs	19	1, 870	313	18, 448
Other musical instruments	2	400	62	9, 656
Total	70	3, 391	15	1, 197
.....	54	4, 096	44	4, 390

Swiss-American trade in 1893—Continued.

Articles.	Imports from the United States.		Exports to the United States.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Art, science, etc.—Continued.</i>				
Scientific instruments and apparatus.....quintals..	8	\$5,913	9	\$10,296
Surgical and orthopedic apparatus, etc.....do.....	7	18,129	2	313
Electric apparatus.....do.....	97	20,189	8	566
Musical publications, copperplate, steel-plate, wood engravings, etc.; plastic works (castings and moldings in plaster, sulphur, cement, etc.); paintings and photos on glass plates; artificial flowers, dried leaves, herbs, and plants.....quintals..	11	2,148	6	961
Total art, science, etc.....	268	56,196	459	46,519
<i>Clocks and watches.</i>				
Musical boxes, clocks, etc.....quintals..			2,071	196,293
Parts of watches, ready for setting.....do.....			44	57,488
Unfinished parts of watches, watches with spring motions, etc.....do.....		231	3	1,100
Nickel-case watches.....pieces.....	21	26	183,499	283,478
Silver-case watches.....do.....	10	26	109,100	256,320
Gold-case watches.....do.....	50	598	10,011	155,698
Chronometers, repeaters, etc.....do.....			169	20,148
Finished clock works.....do.....	567	875	186,440	376,507
Watch cases:				
Nickel.....do.....	194	45	84,504	51,098
Silver.....do.....	2	3	6,543	9,135
Gold.....do.....	1	8	42	445
Total clocks and watches.....		1,812		1,408,240
<i>Machines, vehicles, metal ware.</i>				
Machines for agricultural and domestic use.....quintals..	399	8,856		
Sewing machines.....do.....	154	11,889		
Embroidering machines.....do.....	1	52	836	14,425
Looms and other weaving machines.....do.....	14	270	233	3,898
Other machines.....do.....	702	20,323	290	11,539
Driving belts.....do.....	53	5,421		
Milling, knitting and other labor-saving machines, parts of machines, bicycles, etc.....quintals..	109	3,476	18	1,210
Cast-iron goods.....do.....	264	3,821		2
Forged iron goods, unfinished; also tinned saws.....do.....	665	18,962	11	2,157
Other common, forged iron goods, polished, tinned, galvanized.....quintals..	177	6,832	167	42,920
Scrap iron, sheet iron, iron wire, nicked goods.....do.....	94	2,366	108	15,606
Copper and brass:				
In bars.....do.....	1,050	27,358		
Malleated.....do.....				
Goods, unfinished.....do.....	14	786	7	927
Zinc.....do.....	23	231		
Aluminium.....do.....				49
Tin, and articles of tin.....do.....			18	1,067
Gold leaf, etc., gold and silver wire.....do.....		2,605		145
Jewelry, of gold or silver.....do.....		324	1	5,167
Silver ore, silver or gold plated articles.....do.....	5	811		
Antimony, printing type.....do.....	1	21		101
Total machines, vehicles, etc.....	3,715	114,404	1,689	99,313
<i>Minerals, mineral oils, etc.</i>				
Plaster and limestone, clay, etc.....quintals..	1,373	2,120		
Gems, not set.....do.....				68,897
Asphalt, etc.....do.....	180	208	43,300	50,144
Petroleum, etc.....do.....	382,078	811,152		
Other mineral oils.....do.....	12,945	52,466		
Pumice stone, flint, kroylite, magnesite, emery, soap-stone, etc., grindstones, whetstones, etc.....quintals..	114	1,768	99	578
Total minerals, oils, etc.....	396,690	867,714	48,399	119,616
<i>Agricultural products, provisions, etc.</i>				
Wheat.....quintals..	338,948	1,275,631		
Maize.....do.....	12,745	36,897		
Oats.....do.....	9,577	35,119		
Pease.....do.....	6,465	81,194		
Grains, etc.....do.....	4,178	21,745		

Swiss-American trade in 1893—Continued.

Articles.	Imports from the United States.		Exports to the United States.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Agricultural products, provisions, etc.—Continued.</i>				
Barley..... quintals..	505	\$2,047		
Flour..... do.....	1,084	6,278		
Lard..... do.....	14,562	385,380		
Butter, salted, rendered..... do.....	419	8,087		
Dried, smoked, and canned meats..... do.....	3,827	96,019	3	\$210
Meat extracts..... do.....			103	21,952
Fish, dried, etc..... do.....	65	2,780		
Oysters, lobsters, fruit preserves, etc..... do.....	62	2,991		
Chocolate..... do.....			142	7,898
Soups, condensed..... do.....	61	2,355	3	147
Infants' meal..... do.....			2,216	85,557
Cheese..... do.....			24,518	757,672
Milk, condensed..... do.....			4,560	96,458
Molasses, sirup..... do.....	6,767	44,405		
Brandy, cognac, rum, etc., in bottles..... do.....	3	146	149	10,025
Cordials..... do.....			619	35,204
Brandy, cognac, rum, etc., in casks..... hectoliters * ..	255	9,351	7	396
Wine, in casks..... do.....	1,144	11,039	257	5,202
Wine in bottles, beer in bottles, and candies, fresh, dried, and preserved fruits, poultry, game, fish, quintals.....	1,062	9,443	217	5,069
Tobacco:				
Leaves, stems, ribs, waste..... do.....	31,064	689,465	12	318
For smoking, chewing, snuffing..... do.....	63	8,511	1	27
Cigars and cigarettes..... do.....	70	17,563		12
Total agricultural products, etc.....		2,676,403		1,026,147
<i>Cotton and cotton manufactures.</i>				
Cotton:				
Raw..... quintals..	125,622	2,860,915		
Waste..... do.....	141	2,504		
Tissues:				
Plain..... do.....			178	31,839
Bleached..... do.....			147	37,626
Of dyed yarns..... do.....			118	21,448
Dyed..... do.....			50	7,896
Printed..... do.....	1	135	8	2,113
Velvet or Broché..... do.....			23	3,088
Figured..... do.....			7	2,513
Flumetis and lace..... do.....			874	299,414
Ribbons and trimmings..... do.....			60	13,130
Crochet embroideries, curtains and other..... do.....			4,090	1,344,120
Flumetis embroideries:				
Trimmings..... do.....			8,051	3,189,079
On tulle..... do.....		10	115	47,134
Specialties, robes, etc..... do.....			1,667	871,768
Hand-made embroideries..... do.....		25	3	9,784
Laces..... do.....		5	11	25,158
Yarns, on spools, balls, skeins, for retail, ollecloth (linoleum) carpets..... quintals..	20	573	48	6,691
Total cotton and cottons.....	125,784	2,864,167	15,450	5,912,791
<i>Silks.</i>				
Floret silk:				
Not twisted..... quintals..	3	926	51	20,329
Twisted..... do.....			439	224,461
Silk and floret silk on spools..... do.....		85	2	2,231
Silk bolting cloth..... do.....			76	242,517
Other tissues of pure silk..... do.....			1,749	1,600,794
Tissues of silk and cotton..... do.....			3,524	1,752,419
Shawls, sashes, etc., of silk..... do.....			4	5,311
Silk ribbons..... do.....			423	219,636
Half-silk ribbons (silk and cotton)..... do.....			2,426	940,077
Silk embroideries..... do.....			35	77,220
Silk lace..... do.....			5	15,752
Silk trimmings, lace, etc., with gold and silver..... do.....			5	7,421
Cocoons, waste, cardings, and defective cocoons..... do.....	32	926	20	5,626
Total silks.....	35	1,937	8,761	5,123,794

* Hectoliter = 26.417 gallons.

Swiss-American trade in 1893—Continued.

Articles.	Imports from the United States.		Exports to the United States.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Straw goods.</i>				
Straw braids, mats, carpets..... quintals.....			559	\$238, 853
Finer articles..... do.....			382	212, 320
Straw, dyed, split, spun..... do.....	72	\$1, 206	17	447
Straw hats:				
Not trimmed..... do.....			448	123, 990
Trimmed..... do.....			82	20, 720
Total straw goods.....	72	1, 206	1, 488	596, 330
<i>Knit goods, etc.</i>				
Dresses with lace or embroidery..... quintals.....			4	4, 609
Knit goods:				
Cotton..... do.....			300	73, 860
Silk..... do.....			281	248, 366
Woolen..... do.....			472	177, 342
Blankets, with needlework or trimming, fur, second-hand clothing, and linen..... quintals.....	3	239	2	1, 105
Total knit goods.....	3	239	1, 059	505, 282
<i>Linen, wool, caoutchouc.</i>				
Linen:				
Ribbons and trimmings..... quintals.....			3	2, 114
Embroidery and lace..... do.....			3	9, 487
Tissues..... do.....	4	185	25	1, 166
Wool and wool yarns, fabrics, felts..... do.....			16	2, 651
Gutta-percha threads..... do.....	19	4, 859		
Elastic tissues..... do.....			162	32, 626
Rubber and gutta-percha in balls, plates, sheets, straps, tubes, hose, applied to tissues and otherwise..... quintals.....	15	2, 123	1	77
Total linen, wool, etc.....	38	7, 167	210	48, 121
<i>Animal products.</i>				
Raw hides..... quintals.....	140	2, 297	4, 875	107, 463
Raw skins..... do.....	15	434	212	12, 545
Hides and skins for furriers' use..... do.....	19	3, 667	47	8, 840
Animal hair..... do.....			339	4, 807
Bladders, guts, rennet..... do.....	538	31, 150		
Bristles and horns..... do.....	74	2, 573	1	560
Total animal products.....	786	40, 121	5, 474	134, 215
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Glass, hollow.....	9	61	6	1, 750
Wood:				
Pine lumber..... quintals.....	674	3, 642	15	183
Pine boards..... do.....	2, 062	7, 959		
Cabinetmaker's, sawed..... do.....	2, 662	10, 275		
Cartwright's and carpenter's work..... do.....	380	4, 034		
Wood carvings..... do.....			45	5, 999
Oak wood in planks, laths, beams, shingles; exotic cabinetwood, veneers; rough packing material; wooden articles planed, not set up; match wood; cabinet-maker's and turners' articles of common wood; mirror and picture frames; fine brushes..... quintals.....	1, 809	10, 697	64	3, 405
Grass, clover, and other seeds..... do.....	372	9, 621		
Hay, oilseed, bulbs of plants, shrubs, trees, etc..... do.....	123	551	2	74
Table oil in casks..... do.....	902	13, 927		
Other oils in casks, beeswax..... do.....	4, 039	56, 126		
Tallow..... do.....	1, 322	17, 860		
Fish oil, etc..... do.....	494	5, 721		
Other fat oils, not medicinal..... do.....	89	1, 073	7	270
Paper, and articles of paper..... do.....	83	1, 768	143	3, 514
Animals not named..... do.....			1	125
Pottery, articles of clay and porcelain..... do.....	6	66	2	392
Notions, common..... do.....	26	3, 262	4	1, 851
Stationery..... do.....	34	3, 281		31
Fancy notions, toys..... do.....	10	697	14	2, 451
Total miscellaneous.....	15, 096	150, 621	302	20, 045

Swiss-American trade in 1893—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Articles.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1892.	1893.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).	1892.	1893.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
Drugs and chemicals	\$99,471	\$114,424	+ \$14,953	\$449,822	\$376,830	— \$72,992
Leather and shoes	835,648	468,005	+ 182,357	85,982	43,793	— 42,189
Art, science, etc.	28,437	56,136	+ 27,699	51,087	46,519	— 4,568
Clocks and watches	2,588	1,812	— 776	1,602,584	1,408,240	— 194,344
Machines, vehicles, metals	54,587	114,404	+ 59,817	119,310	99,813	— 19,497
Mineral oils, etc.	838,052	867,714	+ 29,662	115,062	119,616	+ 4,554
Agricultural products, etc.	3,537,969	2,676,403	— 861,566	965,212	1,026,147	+ 60,935
Cotton and cotton manufactures	2,827,764	2,864,167	+ 36,403	5,594,867	5,912,791	+ 317,924
Silk, and mixed silk goods.	2,799	1,937	— 862	4,544,640	5,123,794	+ 579,154
Straw goods	{ 3,777	{ 1,206	{ — 2,332	{ 1,012,651	{ 596,330	{ + 416,321
Knit goods, etc.	{ 12,069	{ 7,167	{ — 4,902	{ 46,755	{ 48,121	{ + 1,366
Linen, wool, caoutchouc	28,192	40,121	+ 11,929	115,447	134,215	+ 18,768
Animal products	70,229	150,621	+ 80,392	27,008	20,045	— 6,963
Miscellaneous						
Total	7,842,192	7,364,356	{ — 871,048 { + 393,212	14,731,048	15,461,036	{ + 1,071,042 { — 341,054
			— 477,836			+ 729,988

SWISS-AMERICAN NO-TRADE LIST.

Articles not imported into Switzerland from the United States.

Waste and fertilizers.

Rags.
Fertilizers, raw and prepared.

Chemicals.

Vegetable and animal substances for pharmacies, such as berries, leaves, herbs, bark, seeds, etc., ground.
Antipyrine, chinine, strychnine, sugar of milk.
Licorice, lozenges, etc.
Lemon juice, gum arabic.
Saltpeter (crude), sulphur.
Fluid tar, wine; yeast, dry.
Cream of tartar, crude, and other auxiliary matter, crude.
Caustic potash and soda and lye, alum, chloride of lime, muriatic acid, sulphuric acid, soda, argillaceous earth, vitriol, aniline and aniline compounds, gallic acid, tannic acid, glycerin, lqueous and pyroligneous acids, pyroligneous spirit, oxalic acid, natron, oleic acid, potash, salicylic acid, saltpeter (refined), spirit of niter, sulphuric acid, tin salts, fluid carbonic acid, emetic tartar, brom and bromic salts, iodine and iodides, tartaric acid.
Potato meal, fecula, starch.
Spirit of wine.
Pyrotechnical preparations.
Blasting substance, dynamite, exploding cotton, matches, spunk.
Axle grease.

Dyestuffs.

Earths, dyewood, indigo.
Lampblack and minium.
White lead and protoxyde of zinc.
Chrome yellow, green, paris green.
Artificial paints made of coal tar.
Oil varnish.

Glass.

Glass tiles for roofs.
Window glass.
Glassware of all kinds.

Articles not exported from Switzerland to the United States.

Waste and fertilizers.

Rags.
Fertilizers, raw and prepared.

Chemicals.

Alcaloids other than antipyrine, chinine, strychnine, morphium, sulfonal.
Castor oil.
Licorice, lozenges.
Lemon juice, gum.
Saltpeter, crude.
Sulphur.
Tar, fluid.
Caustic potash, soda, lye, alum, chloride of lime, muriatic acid, sulphuric acid, soda, argillaceous earth, vitriol, arsenic acid, sulphate of baryta, aniline, aniline oil, naphthol, vaseline, sugar of lead, borax, verdigris, etc., gallic acid, tannic acid, glycerin, lqueous and pyroligneous acids, oxalic acid, natron, oleic acid, potash, beaver oil for technical use, salicylic acid, chloride of ammonium, salammoniac, saltpeter, spirit of niter, sulphuric acid, stearine, oil of turpentine, tin salts, fluid carbonic acid, bor acid, emetic tartar, brom and bromic salts, tartaric acid, albumin, etc.
Potato meal, fecula, starch.
Rosins purified (amber, turpentine, shellac, gum, etc.).
Spirit of wine.
Blasting material (dynamite, exploding cotton).
Axle grease, shoeblack, vaseline.
Glue, etc.

Dyestuffs.

Dye earth, dyewood, dye bark, and dye root, indigo.
Alizarin.
Lampblack and minium.
White lead and protoxyde of zinc.
Chrome yellow, green, paris green.
Oil varnish.

Glass.

Glass tiles for roofs.
Window glass.
Glassware of all kinds.

SWISS-AMERICAN NO-TRADE LIST—Continued.

*Articles not imported into Switzerland from the United States—Continued.**Wood.*

Firewood, hard and soft.
Lumber prepared for building purposes.
Peat, tancake, tanbark.
Charcoal.
Wicker willows.
Grapevine stakes.
Coopers' wood.
Corkwood.
Coopers' ware.
Birch brooms.
Parquet floor strips and flags.
Cabinetmakers' work of fine wood, or with fine wood veneerings.
Wood carving.
Frames and frame wood for mirrors and pictures.
Wickerware, brushes.
Sieve-makers' ware.

Agricultural products.

Reed, straw, etc.
(See articles of consumption and provisions p. 429.)

Leather, articles of leather, shoes, boots, etc.

Articles made of leather, shoes, boots, and travelling utensils excepted.
Parts of shoes and boots (uppers with or without sewing, soles, and heels).
Shoes and boots of leather.
Shoes and boots made of silk or velvet, other tissues or felt.
Gloves and gauntlets.

Arts, science, etc.

Parts of musical instruments.
Spectacles, microscopes, stereoscopes, telescopes.
Sculptures.

Clocks and watches.

Parts of house clocks.
Parts of musical works.
Tower clocks, clocks with weights, and parts of.
Musical boxes, symphoniums, lyrophones, polyphones, aristonets, grinding organs, etc.
Watches, chronometers, repeaters, etc., parts of watches ready for setting.

Machines and vehicles.

Steam boilers.
Dynamo-electric machines.
Structural iron work, railway material, etc.
Spinning and twisting machines.
Locomotives.
Wool-carding machines.
Wagons, farm wagons, and others for heavy loads, dogcarts, buggies, sleighs.
Baby carriages and children's sleighs.
Railway, electric, and tramway cars.
Boats of all kinds.

Metal and metal ware.

Aluminium.
Aluminium goods.
Lead, lead ore, leaden ware.
Printing type.
Iron ore, pig, ingots, rails, etc.
Iron wire.
Sheet iron, raw.
Iron wire tinned, galvanized, nickled, etc.
Iron tube.

*Articles not exported from Switzerland to the United States—Continued.**Wood.*

Lumber and timber.
Coopers' wood and ware.
Peat, tanbark, tancake.
Corkwood.
Brooms.
Parquet flooring.
Cabinetmakers' work.
Frames and frame wood for mirrors and pictures.
Wickerware.
Sieve-makers' ware.

Agricultural products.

Hay, straw, reed, etc.
(Grass, clover, and other seeds.
(See provisions).)

Leather, leather goods, shoes of leather, and other.

Sole leather.
Leather trimmings (for gloves, hats, etc.).
Leather shoes, coarse.
Shoes of silk, velvet, or other tissue, or of India rubber.
Gloves and gauntlets.

Arts, science, etc.

Orthopædic and surgical instruments or works.
Spectacles, microscopes, lagnons, stereoscopes, telescopes, etc.
Sculptures and statues of metal.

Clocks and watches.

Parts of house clocks.
Parts of musical works.
Tower clocks, and parts of.

Machines and vehicles.

Steam boilers.
Locomotives.
Structural iron work and railway material.
Milling, spinning, twisting, and sewing machines.
Wool carders.
Tool-making machines and others.
Driving belts.
Plows, harrows, mowers, etc.
Farm wagons.
Fire engines.
Railway and tramway cars.
Children's carriages and sleighs.
Boats.

Metals.

Aluminium goods.
Lead, lead ore, leaden ware.
Iron ore and iron pig.
Iron wire.
Sheet iron, tinned, galvanized, etc.
Iron wire, tinned, galvanized, etc.
Iron tube.

SWISS-AMERICAN NO-TRADE LIST—Continued.

*Articles not imported into Switzerland from the United States—Continued.**Copper.*

Ore.
Cable and wire.
Copper, gold or silver plated (spun upon yarn or silk), bronze goods.

Nickel.

Nickel in all forms.

Zinc.

Zinc in sheets, or zinc wire.
Zinc ware.

Tin.

Tin, in bars, blocks, shavings, etc., malleated, rolled, sheet, wire, etc., ware.

Fine metals.

Gold, not wrought.
Gold, silver and platina, coined, rolled, in plates or strips.
Divers ores, such as Arsen ore, manganese ore, etc.
Quicksilver.
Cadmium, bismuth, etc.

Minerals.

Building stone, pavement stone, gravel, sand, etc.
Lithographers' stones.
Asbestos.
Slate.
Milling or grinding stones.
Lime.
Plaster.
Cement.
Gems, not set.
Amber and meerschaum, crude.
Garnet and similar fine stones.
Stone coal and slate coal.
Brown coal.
Coke.

Agricultural products, provisions, etc.

Butter, fresh.
Cacao and chocolate.
Eggs.
Vinegar and acetic acid.
Candles.
Live poultry.
Butchers' meat, bacon, slaughtered animals.
Meat extracts.
Grapes, fresh or dried.
Chestnuts.
Juices of fruits and berries.
Dates, figs, almonds, hazelnuts, etc.
Potatoes, artichokes, cauliflower, beans and peas, carrots, asparagus, champignons, tomatoes, etc., fresh.
Sauerkraut, salted beans, cucumbers.
Rice meal.
Bread.
Vermicelli, macaroni, etc.
Biscuit, biscuit meal, crackers.
Spices.
Hops.
Coffee.
Cheese.
Malt.
Milk.
Salt.
Infants' meal.
Mustard.
Tea.
Sugar, cut or powdered.
Beer and beer yeast.
Compressed yeast.
Cider.
Wine, artificial, sparkling.
Spirit of wine.
Tordials.
ermuth.

*Articles not exported from Switzerland to the United States—Continued.**Copper.*

Copper ore.
Copper bars, blocks, plates, sheet tube or wire.
Articles made of copper.
Electric cable.

Nickel.

Nickel in all forms.

Zinc.

Zinc in bars, blocks, etc.
Zinc goods.

Tin.

Tin in bars, blocks, etc.
Tinware.

Fine metals.

Not exported except in jewelry and as leaf gold and silver, thread or wire.
Divers ores, such as Arsen ore, manganese ore, etc.
Quicksilver.
Antimony.

Minerals.

Building material.
Lithographic stones.
Asbestos.
Slate.
Millstones.
Lime.
Plaster.
Cement and asphalt roofing.
Petroleum.
Amber and meerschaum.
Garnets and similar fine stones.
Stone coal.
Brown coal.
Coke.

Agricultural articles and provisions.

Butter and lard.
Cacao.
Eggs.
Vinegar and acetic acid.
Oysters, lobsters, fruit preserves.
Fish and poultry.
Butchers' meat and game.
Sausage.
Fruit, grapes.
Chestnuts.
Juices of fruits and berries.
Oranges, lemons, dates, figs, etc.
Potatoes and other vegetables.
Flour or bread.
Wheat.
Rice meal.
Oats.
Barley.
Malt.
Rice.
Rye.
Hops.
Spices.
Malt.
Coffee.
Salt.
Mustard.
Tea.
Sugar.
Beer and beer yeast.
Compressed yeast.
Artificial wine.
Spirit of wine.

SWISS-AMERICAN NO-TRADE LIST—Continued.

Articles not imported into Switzerland from the United States—Continued.

Oils and fats.
 Olive oil.
 Table oils, other.
 Candles.
 Soap.

Paper.
 Raw fiber.
 Packing paper.
 Letter paper and envelopes.
 Paper collars, cuffs, etc.
 Celluloid collars, cuffs, etc.
 Playing cards.

Cotton.
 Wadding.
 Yarns.
 Fabrics or tissues.
 Felt cloth.
 Blankets, table covers, etc.
 Shawls and sashes.
 Ribbons and fringes.
 Embroideries.
 Laces.
 Oiled cotton tissues.
 Oiled linen cloth.
 Linoleum carpets and rugs.

Flax, hemp, jute, ramie, etc.

Flax, hemp, jute, ramie, and the yarns of these materials.
 Tissues from it.
 Ribbons and fringes.
 Embroideries and lace.
 Cables, ropes, strings, and other cordage.
 Bags, girds, straps, hose, etc.
 Carpets, rugs, matting, etc.

Silks.
 Cocoons, floss, silk spun.
 Sewing and embroidering silk.
 Tissues (including silk bolting cloth).
 Shawls, sashes.
 Ribbons, fringes, and trimmings.
 Embroideries and laces.

Wool.
 Wool.
 Wool yarns.
 Wool tissues.
 Wool felt cloth.
 Blankets and table covers.
 Carpets and rugs.
 Shawls and sashes.
 Ribbons, fringes, trimmings, etc.
 Embroideries and laces.
 Felts.

Caoutchouc and gutta-percha.
 Cloth for carding.
 Elastic tissues.

Straw, reed, bast, etc.
 Reed, bast, rushes, rice straw.
 Ride root, cocon fiber, seaweed.
 Palm leaves, lime grass.
 Sorghum brooms.
 Straw braids.
 Fine straw ware.

Articles of wear, ready.
 Ready-made underwear of cotton, linen, jute, or ramie.
 Collars, shirt fronts, shirts, chemises, cuffs, etc.
 Neckties.
 Lace dresses and embroidered dresses,

Articles not exported from Switzerland to the United States—Continued.

Oils and fats.
 Olive oil.
 Other table oils.
 Linseed oil, tallow.
 Fish oil, soap.

Paper.
 Raw fiber.
 Colored paper, gold and silver paper, wall paper.
 Letter paper and envelopes.
 Paper collars, cuffs, etc.
 Celluloid collars, cuffs, etc.
 Playing cards.

Cotton.
 Cotton, raw, and cotton waste.
 Cotton wadding.
 Bookbinders' cloth.
 Felt cloth.
 Blankets and covers, without any sewing or trimming.
 Shawls and sashes.
 Oiled cotton tissue.
 Oiled linen cloth.
 Linoleum carpets and rugs.

Flax, hemp, jute, etc.
 Flax, hemp, jute, ramie.
 Linen or ramie yarns.
 Twisted, bleached yarns.
 Tissues.
 Cables, ropes, strings, cordage, and calking oakum.
 Bags, girds, straps, hose, etc.
 Carpets, rugs, mats, etc.

Silks.
 Cocoons and grege, not twisted.
 Organsine and tram, twisted.
 Shawls and sashes of silk and cotton.
 Fringes and trimmings of pure silk.

Wool.
 Wool, dyed or carded.
 Wool yarns, raw, bleached, dyed.
 Wool tissues, raw.
 Wool felt cloth.
 Blankets and table covers.
 Carpets and rugs.
 Shawls and sashes.
 Ribbons.
 Felts and felt goods not sewed.

Caoutchouc and gutta-percha.
 Caoutchouc and gutta-percha in balls, plates, sheets, strips, and thread.
 Carding cloth.

Straw, reed, bast, etc.
 Sorghum brooms.
 Mats, rugs, baskets, satchels, brooms, etc., of rice straw.

Articles of wear, ready.
 Neckties of silk.
 Linen knit goods.
 Millinery articles, flowers, feathers.
 Hats and bonnets of felt.
 Bedding (mattresses, pillows, etc.).

SWISS-AMERICAN NO-TRADE LIST—Continued.

*Articles not imported into Switzerland from the United States—Continued.**Articles of wear, ready—Continued.*

Knitted goods.
Millinery articles, bonnets, etc.
Bedding (mattresses, pillows, etc.).
Umbrellas and parasols.
Wagon covers.

Animals.

Horses, mules, and jacks.
Bulls, steers, cows, heifers, calves.
Hogs, sheep, goats.
Bees.

Animal products.

Animal hair, bristles.
Human hair.
Wig makers' work.
Bed feathers.
Wax and waxwork.
Ivory and other animal teeth.
Whalebone.
Tortoise shell and mother-of-pearl.
Corals and beads.
Sponges.

Articles made of clay, etc.

Tiles, bricks, slabs.
Gas retorts, ovens, and oven slabs.
Pottery.
Fancy goods.

Miscellaneous.

Lamps and parts of lamps.
Traveling utensils (valises, portmanteaus, satchels, etc.)

*Articles not exported from Switzerland to the United States—Continued.**Articles of wear, ready—Continued.*

Umbrellas and parasols.
Wagon covers of canvas or caoutchouc.

Animals.

Any kind.

Animal products.

Skins or hides trimmed and sewed together but not fitted.
Bristles, horsehair, human hair.
Wig makers' work.
Bed feathers.
Wax and waxwork.
Ivory and other animal teeth.
Whalebone.
Tortoise shell and mother-of-pearl.
Felts and carpets of animal hair.
Corals and beads.
Sponges.

Articles made of clay, etc.

Tiles, tubes, bricks, slabs.
Gas retorts, ovens, oven plates.
Potters' goods.
Fancy ware.

Miscellaneous.

Lamps and parts of lamps.
Traveling utensils.

WM. F. KEMMLER, *Consul.*

HORGEN, *October 31, 1894.*

SWISS STATISTICS FOR 1893.

AREA.

Switzerland covers an area of 41,419 square kilometers, or 10,234,635 acres, apportioned as follows:

	Acres.
Cultivated:	
Grain, orchard, meadow, and garden land.....	5, 261, 006
Forests	1, 992, 861
Vineyards	81, 296
Total	7, 335, 163
Uncultivated:	
Rock mountains, highways, etc	1, 987, 672
Glaciers	454, 417
Lakes, rivers, and brooks	414, 634
Cities, villages, farm houses, etc	42, 748
Total	2, 899, 471

POPULATION.

The number of inhabitants on December 1 of the following years were: 2,510,494 in 1860; 2,655,001 in 1870; 2,831,787 in 1880, and 2,917,754 in 1888.

Population conditions.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
1860.....	1,236,362	1,274,132	1,575,400	779,741	155,353	.....
1870.....	1,304,833	1,364,314	1,648,066	840,238	172,297	8,546
1880.....	1,394,626	1,451,476	1,736,021	919,137	181,403	9,541
1888.....	1,417,574	1,500,180	1,782,806	935,632	187,713	21,603

Number of aliens in Switzerland.

Nationality.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1888.
Germans	47,792	57,245	95,262	112,342
French	46,534	62,228	53,653	53,627
Italians	13,828	18,073	41,645	41,881
Austrians	3,664	5,872	12,735	13,737
All other	2,975	7,489	7,844	8,366
Total	114,683	150,907	211,035	229,950
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Number of families.....	528,105	557,018	607,725	637,835
Number of inhabited buildings.....	347,327	387,148	400,322	400,121

The number of births in excess of deaths, from 1880 to 1888, was 173,110; emigrants in excess of immigrants during same years, 87,143; total increase of population from 1880 to 1888, 85,967.

Transatlantic emigration: In 1880, 7,255; in 1885, 7,583; in 1890, 7,712; in 1891, 7,516; in 1892, 7,835; in 1893, 6,177.

CITY POPULATIONS.

Switzerland numbered 3,185 communities in 1888, of which the following had more than 10,000 inhabitants:

Zurich	90,088	Neuenburg	16,261
Basel	69,809	Winterthur	15,805
Geneva	52,043	Biel	15,289
Berne	46,009	Herisau	12,937
Lausanne	33,340	Schaffhausen	12,315
St. Gallen	27,390	Freiburg	12,195
Chaux de Fonds.....	25,603	Plainpalais.....	11,911
Lucerne.....	20,314	Locle	11,226

On June 1, 1894, the city of Zurich had a population of 121,057 as per official census returns.

OCCUPATIONS.

The total population was divided as follows:

Occupation.	1870.		1880.		1888.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
In raw products (mining, agriculture and horticulture, forestry, etc.)	1, 145, 719	43	1, 154, 163	40	1, 133, 865	39
In manufactures	963, 578	36	1, 075, 330	38	1, 074, 589	37
In commerce	175, 912	7	205, 605	7	213, 507	7
In trade	62, 612	2	114, 715	4	127, 996	5
Public administration, law, science, arts	113, 580	4	121, 914	4	127, 426	4
Divers	18, 248	1	17, 463	1	28, 539	1
Without regular occupation	189, 498	7	156, 912	6	211, 832	7
Total	2, 669, 147	100	2, 846, 102	100	2, 917, 754	100

ARMY.

Switzerland has a militia, the numerical strength of which is fixed by law and is as follows: Elite, 104,603; Landwehr (reserve), 94,454; total, 199,071.

The effective (real) number on January 1 of the following years was:

Description.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Elite	126, 444	127, 973	128, 499	131, 424	134, 932
Landwehr	80, 796	80, 272	81, 104	81, 485	80, 298
Landsturm	268, 555	272, 124	276, 161	273, 773	273, 296
Total	475, 795	480, 369	485, 764	486, 682	488, 526

Year.	Men drilled.	Days.	Average drilling days per man.
1889	86, 583	1, 907, 481	23
1890	88, 100	2, 091, 549	24
1891	87, 306	2, 091, 744	24
1892	105, 131	2, 209, 417	21
1893	86, 647	1, 954, 904	23

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

Number of owners and domestic animals in 1876 and 1886.

Kind of animals.	Number of owners.		Number of animals.	
	1876.	1886	1876.	1886.
Horses	53, 163	56, 499	100, 933	98, 622
Mules			3, 145	2, 742
Asses			2, 113	2, 046
Beef cattle	197, 677	219, 193	1, 035, 858	1, 212, 538
Hogs	121, 817	139, 682	334, 507	394, 917
Sheep	74, 358	67, 686	387, 549	341, 804
Goats	136, 018	145, 760	396, 001	416, 323
Bees stands	41, 237	41, 136	177, 120	207, 384

MONETARY AND BANK STATISTICS.

Circulation at the close of 1893.

Description.	Number.	Nominal value.
		<i>Francs.</i>
Gold, 20-franc pieces	10, 294, 000	20, 588, 000 = \$3, 973, 484
Silver:		
5-franc pieces	2, 126, 000	10, 630, 000 = 2, 051, 590
2-franc pieces	5, 000, 000	10, 000, 000 = 1, 930, 000
1-franc pieces	9, 000, 000	9, 000, 000 = 1, 737, 000
½-franc pieces	6, 000, 000	3, 000, 000 = 579, 000
Nickel:		
20-centime pieces	13, 000, 000	2, 600, 000 = 501, 800
10-centime pieces	17, 000, 000	1, 700, 000 = 328, 100
5-centime pieces	23, 500, 000	1, 175, 000 = 226, 775
Copper:		
2-centime pieces	20, 012, 300	400, 246 = 77, 251
1-centime pieces	33, 050, 000	330, 500 = 63, 787
Total	129, 718, 700	59, 423, 766 = 11, 468, 787

Of the foregoing, there were coined during the last 5 years (1889 to 1893) 525,000 20-franc pieces (\$2,026,500); 2,000,000 20-centime pieces (\$77,200); 895,000 5-franc pieces (\$863,675); 5,500,000 5-centime pieces (\$53,075); 3,000,000 2-centime pieces (\$11,580); 4,500,000 1-centime pieces (\$8,685); total 15,525,000 pieces, with a circulating value of 15,755,000 francs (\$3,040,715).

Effective emission amount of the Swiss emission banks (paper currency) at the end of 1893: 181,488,750 francs (\$35,027,088); amount authorized by the Federal Council 203,900,000 francs (\$39,352,270).

Swiss savings banks.

Savings banks.	Creditors.		Amounts due them.		1888.	
	1882.	1886.	1882.	1886.	Paid in.	Withdrawn.
	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Guaranteed by the Government	201, 950	245, 163	135, 911, 529	175, 382, 002	54, 651, 688	47, 343, 807
Guaranteed by communities	36, 944	36, 758	29, 513, 305	34, 098, 384	7, 514, 092	8, 776, 829
Chartered stock companies	168, 513	170, 399	126, 229, 183	138, 598, 227	48, 573, 851	40, 015, 770
Mutual associations	316, 713	317, 910	210, 550, 864	241, 644, 139	48, 212, 357	37, 601, 651
Private savings banks	22, 864	25, 717	11, 873, 042	11, 641, 116	2, 998, 767	2, 221, 926
Total	746, 984	795, 947	514, 078, 123	601, 363, 868	161, 950, 755	135, 950, 083

Receipts and expenditures.

Year.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Gross assets.	Liabilities.	Net assets.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
1850	10, 166, 870	10, 080, 535	12, 484, 754	4, 868, 354	7, 616, 400
1855	14, 985, 150	14, 230, 672	10, 835, 468	1, 785, 226	9, 050, 232
1860	21, 685, 566	21, 913, 766	13, 241, 063	4, 925, 370	8, 315, 693
1865	19, 188, 124	19, 416, 600	15, 235, 324	4, 041, 954	11, 193, 370
1870	21, 906, 816	30, 905, 446	19, 816, 885	21, 396, 847	1, 579, 762
1875	42, 406, 029	43, 235, 696	31, 608, 408	31, 300, 486	298, 922
1880	42, 511, 848	41, 038, 227	44, 275, 608	37, 442, 929	6, 833, 579
1885	48, 392, 697	46, 278, 685	51, 168, 340	35, 713, 485	15, 454, 860
1890	67, 621, 251	60, 688, 381	108, 451, 117	71, 112, 031	37, 339, 085
1891	69, 041, 928	73, 012, 038	97, 521, 894	60, 964, 575	36, 557, 319
1892	74, 454, 062	84, 739, 868	90, 302, 014	64, 579, 678	34, 722, 336
1893	78, 226, 526	86, 301, 439	95, 855, 803	74, 546, 831	31, 308, 972

Federal treasury statement.

Description.	1892.	1893.
RESOURCES.		
Revenues from real property and funds.....	<i>France.</i> 1,422,602	<i>France.</i> 1,350,502
General administration.....	28,841	39,740
Departments:		
Department of foreign affairs.....	208,852	293,701
Department of justice and police.....	717	746
Military department.....	4,315,613	3,547,043
Finance and customs department (customs administration 1892, 36,032,733; 1893, 28,378,517).....	38,303,290	40,928,893
Department of industry and agriculture.....	184,887	178,508
Post and railway department (post, 1892, 26,231,725; 1893, 26,158,894; telegraph, 1892, 4,028,145; 1893, 5,584,112).....	31,444,423	31,840,219
Other.....	11,902	37,904
Total resources.....	75,961,135	78,226,526
EXPENSES.		
Redemption and interests due.....	3,167,719	4,764,997
General administration expenses (national council, 1892, 203,148; 1893, 210,330; state council, 1892, 21,576; 1893, 21,940; federal council, 1892, 85,500; 1893, 83,500; federal chancery, 1892, 409,242; 1893, 449,530; federal court, 1892, 159,014; 1893, 186,000).....	878,490	961,896
Departments:		
Department of foreign affairs.....	901,627	1,215,630
Department of interior.....	7,567,248	7,009,457
Department of justice and police.....	144,516	164,632
Military department.....	36,152,149	32,320,076
Finance and customs department (finance administration, 1892, 8,114,503; 1893, 4,091,601; customs administration, 1892, 3,036,063; 1893, 3,179,817).....	6,150,566	7,271,378
Department of industry and agriculture.....	1,856,066	2,228,635
Post and railway department (post, 1892, 25,818,775; 1893, 24,709,447; telegraph, 1892, 3,760,823; 1893, 5,876,876).....	29,316,086	30,357,348
Other.....	21,885	7,890
Total expenses.....	86,246,942	86,301,439

SWISS CEREAL IMPORTS, 1893.

The imports of cereals into Switzerland in 1893 were as follows:

Kind, and whence imported.	Metric centals.
Wheat:	
Russia.....	2,338,608
Austria-Hungary.....	514,148
United States.....	338,948
Danube countries.....	102,800
La Plata States.....	22,057
Other countries.....	24,472
Total.....	8,341,033
Oats:	
Austria-Hungary.....	358,538
Russia.....	211,841
Other countries.....	53,568
Total.....	623,947
Corn:	
Danube countries.....	235,871
Austria-Hungary.....	118,594
United States.....	13,745
La Plata States.....	9,341
Russia.....	61,187
Italy.....	53,607
Other countries.....	11,982
Total.....	523,327

The grain business, especially as to wheat, was again ruinous in 1893, and far from making good the losses in 1892. Prices of wheat were continually on the decline, and at the end of the year, reached a point

which no one expected. The low prices were especially due to the sharp competition of the United States, which continually overflows the European Continent with its surplus, thus hindering a healthy business development. The year began with an average price of 21½ francs per metric cental (220.46 pounds) and ended with an average of 19½ francs for Russian medium wheat.

The following is a statement of the total imports of cereals and flour in 1893:

Articles.	Metric centals.	Approximate value.
Wheat.....	3,341,038	\$13,030,029
Oats.....	623,947	2,370,999
Barley.....	165,849	696,566
Corn.....	523,837	1,618,227
Total cereals.....	4,654,156	17,715,821
Flour.....	279,329	1,386,634
Malt.....	285,250	1,854,125

The importation of flour increased in 1893 over 1892 by about 14 per cent. Wheat bran has also been imported on a greater scale.

Flour imports in 1893.

From—	Metric centals.	From—	Metric centals.
France.....	79,719	United States.....	1,084
Italy.....	69,901	Turkey.....	989
Russia.....	43,359	Other countries.....	435
Germany.....	41,091		
Austria-Hungary.....	38,510	Total, 1893.....	279,329
Danube countries.....	1,510	Total, 1892.....	239,018
La Plata.....	1,491		
Belgium.....	1,240	Increase, 1893.....	40,311

LARD.

Switzerland imported in 1893 about 16,800 metric centals of lard, against 24,400 and 28,900 centals in 1892 and 1891. Out of the quantity imported in 1893, 14,500 centals came from the United States. The heavy falling off in 1893 as against the two preceding years is due to the high price of this article during the first seven months, brought about by the formation of a "ring" which brought the price of the Wilcox brand up to 150 francs per metric cental (220.46 pounds); of the Fairfax brand up to 122 francs, and of the Armour brand up to 118 francs per metric cental. In consequence of this, the consumer bought the home product at cheaper rates than the American lard.

PETROLEUM.

Switzerland's petroleum imports were 477,225 metric centals in 1893, against 442,300 and 401,397 in 1892 and 1891. The increase in 1893 over 1892 was about 8 per cent. Of this increase, the United States had the largest share, as four-fifths of the imports were of American and only one-fifth of the Russian product, while in 1892 the proportion was 2 to 1. Prices of American petroleum were never so low as last year, i. e., about 8.50 francs f. o. b. cars at Savona, Italy.

KNITTED GOODS.

Underwear.—This business has been very unsatisfactory to all Swiss manufacturers, finding no market in France in consequence of the tariff war, and the great progress which France made in manufacturing knitted goods, especially cheap grades, in which the French have become sharp competitors in all South American markets. Prices consequently declined rapidly, so that manufacturers had in many instances to accept orders at figures below cost in order to keep their operatives employed.

Early in the year, Americans ordered heavily. Manufacturers could hardly meet the demand, and some had to increase their manufacturing capacities. Things, however, changed quickly. In view of the Chicago World's Fair, Americans had ordered in excess of actual requirements, and in consequence, as early as April and May, they attempted to cancel their unfilled orders. Every kind of excuse were resorted to to cancel orders, and invariably the slightest delay in shipments was considered good grounds to refuse acceptance. When later the financial crisis appeared, buyers were unable to meet their obligations and even first-class houses could not pay their bills for a time. The sad results of this panic will be severely felt for a good while.

EUGENE GERMAIN, *Consul.*

ZURICH, *September 3, 1894.*

CANTON OF ZURICH.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The Canton of Zurich covers a superficial area of 1,720 square kilometers, or 4,250,120 acres, of which 120 square kilometers, or 296,520 acres, are nonproducing, being occupied by cities, villages, streets, lakes, and rivers. By the census of 1888, the population of the Canton was 337,183, showing that the inhabitants had increased fully one-tenth since 1880, and demonstrating conclusively that the opportunities to obtain remunerative work had materially increased.

Great improvements have been made in the last fifty years. The Canton has a liberal constitution and a first-class administration, granting both moral support and generous subsidies to agriculture, commerce, and the industries, and ever ready to assist legitimate enterprises.

The public and high schools, the colleges, and the industrial schools of the Canton are numerous and of the highest order, and go a great way toward promoting the general prosperity which this Canton enjoys. It is a well-known fact that the educational facilities of Zurich are the most liberal and best in Europe.

Good roads and many lines of railways connect the Canton with the outside world. The banks of its numerous water courses are lined with factories enjoying the advantages of a cheap motive power.

The monetary institutions of the Canton are numerous and of the highest standing, furnishing the required capital to legitimate enterprise at a low rate of interest. We find that in this Canton, the licensed water powers number 750, representing a horsepower of 17,200; 460 manufactories possess 860 steam boilers, with horsepower capacity of

30,100. The total number of factories in the Canton is 800. The principal industries disburse annual wages as follows: The silk industries, 20,000,000 francs; cotton industries, 7,000,000; machinery builders, 10,000,000.

The Cantonal government in the year 1892 contributed the following subsidies: To commerce and industry, 47,200 francs; to agriculture, 196,700; to sufferers by hail and frost, 350,000; for school purposes, 3,000,000. The figures do not cover the entire amount paid for school purposes. The principal schools, colleges, university, and the polytechnic school, situated in the city of Zurich proper, are supported by the city as well as by the contributions of the Federal Government. Thus the total amount spent for education in the entire Canton figures up in the millions.

The following further subsidies are paid: For correction of water warp since 1877, 8,000,000 francs; for railway subsidies to railroad corporations since 1872, 12,000,000 francs.

The assessed valuation for 1892 from all sources shows a round sum of 960,000,000 francs. This, however, does not represent the real wealth, which is estimated at 3,580,000,000 francs. The amount expended in 1892 by the Cantonal treasury shows a total outlay of 12,500,000 francs. The revenue for the same year, including profits made by the Cantonal Bank owned by the government, taxes, salt, and alcohol monopolies, revenues from forests, farms, etc., foots up 12,800,000 francs.

CANTONAL INDUSTRIES.

Some minerals are in fair supply. No coal is found in this Canton. Slate and turf are found in quantities only to supply home demand. Lime as well as building and paving stone of excellent quality are plentiful and used for the erection of buildings and the paving of streets.

Cement of good quality and pottery are manufactured here. The manufacture of hard brick is becoming more and more important, as the interiors of buildings, which were formerly built of stone alone, are now being built with brick.

Stove manufacture is decreasing, being superseded by steam and dry-air appliances. The cement industry is making good progress. Bricks, walls, sidewalks, water pipes, etc., made of cement, are coming more and more into general use. There is quite a building boom all over the Canton, but especially in the city of Zurich. A great many buildings are in course of construction, and all are of the most substantial character, four, five, and six stories high, all being supplied with the latest improvements. Stone, iron, hard brick, and cement is the material mostly used. Gas, hot and cold water, electric light and bells, steam and dry-air heaters, elevators, etc., are being almost universally introduced. Telephones can be found in most every house, rental for same being only 80 francs or \$16 per annum, and the system is connected with every point in Switzerland.

Decorative painting and sculpture form a part of a remunerative industry and many works of art are turned out of the numerous workshops. Art glass painting, wood carving, etc., have made great progress.

Furniture and household furnishing goods are manufactured on a large scale; most of the furniture turned out at present is of the renaissance and Barok styles. These factories are little by little introducing improved labor-saving machinery.

Great machine shops and foundries, locomotive works, steamship machinery works, etc., are prospering, and not only supply the home demand, but also the foreign markets. Winterthur especially, a small city in this Canton, has a world-wide reputation for the superior quality of its machinery and engine manufactures. The oldest machine shop in the country was established in 1835. This firm made the first silk-weaving machinery, but soon branched out into steam-engine manufactures, supplying not only machinery for lake and river steamers, but for ocean steamers as well.

Machinery for use in the manufacture of silk, cotton, wool, and embroidered fabrics are made in this Canton. Electric machinery, such as dynamos, electric-light appliances, telephones, and machinery to work up wood and iron, etc., are also a product of this Canton. Last year, one concern supplied the Niagara Power Company, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., with powerful dynamos, which, it seems, could not be manufactured as cheaply in America.

Tools of all descriptions, agricultural implements, mathematical, surgical, and other scientific instruments, iron and brass furniture, and other household goods are manufactured.

Efforts are being made to establish ready-made clothing factories, this article being as yet still imported from Germany.

Underwear, ribbed and knitted, of silk, wool, and cotton, is manufactured for both export and home trade. This industry is carried on on a very large scale, as also the manufacture of silk shawls, neckties, and gloves.

Five large and several small shoe factories flourish here and do a profitable business.

Flouring mills with modern machinery have taken the place of the old small custom mills and are thriving.

Italian paste, meat extract, desiccated vegetables and vegetable flour, and patent medicines form also quite an item in the Zurich industries. Twelve extensive breweries are making considerable beer, still not enough to supply the home demand, a great deal of the German article being imported.

The chemical industry is quite extensive. Bleaching, dyeing, dressing, and printing of cotton, silk, and woollen goods give employment to a great many people. Eight factories are manufacturing fertilizers; one factory makes a specialty of acids, especially sulphuric acid, for export. Paper, soap, and candles, also liquid fruit sugar, are manufactured here.

The newspapers, book-printing houses, and lithographic works give employment to about 1,000 people.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

The agricultural lands cover 1,100 square kilometers, or 2,718,000 acres, of tillable land, and the revenue from this source is quite profitable. Chemical fertilizers are being used extensively, and some agricultural implements are being introduced by the larger land owners. The Government, agricultural societies, and newspapers are doing their utmost to educate farmers as to the best methods of cultivation, and great progress in that line has been made the last few years.

Experimental schools for agriculture, horticulture, viniculture, forestry, and dairying have been established, in which practical as well as technical experiments are made, imparting knowledge to the young men to enable them to get the greatest results from the smallest holdings.

Five hundred square kilometers, or 1,235,500 acres, are devoted to forests, of which the Cantonal government owns 49,420 acres, the different communities 340,998, different corporations 148,260, and private holdings 696,822. New laws for the protection and improvement of the forests have been enacted, and the revenues are to-day by 50 per cent better than they were fifty years ago. The value of all the forests in this Canton, based on a paying investment returning 3 per cent net per annum, is 100,000,000 francs.

Horticulture has also progressed. Many foreign trees, plants, and shrubs formerly unknown have been introduced and are showing good results, adding many new varieties of fruit as well as valuable hardwood varieties, utilized for manufacturing and building purposes.

THE CITY OF ZURICH.

The city of Zurich is a beautiful town, continually improving. Its lake and numerous parks make it very attractive to strangers. The population as per last census of June 1, 1894, is 119,500, or an increase of 15,000 since the beginning of the year 1893, having at that time only 104,500 inhabitants. A great many new, solid, extensive buildings are going up everywhere, all built of the best available material, showing that money is plentiful and is seeking safe investment. The police and sanitary arrangements are perfect. The population, while very cosmopolitan, is law-abiding. Many benevolent societies and hospitals for the poor and infirm exist in the city and Canton, and are doing a great deal of good.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPORT.

The Zurich Chamber of Commerce has just issued its annual report for the year ended December 31, 1893, of which the following are a few extracts:

SILK PIECE GOODS.

The season just closed has been very unfavorable to the silk industry; in fact, no such state of affairs as prevailed last year has been experienced since the notorious commercial crisis of 1857, for even the season 1876-77, which was severe indeed, did not entail such disastrous results as those of the past year.

In 1876, the situation was just the reverse; the first five months of that year were conspicuously unsatisfactory to business men, owing to the relative low prices of the raw material up to June, by which time the silk harvest proved much shorter than was anticipated and this brought about a sudden speculative demand which made prices advance fully 100 per cent up to the month of August. This sudden appreciation, however, could not be maintained, the reaction commencing to be felt early in September. Prices declined again until, by April 1877, they had again reached their lowest point.

The first six months of 1893 were exceptionally favorable, and future prospects accordingly seemed very good, so much so that prices of raw silks which had been on a continual rise beginning with May, 1892, reached their highest point in May, 1893, namely, 90 to 95 francs (as to quality). In June, however, a sudden unexpected reaction took place, owing principally to a very heavy silk crop and also to the financial crisis prevailing in the United States of America, so that by the end of 1893 prices had again reached the lowest point of 1892.

As already stated, business in the silk-goods line was exceptionally favorable to spring trade. Fashions favored the article in all the markets. Helped by fine weather, the demand at all the manufacturing points surpassed all expectations, stimulating enterprise in spite of the rapidly advancing prices, and as a result heavy orders were booked for fall goods. Manufacturers had more orders for fall delivery than usual, for as a rule fall trade is never heavy. Orders from the United States were especially numerous, Americans fearing to run short of certain articles, notwithstanding the fact that American home production was on the steady increase.

As was the case in autumn of 1892, so again in February and March, 1893, American buyers gave the first impulse to a further advance to the already prevailing high prices, but were also the direct cause of the receding market which followed from June to September and ended with a general demoralization. When the real state of affairs became known, and aided by the depreciation of silver as well as the American financial crisis, all enterprise and speculation ceased. Confidence was lost, no orders came forward, as no one could predict where this downward movement would stop, and therefore merchants did not feel justified in assuming new obligations. Goods intended for the American market were thrown directly and indirectly into the already overburdened European markets, which, together with the ever-increasing manufacturers' supplies, brought about a crisis and compelled manufacturers to dispose of their accumulated surplus stocks at ruinous figures.

It soon became apparent that the markets were overcrowded, especially in England, where buyers had felt justified in ordering above their wants on account of a rising market, while the consumption, owing to the financial depression, was decreasing.

Manufacturers' losses increased with every new sale. Still, in spite of all this, they could not make up their minds to curtail their manufactures accordingly, which was the only remedy to restore an equilibrium. The evil of overproduction was the more intensely felt because of the tariff war with France. Nevertheless the power looms were kept increasing in the same proportion as when business was prosperous, although no new outlet had been found to replace the lost French markets.

This state of things may be tolerable provided fashions continue to favor the Zurich productions, but how will it work if fashions change? Our principal buyers, of course, are now the English, theirs being the only country open to us free of customs duties.

The silks and half silks exported to England in 1893 amounted to 31,524,000 francs against 28,267,000 in 1892, and bolting cloth 330,000 francs against 398,000 in 1892, thus showing an increase of fully 3,250,000. Since 1891, the last year of our free-trade relations with France, our export to England has increased from 20,980,000 to 31,524,000 francs, or fully 50 per cent. It is true that the margin of profits is more and more decreasing in consequence of sharp competition of all the other producing countries which ship their goods to England.

Then comes the United States of America. The sales to that country having also increased by 3,553,000 francs, silks and half silks having been exported there to the amount of 17,374,000 francs against 13,821,000 francs in 1892, and bolting cloth up to a tune of 1,257,000 francs as against 1,333,000 francs in 1892. The greater part of goods sent there were exported in the first half of the year, the demand decreasing rapidly subsequent to the advent of the ruinous financial and monetary crisis. Unfortunately it seems that that rich country will not recover so quickly as was expected, but that years will be necessary to make good what harm has been done to its national wealth. Europe in general and our silk industry in particular has at no time felt the domineering influence of the United States on our financial and industrial standing as in the year of 1893.

France, formerly our greatest buyer, stands third now, owing to the tariff war between the two countries, and our export to that country has decreased fully 60 per cent since last year, it being hardly 30 per cent of the amount exported to France in 1891.

SILK BOLTING CLOTH.

Business in this line was very dull last year, and never since 1889 were exports so low, they having decreased by about 15 per cent in value or 10 per cent in weight as against 1892. Fine qualities were perfectly neglected, heavy numbers being mostly used. The export to the United States of America is now about 91 per cent of what it was in 1892.

ZURICH SILK INDUSTRY.

The following statistics on the Zurich silk industry for 1893 were kindly furnished me by the Zurich Silk Industry Association. They show what progress is made in number of looms, spindles, etc., in operation, also number of operatives of both sexes:

Description.	1893.	1891.	1890.	1885.	1883.	1881.
SILK PIECE GOODS.						
Number of silk factories.....	72	73	78	84	94	91
Number of employees, operatives, and machines.....						
House industry:						
Operatives employed Dec. 31—						
Reelers.....	3,160	2,780	3,493	5,420	6,644	6,433
Frame warpers.....	378	320	497	472	676	682
Handlooms for plain and figured work—						
In Canton Zurich.....	10,100	10,824	12,448	11,959	17,925	19,168
In other Cantons.....	9,652	9,010	9,974	8,122	11,791	11,230
Across the Swiss frontier.....	430	352	219	84		
Handlooms for jacquard work.....	720	791	624	628		
Handlooms for velvets.....				15		
Total handlooms.....	20,902	20,977	23,265	20,808	29,716	30,398
Commercial employees Dec. 31 (bookkeepers, correspondents, clerks, apprentices, managers, foremen, superintendents, etc.).....	678	622	625			
Mechanical industry:						
On Dec. 31 there were in operation—						
Reeling machines—						
Long.....	595	560	580			
Round.....	364	428				
Warping frames.....	1,135	964	834	623	752	685
Power looms for plain and figured goods.....						
Jacquard power looms.....	7,370	6,091	5,799	3,881		
Velvet power looms.....	1,200	892	501	193		
	46	190	176	45		
Total power looms.....	8,625	7,173	6,476	4,129	4,007	3,151
Factory operatives Dec. 31 (surveyors, reelers, frame warpers, tram cleaners, rowers, weavers, piece cleaners, foremen, piece-masters, blade makers, etc.).....	11,460	10,248	8,166	5,563		
Commercial factory employees Dec. 31 (bookkeepers, correspondents, clerks, apprentices, managers, salesmen, etc., not included in above figures).....	380	320	294			
Raw material consumed.						
Weight of silk manufactured from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31:						
Raw grèges and ouvrées, kilos.....	111,740	113,778	108,297	88,064		
Raw Schappe (silk waste), kilos.....	6,866	9,750				
Raw cotton..... kilos.....	103,110	121,705	142,349	93,677		
Raw wool and other textile material..... kilos.....	6,320	6,350	8,715	164		
Weight of the raw material in dyed organzine, tram, schappe, cotton, wool, etc., consumed from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31:						
Dyed organzine..... kilos.....	502,492	400,160	420,661	328,725	408,034	386,636
Dyed tram..... do.....	464,514	367,495	412,077	332,269	429,797	356,311
Dyed schappe (silk waste), kilos.....	15,005	12,922	11,971	7,732	3,283	1,181
Dyed cotton..... kilos.....	359,212	304,419	302,134	170,388	231,972	262,233
Dyed wool and other textile material..... kilos.....	8,430	15,944	13	10		
Total.....do.....	1,477,089	1,352,583	1,406,217	1,021,029	1,073,096	1,016,990

Zurich silk industry—Continued.

Description.	1893.	1891.	1889.	1885.	1883.	1881.
SILK PIECE GOODS—continued.						
<i>Manufactured piece goods.</i>						
Thread-dyed:						
Taffetas—						
All silk.....meters..	7,062,589	5,883,887	5,588,617	.....	.....	.....
Half silk.....do.....	296,036	430,740	371,074	.....	.....	.....
Foulards, all silk.....do.....	180,700	77,220	354,974	.....	.....	.....
Total.....do.....	7,539,325	6,391,847	6,314,665	9,335,089	18,317,465	10,561,404
Satins, serges, armures—						
All silk.....meters..	12,696,076	10,605,907	14,227,804	.....	.....	.....
Half silk.....do.....	4,869,527	3,388,130	3,063,156	.....	.....	.....
Foulards, all silk.....do.....	1,780,096	2,645,578	2,717,025	.....	.....	.....
Foulards, half silk.....do.....	.....	16,250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Combinations of different kinds of binding, such as Pékins, Bayadères, Travères—						
All silk.....meters..	1,131,743	1,102,820	1,035,846	.....	.....	.....
Half silk.....do.....	223,400	486,820	620,570	.....	.....	.....
Foulards, all silk.....do.....	222,742	381,277	1,000,725	.....	.....	.....
Foulards, half silk.....do.....	.....	8,190	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....do.....	20,923,584	18,634,972	22,565,126	13,965,827	11,823,108	16,358,880
Jacquard piece goods—						
All silk.....do.....	1,393,198	1,177,665	788,842	.....	.....	.....
Half silk.....do.....	102,700	241,390	97,950	.....	.....	.....
Foulards, all silk.....do.....	365,339	361,757	230,532	.....	.....	.....
Foulards, half silk.....do.....	487	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....do.....	1,861,724	1,780,812	1,066,824	1,258,100	828,184	631,166
Gauzes—						
All silk.....do.....	30,080	9,000	27,925	.....	.....	.....
Half silk.....do.....	.....	.....	9,800	.....	.....	.....
Velvets.....do.....	160,000	606,040	241,620	180,803	.....	.....
Goods dyed in the piece:						
All silk.....do.....	304,290	196,000	2,357,401	.....	.....	.....
Half silk.....do.....	2,183,918	1,941,950	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foulards.....do.....	13,000	.....	4,730	.....	.....	.....
Total.....do.....	2,501,206	2,137,950	2,362,131	2,071,293	.....	.....
Bolting cloth.....do.....	523,285	383,828	213,940	348,432	.....	.....
Total.....meters..	33,539,204	29,894,449	32,802,031	27,128,954	83,013,243	26,421,263
Total.....yards..	36,694,971	32,907,275	35,888,436	29,681,569	36,119,523	31,095,484
<i>Number of employees and operatives employed in house industry and factories.</i>						
House industry (quite a number of weavers do no work in the summer months).....	25,172	24,708	27,880	.....	.....	.....
Mechanical industry.....	11,840	10,568	8,460	.....	.....	.....
Total employees and operatives in silk piece-goods manufacture.....	36,967	35,276	36,340	32,457	43,265	42,425
<i>Salaries and wages paid to house and factory industrials (employees and operatives).</i>						
Salaries paid from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31:						
To employees.....frances..	2,180,530	1,678,347	1,887,534	.....	.....	.....
To house industrials.....do.....	8,024,575	7,321,146	9,395,324	.....	.....	.....
To factory industrials.....do.....	7,426,653	5,821,266	5,051,046	.....	.....	.....
Total salaries and wages.....	17,631,758	14,820,759	16,333,904	14,853,143	17,906,527	16,353,127
	\$3,526,352	\$2,964,152	\$3,266,781	\$2,970,629	\$3,581,305	\$3,270,625

Zurich silk industry—Continued.

Description.	1893.	1891.	1889.	1885.	1883.	1881.
SILK THROWSTERS.						
(As per statistics of the Swiss Throwsters' Association.)						
Number of throwsters.....	31	33	32	35	39	45
Number of establishments.....	54	59	57	61	.....	.....
Number of factory operatives.....	4,993	5,499	5,286	5,765	5,520	4,859
Number of house-industry operatives.....	2,072	2,036	2,610	2,289	2,236	2,021
Total operatives.....	7,065	7,535	7,896	8,054	7,756	6,880
Throwing spindles:						
For tram and organsine.....	66,404	63,409	60,097	52,062	71,732	37,200
In operation at the end of the year.....	52,574	55,797	58,682	48,904	63,898	31,593
Making sewing silk.....	24,444	25,963	23,533	23,180	24,118	23,800
In operation at the end of the year.....	17,932	22,284	23,273	21,536	21,444	19,086
Weight of manufactured—						
Organsine.....kilos..	60,149	73,761	52,135	57,300	64,634	250,504
Tram.....do.....	271,092	258,494	281,972	251,253	227,658	.....
Sewing silk (cordonnets), etc., kilos.....	82,131	119,351	120,994	96,929	89,865	68,109
Trama vaga (silk for embroidery).....kilos..	16,128	20,318	16,890	17,038	13,010	14,821
Total production.....{kilos.....	429,500	471,924	471,991	422,550	395,167	333,434
.....{pounds.....	944,900	1,038,233	1,038,380	929,610	869,367	733,555
Salaries and wages paid (production of piece-dyeing factories not included).....frances..	2,523,254	2,777,401	2,866,370	2,021,490	2,709,310	2,449,361
DYEING ESTABLISHMENTS.						
<i>Silk and piece dyeing.</i>						
Number of factories.....	10	10	10	8	10	10
Operatives, Dec. 31.....	1,285	1,347	1,258	981	993	967
Commercial employees.....	42	44	38	27	31	26
Original weight of the dyed goods:						
Silk—						
Colored.....kilos..	556,212	552,119	* 410,431	284,227	304,661	281,608
Black.....do.....	299,691	277,480	* 253,188	230,722	205,917	288,214
Schappe—						
Colored.....do.....	24,100	26,351	* 7,982	.....	.....	.....
Black.....do.....	4,062	1,426	* 807	.....	.....	.....
Salaries and wages paid.....frances..	1,515,042	1,365,634	1,233,491	1,000,661	1,002,748	1,006,649
FINISHING ESTABLISHMENTS.						
Number of finishing establishments.....	8	8	6	6	8	6
Operatives, Dec. 31.....	287	310	321	253	254	190
Commercial employees.....	12	22	20	17	11	17
Cylindred and pressed pieces:						
Number of pieces.....	98,065	173,432	232,946	154,629	177,980	95,106
Total length in meters.....	7,409,650	8,509,015	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total length in yards.....	8,106,838	9,375,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pieces of finished motté goods:						
Number of pieces.....	123,351	142,997	140,028	113,784	103,263	118,419
Total length in meters.....	6,567,224	8,446,789	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total length in yards.....	7,185,147	9,241,574	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salaries and wages paid.....frances..	414,803	345,673	371,106	290,582	308,420	240,159
SILK CONDITIONING.						
Operatives, Dec. 31.....	32	20	18	10	8	8
Commercial employees.....	.....	9	9	9	9	9
Net weight of conditioned silk:						
Organsine.....kilos..	392,735	359,906	384,105	305,628	318,201	370,929
Tram.....do.....	392,697	401,822	408,248	345,495	401,852	394,289
Grèges and polli.....do.....	383,200	417,628	446,282	223,725	162,715	127,300
Total.....{kilos.....	1,168,632	1,179,357	1,238,725	874,848	882,798	892,608
.....{pounds.....	2,570,990	2,594,585	2,725,195	1,924,666	1,942,156	1,963,738
Salaries and wages paid.....frances..	45,000	53,000	47,720	44,396	41,432	38,976

* Production of piece-dyeing factories not included.

Zurich silk industry—Continued.

Description.	1893.	1891.	1889.	1885.	1883.	1881.
RECAPITULATION.						
Number of establishments in the Zurich silk industry.....	122	125	127	138	131	129
Number of commercial employees and operatives.....	45,690	44,563	45,900	41,510	51,451	49,372
Total of salaries and {frances	22,129,856	19,382,367	20,852,591	18,898,092	21,728,488	19,938,911
wages paid {dollars..	4,425,971	3,871,473	4,170,518	3,779,618	4,345,698	3,987,782

NOTE.—Figures given for Swiss Throwsters' Association above cover that industry for the whole of Switzerland, the manufacture of floss silk excepted.

EUGENE GERMAIN, *Consul.*

ZURICH, August 31, 1894.

DECLARED EXPORTS, 1894.

Value of declared exports for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Switzerland during the year ended June 30, 1894.

Articles.	Quarter ended—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
BASLE.					
Absinthe.....	\$4,449.00	\$12,775.16	\$7,320.70	\$8,546.08	\$28,090.94
Aniline colors.....	26,742.61	35,127.25	59,843.40	61,397.70	186,110.96
Argols.....	1,774.07		1,948.94	176.18	3,899.19
Asphalt.....		7,638.00	8,501.00	3,819.00	19,958.00
Cheese.....	11,490.54				11,490.54
Clothing, knit.....	19,597.42	1,815.35	8,766.44	1,898.45	32,010.66
Dyestuffs and chemicals.....	25,350.14	27,241.42	24,275.63	48,580.38	125,447.57
Hides, salted.....	13,318.50	10,214.28	12,053.00	10,739.20	46,344.98
Machinery.....	1,018.00		1,545.02		2,563.02
Photographic instruments.....	184.60			151.40	336.00
Ribbons, silk and mixed.....	300,898.92	153,279.72	125,946.41	147,729.53	727,854.58
Silk, spun waste.....	29,694.70	8,999.38	33,095.84	33,370.46	105,160.38
Watches and watch materials.....	260,437.11	242,183.11	185,065.05	181,923.79	869,609.06
Wine.....		400.19	406.04	49.77	856.05
Miscellaneous.....	2,254.27	3,882.95	4,047.31	3,660.94	14,445.47
Total.....	697,229.88	503,556.81	473,413.78	499,982.88	2,174,183.35
BERNE.					
Cheese.....	164,697.24	114,562.38	124,241.06	149,463.51	552,964.19
Silk tissues.....	13,009.47	10,200.02	11,761.25	8,174.76	43,145.50
Straw goods.....	13,331.67	8,807.17	21,055.72	4,063.62	47,258.18
Sundries.....	457.94	2,413.93	970.46	2,818.83	6,661.16
Underwear, silk, wool, and cotton.....	49,119.31	8,442.85	19,359.42	4,885.16	81,806.74
Watches and watch materials.....	823.63	193.63		84.53	1,101.74
Wood carvings.....	626.22	1,328.69	369.33	168.95	2,483.19
Total.....	242,065.48	145,948.62	177,757.24	169,659.36	735,430.70
Total for preceding year.....	268,014.17	214,634.30	250,790.54	212,233.95	945,672.96
Decrease.....	25,948.69	68,685.68	73,033.30	42,574.59	210,242.26
GENEVA.					
Aniline colors.....				763.83	763.83
Chronos.....	857.08	152.18	208.31		1,217.57
Furs.....	311.31	611.62		289.11	1,212.04
Household goods.....				14,118.34	14,118.34
Jewelry.....		829.32	2,811.24	909.22	4,549.78
Musical boxes.....	3,699.35	248.49	135.00		4,082.84
Machinery.....				1,175.95	1,175.95
Precious stones.....	1,438.24	303.01	340.06		2,081.31
Physical instruments.....	865.88	1,311.74	627.64	806.16	3,611.42
Pharmaceutical preparations.....				129.35	129.35
Sundries.....	97.58	88.59	542.81		728.98
Watches and watch material.....	55,664.80	38,239.75	10,739.40	25,521.74	128,165.69
Wine.....	771.42	269.81			1,041.23
Total.....	63,705.66	40,054.51	15,404.46	43,713.70	162,878.33

Value of declared exports for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Switzerland during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ended—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
BORNEN.					
Catholic devotional articles . . .	\$11,549.66	\$11,647.67	\$4,228.09	\$7,796.70	\$35,222.12
Cheese	1,350.87	2,821.17	1,126.84		5,298.88
Silk, in the piece	92,997.56	51,356.16	113,362.03	72,234.07	329,949.82
Silk and cotton, in the piece . . .	144,736.78	128,381.50	133,408.86	134,023.18	540,549.32
Silk, spun					
Sugar of milk	1,503.15	872.02			2,375.17
Miscellaneous	708.39		177.24	586.48	1,472.11
Machinery				1,397.90	1,397.90
Total	252,846.41	195,078.52	252,303.06	216,037.33	916,265.32
LA CHAUX DE FONDS.					
Absinthe	4,449.00	12,775.00	7,321.00	3,546.00	28,091.00
Asphaltum		7,638.00	8,601.00	3,819.00	19,958.00
Chocolate	2,115.00	3,458.00	3,528.00	1,644.00	10,745.00
Mathematical instruments				183.00	183.00
Physical instruments		115.00			115.00
Watches and watch materials . . .	259,637.00	242,183.00	185,065.00	181,924.00	868,809.00
Wine (Swiss)			406.00	50.00	456.00
Total	266,201.00	266,169.00	204,821.00	191,166.00	928,357.00
LUCKERNE.					
Cheese, Swiss	4,669.91	2,208.69	2,158.65	4,420.06	13,457.31
Condensed milk	23,804.14	20,508.18	17,090.15	23,926.21	85,328.68
Silk, spun	16,960.10	24,202.20	12,677.20	4,450.19	58,289.69
Wine and spirits	373.64	118.50		691.04	1,183.18
Miscellaneous	3,712.60	270.20	9.46	271.16	4,263.42
Total	49,520.39	47,307.77	31,935.46	33,758.66	162,522.28
ST. GALL.					
Bolting cloth, silk	22,549.95	9,701.64	11,216.72	12,392.35	55,860.66
Cotton embroideries	378,561.93	1,240,400.19	464,874.52	314,311.41	2,398,148.05
Curtains, tamboured lace, vestibles, etc	445,275.75	194,193.17	158,039.78	46,896.00	744,404.70
Church articles	3,786.85			1,393.04	5,179.89
Dresses, aprons, handkerchiefs, ties, and other fancy articles	400,350.12	167,305.37	73,118.83	103,676.04	744,450.36
Figured and dotted Swisses	33,171.90	87,119.01	154,585.99	86,294.66	361,171.56
Laces	29,326.44	15,211.22	49,738.90	41,350.01	135,626.57
Machines and parts thereof	279.85	1,048.76	1,648.28	461.22	3,438.11
Milk, condensed	1,133.87		1,939.26		3,073.13
Parasol covers			1,835.68		1,835.68
Plain cotton cloth, muslin, cambrics, etc	7,951.13	20,238.53	26,661.10	20,033.64	74,884.40
Ribbons	1,506.36				1,506.36
Silk embroideries	15,948.36	2,980.72	1,218.63	4,630.71	24,778.42
Sundries	1,309.56	716.46	809.76	694.00	3,649.78
Toggenburg articles	4,726.26				4,726.26
Total	1,345,968.33	1,638,945.07	945,687.46	632,133.08	4,562,733.93
VEVEY.					
Condensed milk	20,692.50	30,639.91	14,690.25	22,931.40	88,963.15
Hardware	7,380.51	9,751.89	3,234.87	1,518.90	21,886.17
Household goods			175.63	4,418.74	4,594.37
Leather	1,550.37	19,318.97	7,049.33	6,666.99	34,585.66
Musical boxes	55,394.67	50,993.62	25,880.72	14,955.95	147,224.96
Pharmaceutical preparations	1,347.72	4,043.21			5,390.93
Sundries		118.31			118.31
Watches and watch materials . . .	31,794.43	19,801.03	5,929.35	5,381.23	62,906.04
Wines	189.52		827.86		717.38
Total	118,349.72	134,666.94	57,497.01	55,873.30	366,386.97
ZURICH AND WINTERTHUR.					
Aluminium	2,495.02		2,081.08		4,576.10
Articles of art	564.72				564.72
Beef extract	6,497.77	1,923.21	2,456.81	2,779.20	13,656.99
Books			80.17		80.17

Value of declared exports for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Switzerland during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ended—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
ZURICH AND WINTERTHUR— continued.					
Brushes.....	\$372.88		\$106.15	\$477.68	\$956.71
Candles.....		\$214.95			214.95
Cheese.....	9,464.13	8,878.72	7,186.32	25,554.12	51,083.29
Chemicals.....		205.55			205.55
Cotton:					
Embroideries.....	503.16	1,990.31		350.50	2,852.97
Piece goods.....		247.40	21,267.97	563.26	22,078.57
Yarns.....		307.11	112.42	517.32	936.85
Elastics.....				488.41	488.41
Gelatino.....	810.06	1,707.12	948.40	1,677.68	5,143.26
Grease.....			212.49	206.36	418.85
Hardware and machinery.....		1,175.68		596.95	1,772.63
Household effects.....	665.85			1,003.60	1,669.45
Knit goods.....	98,779.56	29,054.97	46,745.18	13,685.63	188,265.34
Mineral water.....	212.30				212.30
Oil chronos.....	164.71	241.83		119.90	526.44
Scientific instruments.....	5,523.52	1,465.66	190.36	595.07	7,774.60
Silk:					
Bolting cloth.....	32,937.37	27,490.86	38,219.31	34,326.07	132,973.61
Embroideries.....	387.74	459.07	230.11	636.60	1,713.52
Silk and half silk:					
Piece goods.....	594,960.87	430,704.14	500,077.23	354,864.91	1,880,547.15
Ribbons.....	10,044.05	5,052.60	10,721.41	5,919.06	31,737.12
Straw goods.....	23,409.05	153,971.87	188,934.28	36,583.29	402,898.49
Swiss pills.....	96.50	352.23	530.75	1,465.83	2,445.30
Velvets.....	3,282.39	1,742.02	1,106.66	268.85	6,399.92
Watches.....				330.39	330.39
Wines and liquors.....	264.63	42.77		419.99	727.39
Woolen goods.....			6,134.66	306.19	6,440.85
Sundries.....		443.90			443.90
Total.....	791,436.28	667,680.96	827,291.75	483,676.80	2,770,085.78
Total previous year.....	702,084.70	866,083.36	1,090,005.39	698,034.33	3,356,207.79

DECLARED EXPORTS, 1895.

Declared exports from Switzerland to the United States during year ended June 30, 1895.

Articles.	Quarter ended—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
BASLE.					
Absinthe.....	\$10,809.00	\$10,060.00	\$11,608.00	\$5,197.00	\$27,672.00
Aniline colors.....	97,768.00	93,946.00	95,517.00	93,989.00	381,220.00
Argols.....	1,256.00		734.00	623.00	2,613.00
Asphalt.....	20,214.00	4,772.00	3,819.00	5,092.00	33,897.00
Books.....	333.00	500.00			833.00
Cheese.....	12,570.00		4,508.00	7,788.00	24,866.00
Chocolate.....	2,646.00	4,294.00	3,220.00	2,234.00	12,394.00
Clothing, knit.....	4,961.00	1,752.00	15,585.00	7,429.00	29,727.00
Dye-stuffs, chemicals.....	45,745.00	62,110.00	51,963.00	45,853.00	205,671.00
Hides and skins.....	6,540.00	46,111.00	17,429.00	231,664.00	301,744.00
Kirschwasser.....	209.00				209.00
Machinery.....		3,429.00			3,429.00
Ribbons, silk-mixed.....	304,485.00	222,411.00	348,122.00	171,013.00	1,046,031.00
Spirits.....		376.00	250.00		626.00
Watches and watch materials.....	195,231.00	236,868.00	194,012.00	214,297.00	840,408.00
Wine.....	144.00			92.00	236.00
Miscellaneous.....	843.00	1,248.00	1,060.00	359.00	3,010.00
Silk, spun waste.....	25,490.00	33,906.00	50,922.00	54,593.00	164,920.00
Total.....	728,753.00	721,783.00	798,747.00	840,223.00	3,089,506.00
BERNE.					
Cheese.....	195,081.51	182,323.53	127,227.56	172,297.22	626,929.82
Milk food, milk sugar, condensed milk.....	387.35		193.77		581.12
Silk tissues.....	20,126.66	24,405.64	19,055.93	16,472.73	80,060.96
Straw goods.....	5,291.10	1,495.75	7,007.25	2,351.51	16,145.61
Sundries.....	3,653.63	4,180.85	1,160.84	594.35	9,589.67

Declared exports from Switzerland to the United States during year ended June 30, 1895—
Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ended—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
BERNE—continued.					
Underwear, silk, wool, and cotton.....	\$18,814.49	\$9,133.85	\$19,040.05	\$15,133.63	\$62,122.02
Watches and watch materials.....	107.12	1,017.35	124.10	1,243.45	2,492.02
Wood carvings.....	2,078.73	815.06	.....	188.56	3,082.35
Hornware.....	.....	.....	6,710.33	3,837.71	10,548.04
Total.....	245,540.59	173,372.03	180,519.83	212,119.16	811,551.61
Total for preceding year.....	242,065.48	145,945.62	177,757.24	169,659.36	735,430.70
Increase.....	3,475.11	27,426.41	2,762.59	42,459.80	76,120.91
GENEVA.					
Atlases and books.....	.....	.....	.....	487.91	487.91
Aniline colors.....	369.39	2,781.66	1,456.74	482.35	5,041.14
Chromos.....	.....	100.62	269.75	.....	370.37
Chloride of ethyl.....	.....	632.08	.....	514.10	1,146.18
Furs.....	.....	508.75	208.73	196.48	913.96
Hardware.....	119.62	.....	.....	.....	119.62
Household effects.....	16,227.54	.....	.....	.....	16,227.54
Hellebore.....	.....	.....	.....	341.51	341.51
Jewelry.....	.....	877.04	.....	137.61	1,014.65
Musical boxes.....	2,479.24	3,379.60	1,681.42	466.29	8,006.55
Machinery.....	.....	379.25	.....	.....	379.25
Paintings.....	.....	377.89	.....	.....	377.89
Pharmaceutical preparations.....	402.69	.....	.....	.....	402.00
Physical instruments.....	1,101.95	.....	785.70	.....	1,887.65
Sundries.....	.....	328.10	.....	.....	328.10
Watches and watch materials.....	22,587.00	24,520.24	7,743.04	28,539.28	83,389.56
Wine.....	.....	936.73	.....	.....	936.73
Total.....	43,287.98	34,771.96	12,145.88	31,166.53	121,371.30
HOBOKEN.					
Catholic devotional articles.....	6,611.71	1,223.61	7,177.95	4,587.16	19,600.43
Cheese.....	4,800.06	5,807.48	5,915.51	4,662.50	21,185.64
Condensed milk.....	19,685.65	17,152.87	18,238.50	13,678.87	68,765.89
Machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	120.02	120.02
Silk, in pieces.....	100,205.07	158,745.53	148,055.63	46,244.55	448,251.38
Silk and wool, in pieces.....	172,419.63	170,665.96	145,512.22	137,407.04	625,994.85
Silk, spun.....	775.82	5,422.34	3,587.09	11,960.40	21,745.05
Silk and cotton ribbons.....	.....	.....	11,133.60	761.73	11,895.33
Wine and spirits.....	.....	.....	673.66	220.60	894.26
Miscellaneous.....	1,106.27	7,870.75	5,264.25	2,445.64	16,686.91
Total.....	305,614.81	861,878.54	345,558.41	222,089.20	1,235,140.06
Total for preceding year.....	302,366.84	242,386.29	284,238.51	248,753.79	1,077,745.43
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	26,664.59	.....
Increase.....	3,247.97	119,492.25	61,319.90	.....	157,395.63
ZURICH.					
Aluminum.....	.....	379.63	.....	6,590.39	6,970.02
Beef extract.....	5,291.75	3,820.86	3,874.20	2,918.16	15,904.97
Books.....	.....	.....	80.49	131.24	211.73
Brushes.....	.....	.....	553.91	171.96	725.87
Candles.....	311.93	.....	.....	.....	311.93
Casings for sausages.....	.....	1,003.60	.....	.....	1,003.60
Conserves.....	.....	343.44	.....	.....	343.44
Cotton:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Embroideries.....	418.33	1,609.66	1,036.24	282.93	3,347.16
Piece goods.....	2,020.11	13,154.84	83,541.77	4,851.81	53,568.53
Yarns.....	.....	203.13	.....	364.77	567.90
Cheese.....	10,418.19	16,125.26	14,087.25	31,311.94	71,937.64
Elastics.....	994.70	850.10	2,753.02	2,022.25	6,620.07
Gelatin.....	474.20	.....	449.63	280.14	1,203.97
Grease.....	491.80	964.30	.....	.....	1,456.10
Hardware and machinery.....	.....	93.55	1,334.98	568.10	1,996.63
Household effects.....	.....	476.52	228.22	.....	704.74
Knit goods.....	48,858.42	16,267.02	45,414.14	29,042.91	139,572.49
Metallic cement.....	.....	.....	579.00	.....	579.00
Mineral water, natural.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Musical instruments.....	.....	105.04	.....	.....	105.04
Oilchromos.....	.....	.....	.....	138.96	138.96
Photographs, colored.....	387.93	128.92	2,468.22	348.17	3,332.24
Scientific instruments.....	2,231.36	510.13	496.94	700.63	3,929.06

Declared exports from Switzerland to the United States during year ended June 30, 1895—
Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ended—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
ZURICH—continued.					
Silk:					
Bolting cloth	\$52, 204. 07	\$42, 367. 02	\$42, 209. 20	\$40, 525. 37	\$177, 426. 56
Embroideries	423. 00	104. 22	110. 82	195. 82	833. 86
Silk (and half silk):					
Piece goods	501, 340. 70	589, 261. 82	674, 499. 12	469, 833. 39	2, 233, 935. 03
Ribbons	10, 412. 39	7, 592. 65	11, 621. 78	3, 739. 59	33, 366. 41
Silk, spun	5, 382. 05	11, 398. 22	6, 717. 55	2, 029. 77	25, 527. 59
Straw goods	49, 977. 48	207, 769. 80	279, 062. 51	57, 625. 69	595, 035. 57
Swiss pills			643. 66	643. 65	1, 287. 31
Velvets	6, 154. 77	1, 897. 00	213. 07		8, 264. 84
Wines and liquors	126. 22	135. 87		234. 82	496. 91
Woolen piece goods	628. 65	12, 091. 05	13, 543. 17	638. 94	26, 901. 81
Woolen yarns	480. 02	7, 103. 26	49, 984. 05	20, 781. 44	78, 258. 77
Sundries	382. 65	57. 90		140. 42	580. 97
Total	099, 446. 62	935, 824. 90	1, 186, 132. 94	675, 063. 26	3, 496, 467. 72
Total for preceding year					2, 770, 085. 79

TURKEY.

TRADE IN 1892.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the return of trade of the Ottoman Empire, being a transcript of the official statistics, which have just been published by the Turkish custom-house at Constantinople for the Turkish fiscal year ending March 12, 1892.

The return shows a general and important increase of trade as compared with the preceding year. The increase in exports to the United States amounted to \$220,826.25, while the imports therefrom show a decrease of \$185,845.48.

The inclosed return does not include the value of articles imported by the Turkish Government, nor the goods destined for the use of churches, schools, and the foreign diplomatic and consular officers, nor agricultural implements and other machinery imported for industrial purposes, all of which are free of duty.

Neither are the tobacco returns included in these returns, tobacco being a Government monopoly. The customs statistics, published apart from the general statistics, give the following figures for tobacco: Exports, 22,572,130 pounds. Imports: Cigars, 5,286,872; chewing tobacco, 11,986 pounds; snuff, 29,889 pounds.

Statement showing the imports and exports of the Ottoman Empire during the fiscal year ended March 12, 1892.

Countries.	Exports.	Imports.	Countries.	Exports.	Imports.
United States	\$1, 024, 378. 65	\$142, 797. 25	Servia	\$226, 648. 56	\$319, 081. 09
Austria	5, 421, 967. 87	20, 227, 597. 72	Spain	17, 878. 65	25. 65
Belgium	136, 869. 31	2, 845, 762. 61	Sweden	24. 42	293, 101. 69
Denmark	14, 001. 73	587. 27	Bulgaria	1, 771, 689. 48	4, 136, 458. 39
Great Britain	30, 197, 302. 56	44, 884, 967. 42	Egypt	24, 615. 54	2, 715, 423. 39
France	19, 830, 809. 51	18, 294, 044. 50	Samoa	12, 606. 04	4, 476. 42
Germany	615, 833. 59	811, 092. 79	Tunis	9, 678. 81	269, 684. 49
Greece	2, 410, 295. 27	1, 860, 559. 40			
Holland	1, 038, 057. 72	535, 581. 77	Total	67, 628, 221. 05	108, 037, 335. 46
Italy	2, 392, 079. 60	2, 538, 743. 68	Total for pre-		
Montenegro	20, 569. 87	86, 615. 26	ceding year	56, 480, 495. 02	100, 823, 112. 63
Persia	67, 128. 51	2, 874, 131. 00	Increase	11, 147, 726. 03	7, 214, 222. 83
Roumania	1, 281, 186. 98	2, 023, 060. 96			
Russia	1, 114, 578. 56	8, 223, 552. 70			

CONSTANTINOPLE, *March 20, 1894.*

LUTHER SHORT,
Consul-General.

TURKISH TRADE IN 1893.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the return of trade of the Ottoman Empire for the Turkish fiscal year (March 13, 1892, to March 12, 1893), taken from the official statistics just published by the Turkish Government.

It shows an increase in exports of \$890,963.75 and a decrease in imports of \$382,599.63 as compared with the preceding year.

The values of articles imported free of duty are not given in this report. These include articles imported by the Turkish Government, by foreign diplomatic and consular officers, and religious and educational institutions; agricultural implements, machinery, and materials used by railroads and other companies with privileged concessions.

LUTHER SHORT,
Consul-General.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *March 5, 1896.*

Trade of the Ottoman Empire during the Turkish fiscal year ended March 12, 1893.

Countries.	Exports.	Imports.
America	\$720, 187. 03	\$38, 567. 76
Austria	0, 661, 914. 85	22, 436, 465. 21
Belgium	170, 822. 70	2, 938, 772. 41
Bulgaria	1, 690, 880. 82	5, 477, 313. 51
Denmark	30, 022. 61	1, 390. 84
Egypt		2, 922, 764. 59
England	30, 885, 325. 77	43, 038, 635. 37
France	16, 721, 574. 23	13, 036, 789. 66
Germany	1, 393, 797. 08	1, 231, 040. 40
Greece	1, 820, 338. 74	1, 640, 332. 19
Holland	1, 889, 477. 30	549, 268. 37
Italy	3, 451, 648. 60	2, 552, 220. 70
Japan		145, 911. 35
Montenegro	11, 813. 43	35, 004. 38
Persia	89, 117. 07	2, 458, 002. 76
Roumania	1, 039, 494. 98	2, 538, 941. 77
Russia	1, 415, 758. 39	5, 673, 130. 80
Samos	203. 54	3, 217. 41
Servia	209, 567. 07	310, 223. 67
Spain	124, 084. 88	312. 89
Sweden		354, 827. 66
Tunis	3, 155. 10	271, 602. 14
Total	68, 519, 184. 80	107, 654, 735. 84
Total for preceding year	67, 628, 221. 05	108, 037, 335. 47
Increase	890, 963. 75	
Decrease		382, 599. 63

REMARKS.

The statistics as to tobacco are not included in the annexed return, all tobacco industry being controlled by the administration of the Turkish tobacco monopoly under privileged concession. The amounts as given by said tobacco monopoly are as follows, viz:

Exported to foreign countries and Turkish privileged principalities, pounds	30, 484, 303. 17
Imported from foreign countries:	
Cigars	5, 544, 921
Chewing tobacco	10, 115. 85
Snuff	25, 216. 86

LUTHER SHORT,
Consul-General.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *March 5, 1896.*

DECLARED EXPORTS, 1894.

Value of exports declared for the United States at Constantinople and Salonica during the year ended June 30, 1894,

Articles.	Quarter ended—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
CONSTANTINOPLE.					
Antiquities, plaster-cast	\$305. 79	.....	.....	.....	\$305. 79
Balsam, Mecca .....	.....	\$124. 58	.....	.....	124. 58
Canary seed .....	.....	.....	.....	\$3, 937. 46	3, 937. 46
Carpets and rugs	112, 482. 18	31, 293. 54	\$80, 359. 40	123, 546. 16	347, 681. 28
Embroideries	10, 627. 14	7, 090. 86	1, 102. 82	1, 120. 15	20, 540. 97
Gum tragacanth	6, 987. 93	23, 441. 52	13, 220. 79	6, 643. 32	50, 293. 56
Guts, sheep .....	.....	1, 470. 74	1, 798. 94	1, 102. 06	4, 371. 74
Jewelry, silver-gilt and enam- eled .....	.....	2, 324. 29	1, 789. 06	.....	4, 113. 35
Meerschaum, crude .....	.....	4, 310. 10	.....	3, 673. 12	7, 983. 22
Mohair	11, 170. 49	15, 207. 44	.....	47, 358. 24	73, 736. 17
Nuts, pistachio .....	.....	337. 48	502. 48	.....	839. 96
Opium	20, 376. 83	101, 485. 20	208, 142. 78	100, 198. 24	430, 203. 05
Oriental articles and bazaar goods	22, 913. 57	5, 940. 12	1, 455. 08	9, 741. 38	40, 050. 15
Otto of roses	51, 709. 15	36, 649. 45	10, 919. 91	15, 693. 40	114, 971. 91
Roans	4, 768. 63	3, 859. 54	7, 218. 15	2, 438. 92	18, 285. 24
Rubber, waste .....	.....	237. 51	562. 14	486. 46	1, 286. 11
Skins, goat	5, 061. 27	2, 452. 42	.....	5, 448. 29	12, 961. 98
Slippers .....	.....	1, 625. 35	2, 852. 95	2, 089. 20	6, 567. 50
Tobacco	12, 782. 29	11, 131. 42	.....	1, 253. 94	25, 167. 65
Wool	95, 638. 04	5, 432. 18	3, 182. 80	5, 791. 01	110, 044. 03
Sundries	6, 236. 21	3, 317. 97	1, 988. 88	3, 791. 04	15, 334. 10
Total	361, 059. 52	258, 331. 71	335, 096. 18	234, 312. 39	1, 288, 799. 80
SALONICA.					
Fennel seed .....	.....	.....	.....	146. 00	146. 00
Millet seed	1, 075. 00	.....	.....	3, 146. 00	4, 221. 00
Opium	6, 424. 00	10, 646. 00	22, 779. 00	13, 797. 00	53, 646. 00
Skins .....	.....	1, 356. 00	114, 242. 00	14, 176. 00	129, 774. 00
Salted guts .....	.....	.....	505. 00	.....	505. 00
Tobacco .....	.....	4, 751. 00	.....	.....	4, 751. 00
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193, 043. 00

DECLARED EXPORTS, 1895.

Declared exports from Turkey to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895.

Articles.	Quarter ended—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
CONSTANTINOPLE.					
Canary seed.....			\$3, 721. 47	\$9, 657. 36	\$13, 378. 83
Carpets and rugs.....	\$107, 255. 75	\$191, 472. 65	204, 384. 09	204, 897. 10	707, 499. 59
Embroideries.....	3, 478. 88	5, 019. 35	5, 697. 42	11, 178. 10	25, 343. 72
Gum tragacanth.....	13, 459. 48	15, 217. 60	22, 951. 52	8, 087. 50	59, 716. 10
Guts, sheep.....	167. 06	2, 325. 98			2, 493. 04
Meerschaum.....	3, 740. 00	3, 660. 91			7, 400. 91
Mohair.....	58, 457. 54	64, 248. 52	81, 789. 23	221, 350. 85	425, 846. 14
Nuts.....		308. 00			308. 00
Oil of geranium.....				1, 048. 07	1, 048. 07
Olives.....			170. 94		170. 94
Opium.....	27, 145. 09	43, 595. 10	83, 887. 88	17, 748. 03	172, 376. 10
Ore, iron.....	27, 289. 10			82, 817. 70	110, 106. 80
Oriental articles and bazaar goods.....	4, 148. 80	5, 658. 10	9, 077. 20	11, 852. 20	30, 736. 30
Otto of roses.....	21, 276. 68	98, 753. 09	45, 706. 75	23, 434. 24	189, 170. 76
Puro.....	1, 915. 75	1, 626. 32	384. 38	1, 541. 10	5, 467. 55
Rags.....	352. 39				352. 39
Roans.....		9, 359. 23	11, 322. 77	8, 566. 80	29, 248. 80
Rubber, waste.....	817. 21	424. 64	414. 70	441. 54	2, 098. 09
Skins, goat, kid.....	449. 02	10, 711. 68	34, 538. 65	16, 084. 66	61, 784. 01
Slippers.....	1, 291. 57	952. 70			2, 244. 27

Declared exports from Turkey to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ended—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
CONSTANTINOPLE—continued.					
Sundries	\$6,588.98	\$5,546.86	\$5,739.95	\$6,633.82	\$24,509.61
Tobacco	317.85	1,336.06	3,486.70	.....	5,140.61
Wool	94,217.22	29,166.84	52,803.07	15,248.01	191,435.04
Total	372,363.34	489,388.63	565,997.62	590,076.58	2,017,826.17
SALONICA.					
Opium	80,727.00	34,569.00	.....	6,270.00	.....
Skins	69,442.00	137,032.00	126,474.00	32,570.00	.....
Millet seed	636.00	.....	745.00	496.00	.....
Tobacco	216.00	3,173.00	1,165.00	2,543.00	.....
Wool carpet .....	.....	37.00	.....	.....	.....
Manganese .....	.....	.....	17,504.00	23,968.00	.....
Millet fennel .....	.....	.....	.....	448.00	.....
Total	151,021.00	174,811.00	145,888.00	66,296.00	538,005.00

UNITED KINGDOM.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES DURING 1894.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The total value of the merchandise imported into and exported from the United Kingdom in 1894 was \$3,410,653,385, a proportion of \$85 per head of the population of the United Kingdom, and an increase of \$1,511,145 as compared with 1893, which showed a decrease of over \$168,000,000, as compared with 1892.

The imports amounted to \$2,041,724,050 an increase of \$18,283,160, or 0.903 per cent.

The total exports were valued at \$1,368,929,335, and showed a falling off of \$16,762,015, or 1.20 per cent.

The exports of British and Irish produce amounted to \$1,079,121,665, a decrease of \$11,352,660, or 1.04 per cent; and the value of foreign and colonial merchandise exported from the United Kingdom (\$289,807,670) showed a decrease of \$5,409,355, or 1.80 per cent.

The total value of imports from British possessions amounted to \$469,560,830, an increase as compared with 1893 of \$10,713,560, or over 2 per cent; and from foreign countries, to \$1,572,163,220, an increase of \$7,569,600, or 0.48 per cent.

The imports from North American colonies decreased over \$2,000,000, Hongkong over \$1,275,000, and Gold Coast over \$1,000,000; those from Australasia showed an increase of nearly \$10,000,000, West India Islands \$1,000,000, and British India over \$7,000,000.

The imports from foreign countries show increases as follows: Russia, \$25,000,000; Denmark, \$2,000,000; Egypt, \$2,000,000; and Argentine Republic, \$6,000,000. On the other hand, Holland shows a decrease of \$5,000,000; Java, \$4,000,000; Philippine Islands, \$2,500,000, and United States, \$10,000,000.

The total value of exports to the various British possessions amounted to \$392,929,790, an increase of \$13,230. The following Colonies show an increase: Australasia, nearly \$5,000,000; Straits Settlements, \$2,500,000, and the following a decrease: Canada, nearly \$6,000,000; Cape of Good Hope, \$1,500,000.

The total value of exports to foreign countries was \$975,999,545, a decrease of \$16,775,245. The largest decrease was to the United States, and amounted to \$25,000,000, while there was a falling off to Holland of \$6,000,000; Argentine Republic, nearly \$5,000,000. On the other hand, the exports to Sweden showed an increase of \$2,000,000; Germany, \$6,000,000; Austria, nearly \$2,000,000; Turkey, \$4,000,000; Egypt, \$3,000,000, and Japan, nearly \$1,000,000.

The value of corn imported into the United Kingdom was \$241,101,125, a decrease of nearly \$15,000,000.

The total quantity of spirits imported amounted in value to \$11,314,830, an increase of \$1,205,625.

Of the exports of British and Irish produce, the most noticeable increases are observable in regard to: Coals, increase, \$15,000,000; cotton manufactures, \$17,000,000; cotton yarn, \$1,000,000, and woolen and worsted yarn, nearly \$1,000,000.

Decreases are shown in regard to china and earthen ware over \$1,000,000; metals, nearly \$10,000,000; linen manufactures, \$1,000,000, and woolen and worsted manufactures, \$12,000,000.

The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise show the following increases: Coffee, \$1,000,000; leather, over \$1,500,000, and wool, nearly \$1,000,000. Decreases are noticeable in the exports of furs, amounting in value to \$1,000,000; tea, \$500,000; indigo, \$600,000; hemp, over \$1,000,000, and precious stones, \$7,500,000.

Aggregate imports into the United Kingdom in 1894.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals:		
Oxen, bulls, etc..... number ..	475, 440	\$41, 425, 220
Sheep and lambs..... do.....	484, 597	4, 024, 115
Bacon and hams..... cwt.....	4, 819, 368	54, 278, 575
Beef..... do.....	2, 346, 415	22, 782, 510
Bones, except whalebone..... tons.....	96, 590	3, 343, 070
Books, maps, and charts..... cwt.....	41, 409	1, 286, 255
Brimstone..... do.....	467, 925	5, 013, 140
Briarles..... pounds.....	3, 677, 311	2, 663, 665
Butter..... cwt.....	2, 574, 835	67, 283, 495
Margarin..... do.....	1, 109, 325	15, 224, 050
Buttons and studs, not of metal..... groses.....	3, 293, 063	1, 326, 935
Candles, of all sorts..... cwt.....	14, 878	155, 030
Caoutchouc..... do.....	302, 451	16, 380, 520
Manufactures of..... pounds.....	3, 202, 877	2, 226, 035
Cheese..... cwt.....	2, 286, 145	27, 374, 550
Chemical manufactures and produce.....		6, 877, 445
China, porcelain, and earthen ware..... cwt.....	201, 639	3, 097, 860
Clocks..... number.....		2, 210, 805
Cocoa..... pounds.....	39, 115, 963	6, 276, 055
Coffee..... cwt.....	730, 748	17, 608, 855
Confectionery and succades..... do.....	183, 825	1, 670, 520
Milk, condensed..... do.....	529, 465	5, 396, 175
Cordage, twine, and cable yarn.....		2, 799, 845
Cork:		
Unmanufactured..... tons.....	14, 673	819, 460
Manufactured..... pounds.....	9, 467, 079	2, 879, 375
Corn:		
Wheat..... cwt.....	70, 126, 232	93, 802, 525
Barley..... do.....	31, 241, 384	35, 452, 895
Oats..... do.....	14, 979, 214	19, 500, 480
Maize..... do.....	35, 365, 043	39, 761, 190
Other kinds..... do.....	8, 676, 637	11, 236, 280
Flour of wheat..... do.....	19, 134, 605	39, 973, 365
Of other kinds..... do.....	773, 953	1, 374, 390
Total corn..... do.....	180, 297, 068	241, 101, 125
Cotton:		
Raw..... do.....	15, 965, 326	164, 721, 755
Yarn..... pounds.....	7, 461, 439	1, 896, 935
Manufactures.....		14, 200, 310

Aggregate imports into the United Kingdom in 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Drugs:		
Bark, Peruvian cwt.	58,352	£532,685
Opium pounds	445,582	1,112,805
Unenumerated		3,966,560
Cochineal cwt.	4,577	133,870
Cutch and gambier tons	27,470	2,889,050
Dyeing extracts		2,030,310
Dye from coal tar		2,904,815
Indigo cwt.	59,922	5,745,285
Sumach tons	12,616	478,525
Valonia do.	24,508	1,555,595
Unenumerated dyeing and tanning stuffs cwt.	1,472,891	8,289,405
Dyewoods tons	81,361	2,773,700
Eggs (thousand)	1,425,230	18,831,645
Embroidery and needlework		2,734,530
Farinaceous substances		7,843,885
Feathers, ornamental pounds	916,123	4,807,285
Fish cwt.	5,555,977	13,235,400
Flax and hemp:		
Flax, dressed and undressed cwt.	1,238,540	11,481,825
Tow or codilla of flax and hemp do.	262,340	1,459,230
Hemp (except jute) do.	1,741,960	9,777,020
Jute tons	338,884	23,110,685
Flowers, artificial.		1,876,830
Fruit:		
Almonds cwt.	186,437	2,012,370
Apples, raw bushels	4,968,669	6,947,105
Currants cwt.	1,307,403	4,302,550
Grapes, raw bushels	832,893	2,352,140
Pears, raw do.	1,310,074	2,056,580
Plums, raw do.	777,411	1,510,525
Raisins cwt.	721,309	4,477,300
Nuts, used as fruit		2,565,305
Oranges and lemons bushels	7,882,994	11,031,065
Raw, unenumerated do.	1,611,733	3,653,790
Dried or preserved, without sugar cwt.	769,125	2,621,910
Glass of all kinds do.	2,095,820	11,295,535
Guano tons	28,582	731,805
Gum of all sorts cwt.	369,708	6,442,075
Gutta-percha do.	46,746	2,231,395
Hair, goat's hair or wool pounds	19,169,452	4,168,070
Unmanufactured		714,070
Hay tons	254,214	5,873,095
Hides, raw, wet and dry cwt.	1,027,789	11,150,400
Hops do.	189,155	3,871,890
Ice tons	402,124	1,236,595
Lace, and articles thereof		6,396,760
Lard cwt.	1,400,516	13,792,080
Leather pounds	127,790,314	85,470,230
Leather manufactures, boots and shoes dozen pairs	115,429	1,741,100
Gloves pairs	23,600,616	10,574,925
Linen:		
Yarn pounds	16,321,160	3,206,115
Manufactures		1,037,240
Margarine		
Matches		1,905,630
Meat:		
Salted or fresh cwt.	2,484,823	23,759,755
Preserved, other than salted do.	554,366	7,454,510
Metals:		
Copper ore and regulus tons	161,660	11,307,900
Unwrought and old copper do.	60,296	12,325,000
Iron ore do.	4,413,652	14,892,985
Iron in bars do.	63,247	2,777,790
Iron and steel, manufactured do.	224,357	15,805,870
Lead, pig and sheet do.	161,861	7,573,425
Manganese, ore of do.	127,981	1,692,000
Quicksilver pounds	3,843,791	1,516,810
Silver ore		12,199,775
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, slabs cwt.	782,951	13,592,496
Zinc, crude, in cakes tons	52,967	4,099,205
Manufactures cwt.	370,923	1,875,075
Musical instruments.		4,714,945
Nuts and kernels, used for oil tons	75,102	4,784,355
Oil:		
Fish tons	24,213	2,069,870
Palm cwt.	1,137,767	6,185,360
Cocconut do.	299,131	1,803,685
Olive tons	26,711	4,970,755
Seed tons	29,967	3,270,325
Turpentine cwt.	406,877	2,656,910

Aggregate imports into the United Kingdom in 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Oil seed cake	tons.. 274, 351	\$8, 538, 780
Raw onions	bushels.. 5, 288, 512	3, 825, 200
Painters' colors and pigments		4, 554, 005
Paper:		
For printing or writing	cwt.. 484, 408	2, 498, 770
Other (except hangings)	do.. 2, 888, 280	10, 610, 205
Paraffin	do.. 618, 051	3, 166, 045
Petroleum	gallons.. 163, 022, 262	12, 424, 880
Phosphate of lime and rock	tons.. 380, 269	3, 616, 025
Pictures, drawings, prints, and photos		3, 958, 485
Plants, shrubs, trees, flower roots		1, 752, 300
Pork	cwt.. 406, 402	3, 890, 510
Potatoes	do.. 2, 703, 803	5, 150, 455
Poultry, game, and rabbits		3, 893, 510
Pyrites of iron or copper	tons.. 618, 050	5, 246, 555
Rags	do.. 20, 931	961, 570
Eaparto and other materials	do.. 499, 387	12, 583, 915
Rice	cwt.. 5, 194, 934	9, 895, 595
Rosin	do.. 1, 454, 489	1, 657, 430
Saltpeter	do.. 289, 363	1, 877, 820
Cubic niter	do.. 2, 508, 000	5, 834, 000
Seeds:		
Clover and grass	do.. 245, 118	4, 125, 275
Cotton	tons.. 368, 896	10, 260, 425
Flax or linseed	quarters.. 2, 087, 969	19, 709, 975
Rape	do.. 299, 046	1, 595, 945
Unenumerated		3, 534, 430
Shells of all kinds		2, 271, 555
Silk:		
Knubs, husks, waste	cwt.. 58, 469	2, 830, 965
Raw	pounds.. 1, 439, 631	4, 691, 475
Thrown	do.. 398, 266	1, 761, 200
Silk manufactures:		
Broad stuffs		35, 285, 695
Ribbons		18, 861, 845
Other manufactures		14, 597, 620
Total silk manufactures		63, 745, 160
Skins and furs:		
Goat, undressed	number.. 10, 774, 963	4, 504, 420
Seal	do.. 701, 773	2, 752, 970
Sheep and lamb, undressed	do.. 13, 831, 606	6, 974, 135
Furs of all sorts	do.. 39, 133, 592	5, 202, 320
Manufactures of skins, including rugs		3, 227, 280
Spices:		
Pepper	pounds.. 29, 213, 004	1, 664, 335
All other sorts	do.. 25, 492, 169	2, 509, 195
Spirits:		
Rum	proof gallons.. 6, 123, 269	2, 121, 720
Brandy	do.. 3, 401, 538	7, 186, 560
Other foreign and colonial spirits	do.. 2, 495, 122	2, 006, 550
Total spirits		11, 314, 830
Sponge	pounds.. 1, 325, 123	917, 975
Stones, marble and slate, rough hewn, or manufactured, other than works of art	tons.. 585, 476	3, 622, 230
Strawplaiting, for hats	pounds.. 11, 629, 352	4, 501, 685
Sugar:		
Refined, and sugar candy	cwt.. 13, 944, 792	54, 121, 785
Unrefined	do.. 14, 806, 004	41, 738, 555
Molasses	do.. 853, 478	1, 132, 840
Glucose	do.. 1, 062, 074	2, 710, 975
Tallow and stearin	do.. 1, 837, 587	11, 723, 885
Tea	pounds.. 244, 810, 500	48, 823, 280
Tooth, elephant, sea horse, and sea cow	cwt.. 10, 394	2, 113, 675
Tobacco:		
Manufactured, cigars and snuff	pounds.. 8, 811, 402	4, 725, 330
Unmanufactured	do.. 87, 781, 817	12, 635, 950
Toys		4, 822, 828
Vegetables, raw, unenumerated		5, 451, 850
Watches		4, 317, 900
Wine	gallons.. 14, 888, 621	25, 090, 540
Wood and timber:		
Hewn	loads.. 2, 888, 062	20, 938, 815
Sawn or split	do.. 5, 446, 487	58, 497, 665
Staves	do.. 182, 146	2, 708, 085
Mahogany	tons.. 66, 496	2, 608, 295

Aggregate imports into the United Kingdom in 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Wood and timber—Continued.		
House frames, fittings, joiners' and cabinet work		\$3,341, 025
Unenumerated	87, 108	3, 021, 310
Wool:		
Sheep, lamb, alpaca, llama	705, 467, 947	125, 212, 390
Woolen rags	31, 117	3, 176, 835
Woolen manufactures:		
Stuffs		28, 326, 410
Other kinds		20, 311, 870
Woolen and worsted yarn:		
Berlin wool and yarn, used in fancy work	1, 219, 965	1, 122, 175
Yarn for weaving	14, 991, 494	7, 559, 620
Yeast, dried	213, 153	2, 734, 520
All other articles		91, 485, 700
All other articles (per parcel post)		4, 044, 460
Total		2, 041, 724, 050

Exports from the United Kingdom in 1894.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE		
Alkali	5, 982, 200	\$8, 154, 715
Animals, horses	10, 457	3, 249, 020
Apparel and slops		20, 614, 315
Arms and ammunition:		
Firearms, small	132, 284	1, 038, 720
Gunpowder	8, 315, 900	1, 002, 405
Of all other kinds		7, 312, 825
Bags, empty	2, 304, 756	2, 343, 985
Beer and ale	412, 580	7, 215, 535
Biscuit and bread	204, 090	2, 700, 355
Bleaching materials	1, 290, 700	2, 524, 260
Books, printed	168, 536	6, 091, 625
Butter	17, 013	488, 805
Candles of all sorts	19, 250, 900	1, 655, 430
Caoutchouc, manufactures of		5, 764, 270
Carriages and wagons, railway		4, 008, 740
Cement	8, 511, 640	3, 516, 945
Cheese	10, 205	198, 800
Chemical products and dyestuffs		15, 157, 360
Clay, unmanufactured	286, 198	1, 598, 630
Clocks and watches		6, 195, 810
Coals, cinders, and fuels	33, 073, 698	86, 866, 665
Products of coal, except dyes		6, 195, 810
Cordage and twine	203, 307	1, 957, 445
Corn:		
Wheat	15, 477	26, 870
Wheat flour	271, 553	532, 100
Other kinds		1, 524, 720
Cotton yarn	238, 121, 000	46, 428, 225
Cotton manufactures:		
Piece goods—		
White or plain	3, 668, 386, 200	153, 068, 485
Printed, checked, or dyed	1, 643, 842, 900	98, 009, 185
Of mixed materials	132, 800	18, 945
Total piece goods	5, 312, 362, 900	251, 096, 015
Stockings and socks	854, 607	1, 147, 540
Thread for sewing	17, 090, 300	14, 674, 410
Lace and patent net		9, 450, 205
Hosiery and small wares		10, 029, 500
Total cotton manufactures		286, 394, 420
Cycles, and parts thereof		6, 004, 565
Earthen and china ware, including manufactures of clay		9, 520, 680
Fish:		
Herrings	1, 386, 510	7, 281, 230
Other sorts		2, 984, 605
Furniture, cabinet, and upholstery wares		2, 093, 990
Glass:		
Plate, rough or silvered	1, 336, 600	363, 170
Flint	84, 763	999, 595
Common bottles	633, 227	1, 507, 265
Other sorts	178, 907	706, 960

Exports from the United Kingdom in 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE—continued.		
Grease, tallow, and animal fat	cwt.. 508, 291	\$3, 344, 725
Haberdaasery and millinery .....	.....	6, 233, 155
Hardware and cutlery .....	.....	9, 172, 405
Hats, of all sorts	dozen.. 1, 144, 405	5, 119, 715
Implements and tools of industry .....	.....	5, 972, 970
Instruments, anatomical and scientific .....	.....	1, 243, 590
Leather:		
Unwrought, tanned	cwt.. 136, 153	6, 150, 370
Wrought, boots and shoes	dozen pairs.. 668, 563	8, 070, 380
Of other sorts .....	.....	1, 396, 945
Saddlery and harness .....	.....	2, 116, 195
Linen and jute yarn:		
Linen yarn	pounds.. 15, 540, 100	4, 696, 010
Jute yarns	do.. 34, 928, 300	1, 890, 420
Linen manufactures:		
White or plain	yards.. 135, 157, 200	14, 475, 500
Printed, checked, or dyed	do.. 16, 875, 200	1, 899, 535
Sailcloth and sails	do.. 4, 221, 600	947, 455
Thread for sewing	pounds.. 2, 094, 300	1, 221, 690
Othersorts .....	.....	3, 980, 140
Total linen manufactures	yards.. 156, 254, 000	22, 523, 290
Jute manufactures	do.. 233, 431, 700	10, 239, 245
Machinery:		
Steam engines .....	.....	15, 325, 515
Other sorts .....	.....	55, 700, 560
Manure .....	.....	11, 647, 270
Medicines .....	.....	4, 869, 470
Metals:		
Iron—		
Old, for remanufacture	tons.. 83, 256	1, 106, 580
Pig and puddled	do.. 830, 985	9, 564, 790
Bar, angle, bolt, and rod	do.. 129, 132	4, 116, 825
Railroad, of all sorts	do.. 425, 242	9, 426, 995
Iron wire	do.. 34, 675	3, 102, 060
Hoops, sheets, and boiler plates	do.. 296, 735	14, 910, 255
Tinned plates	do.. 353, 928	21, 693, 930
Cast, wrought, and all manufactures	do.. 265, 883	17, 159, 950
Steel, unwrought	do.. 211, 495	9, 870, 905
Manufactures of steel, or steel and iron combined	do.. 18, 667	2, 490, 905
Total iron and steel	do.. 2, 649, 998	93, 443, 815
Copper:		
Unwrought, ingots, cakes, slabs	cwt.. 390, 717	4, 268, 775
Wrought or partly wrought—		
Mixed or yellow metal	do.. 315, 170	3, 410, 130
Other sorts	do.. 308, 125	4, 146, 235
Brass of all sorts	do.. 109, 156	2, 034, 155
Lead, pig, sheet, and pipe	tons.. 47, 060	2, 589, 055
Tin, unwrought	cwt.. 116, 992	2, 160, 085
Zinc, wrought and unwrought	do.. 183, 077	632, 525
Musical instruments .....	.....	746, 715
Oil and floor cloth	square yards.. 20, 185, 700	3, 762, 075
Oil, seed	tons.. 58, 165	6, 096, 350
Painters' colors and materials .....	.....	6, 870, 170
Paper (other than hangings)	cwt.. 844, 074	6, 373, 705
Pickles, vinegar, and sauces .....	.....	5, 666, 585
Pictures	number.. 9, 684	1, 472, 045
Plate and plated ware .....	.....	1, 505, 990
Potatoes	cwt.. 1, 073, 336	1, 036, 665
Provisions, not otherwise described .....	.....	4, 073, 530
Rags, and other materials for paper	tons.. 53, 834	1, 548, 420
Salt	do.. 768, 990	3, 020, 525
Seeds of all sorts	cwt.. 250, 977	1, 593, 605
Silk, thrown, twist, and yarn	pounds.. 771, 155	1, 712, 670
Silk manufactures:		
Broad piece goods	yards.. 5, 535, 111	2, 838, 710
Other kinds .....	.....	3, 273, 070
Total silk manufactures .....	.....	6, 111, 780
Skins and furs:		
British .....	.....	1, 945, 535
Foreign, British dressed	number.. 3, 657, 560	2, 868, 635
Soap	cwt.. 576, 537	3, 106, 460

Exports from the United Kingdom in 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE—continued.		
Spirits.....gallons	3, 859, 205	\$6, 892, 020
Stationery, other than paper.....		2, 965, 450
Stones and slates.....number	40, 459, 000	1, 154, 065
Grindstones, millstones, etc.....tons	31, 868	752, 555
Sugar, refined.....cwt.	1, 037, 821	3, 644, 460
Telegraphic wire and apparatus.....		6, 933, 070
Umbrellas and parasols.....		2, 272, 070
Wood, manufactured, staves, empty casks, and unenumerated.....		1, 741, 590
Wool:		
Sheep and lambs'.....pounds	12, 984, 900	2, 455, 070
Flecks and rag wool.....do.	16, 197, 300	1, 871, 635
Foreign, dressed in United Kingdom—		
Noils.....		2, 464, 925
Waste.....		369, 780
Combed or carded and tops.....		3, 769, 370
Woolen and worsted yarns.....		23, 591, 025
Woolen and worsted manufactures:		
Heavy broad—		
All wool.....yards	7, 001, 600	8, 069, 810
Mixed.....do.	12, 625, 900	6, 215, 280
Heavy narrow—		
All wool.....do.	912, 300	658, 890
Mixed.....do.	462, 800	175, 945
Light broad—		
All wool.....do.	5, 501, 300	3, 489, 045
Mixed.....do.	7, 962, 200	2, 009, 400
Light narrow—		
All wool.....do.	2, 201, 600	802, 000
Mixed.....do.	4, 254, 300	836, 295
Worsted coatings—		
Broad—		
All wool.....do.	11, 169, 700	10, 786, 165
Mixed.....do.	8, 850, 700	2, 412, 050
Narrow—		
All wool.....do.	2, 167, 200	1, 913, 735
Mixed.....do.	2, 724, 000	1, 490, 655
Flannels.....do.	8, 935, 900	1, 529, 805
Blankets.....pairs	1, 053, 311	1, 984, 400
Worsted, stuffs, etc.—		
All wool.....yards	13, 204, 200	3, 156, 895
Mixed.....do.	77, 558, 300	13, 568, 530
Carpets and druggets.....do.	7, 763, 300	3, 814, 420
All other sorts.....		6, 549, 385
Total woolen and worsted manufactures.....		70, 053, 705
Yarn, alpaca, mohair, and other, unenumerated.....pounds	13, 952, 200	6, 269, 040
All other articles.....		32, 030, 460
All other articles (by parcel post).....		5, 545, 980
Total.....		1, 079, 121, 665
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE.		
Bacon and hams.....cwt.	216, 486	2, 041, 765
Bristles.....pounds	1, 213, 181	793, 635
Butter and margarin.....cwt.	58, 390	1, 556, 490
Cacahoues.....do.	171, 217	9, 005, 650
Cheese.....do.	55, 933	840, 445
Chemical manufactures and products.....		1, 081, 810
Cocoa.....pounds	7, 889, 257	1, 240, 450
Coffee.....cwt.	636, 429	12, 592, 330
Condensed milk.....do.	90, 705	948, 830
Cordage, twine, and cable yarn.....		472, 005
Cork, manufactured.....pounds	1, 288, 181	411, 140
Corn:		
Wheat.....cwt.	351, 579	495, 570
Other kinds of corn and wheat.....do.	354, 767	506, 565
Wheat meal or flour.....do.	189, 805	497, 555
Cotton:		
Raw.....do.	2, 141, 917	23, 334, 575
Waste (raw and yarn).....pounds	38, 539, 637	2, 292, 000
Cotton manufactures:		
Piece goods.....yards	20, 959, 900	1, 578, 180
Other articles.....		492, 710
Drugs:		
Peruvian bark.....cwt.	57, 696	498, 385
Opium.....pounds	532, 081	1, 370, 285
Unenumerated.....		2, 193, 050
Dyeing or tanning stuffs:		
Cochineal, granilla and dust.....cwt.	4, 323	135, 815

Exports from the United Kingdom in 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE—continued.		
Dyeing or tanning stuffs—Continued.		
Cutch and gambier.....tons..	10, 168	\$1, 114, 275
Indigo.....cwt..	35, 069	3, 502, 055
Farinaceous substances and manufactures thereof, unenumerated.....		860, 975
Feathers, ornamental.....pounds..	449, 166	2, 220, 445
Fish, cured or salted.....cwt..	312, 160	2, 374, 040
Flax:		
Dressed and undressed.....do..	32, 800	345, 570
Tow or codilla of flax and hemp, dressed and undressed.....do..	29, 000	100, 415
Fruit:		
Almonds.....cwt..	50, 027	837, 315
Currants.....do..	84, 064	221, 720
Raisins.....do..	42, 208	222, 170
Oranges and lemons.....bushels..	517, 163	620, 415
Guano.....tons..	1, 525	53, 730
Gum of all sorts.....cwt..	213, 448	3, 940, 480
Gutta percha.....do..	7, 975	352, 845
Hair:		
Cow, ox, bull, or elk.....do..	11, 758	145, 340
Other kinds.....do..		971, 400
Hemp and other substances, except jute.....cwt..	488, 980	2, 813, 110
Hides, raw, wet and dry.....do..	403, 310	4, 441, 580
Horns and hoofs.....tons..	2, 086	300, 840
Jute.....do..	112, 791	7, 824, 525
Lard.....cwt..	172, 237	1, 600, 175
Leather.....pounds..	26, 196, 842	8, 914, 945
Leather gloves.....dozen pairs..	111, 735	706, 255
Matches.....do..		644, 490
Meat, preserved, salted, or fresh, except bacon and hams.....cwt..	121, 738	1, 091, 955
Metals:		
Copper, unwrought, part wrought, and old copper.....tons..	6, 490	1, 394, 975
Iron in bars.....do..	18, 370	700, 800
Iron and steel manufactures unenumerated.....do..	34, 030	2, 086, 325
Lead, pig or sheet.....do..	13, 896	674, 770
Quicksilver.....pounds..	3, 270, 040	1, 296, 975
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs.....cwt..	420, 835	7, 615, 235
Nuts and kernels, used for oil.....tons..	51, 441	2, 576, 020
Oil:		
Cocoa nut.....cwt..	91, 243	585, 870
Olive.....tuns..	5, 945	1, 131, 040
Palm.....cwt..	707, 303	3, 810, 605
Seed.....tuns..	3, 969	427, 250
Pictures and drawings by hand, and prints, engravings, and photo-graphs.....		572, 540
Precious stones, unset.....		895, 235
Linen and cotton rags for paper making.....tons..	8, 127	314, 685
Rags, other materials.....do..	18, 585	745, 290
Rice.....cwt..	2, 679, 075	5, 230, 280
Saltpetre.....do..	53, 472	237, 196
Cubic niter.....do..	136, 780	331, 775
Seeds:		
Flax or linseed.....quarters..	251, 180	3, 295, 995
Rape.....do..	8, 672	79, 285
Unenumerated, used for oil.....do..	81, 925	677, 510
Shells of all kinds.....		1, 576, 675
Silk:		
Knubs, husks of silk, and waste.....cwt..	4, 788	189, 220
Raw.....pounds..	112, 228	812, 155
Thrown.....do..	31, 396	109, 080
Silk manufactures.....		3, 100, 735
Skins and furs:		
Goat, undressed.....number..	11, 316, 566	4, 571, 170
Seal.....do..	45, 559	306, 720
Sheep, undressed.....do..	4, 589, 185	2, 060, 145
Furs of all sorts.....do..	31, 240, 426	5, 049, 855
Spices:		
Pepper.....pounds..	17, 326, 866	947, 210
Other sorts.....cwt..	140, 018	1, 396, 800
Spirits:		
Rum.....proof gallons..	987, 808	762, 780
Brandy.....do..	77, 266	258, 350
Geneva and other.....gallons..	308, 079	843, 615
Straw plaiting.....pounds..	5, 681, 880	2, 145, 440
Sugar:		
Refined, and candy.....cwt..	121, 300	518, 015
Unrefined.....do..	393, 518	1, 200, 140
Molasses.....do..	195, 878	862, 510
Tallow and stearin.....do..	683, 894	4, 316, 320
Tea.....pounds..	31, 894, 171	6, 996, 835
Teeth, elephants', sea cow, etc.....cwt..	5, 897	1, 247, 130

Exports from the United Kingdom in 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE—continued.		
Tobacco:		
Unmanufactured	pounds 7, 196, 582	\$1, 013, 020
Manufactured, cigars	do 222, 006	502, 535
(Other sorts)	do 2, 061, 074	1, 051, 965
Wine	gallons 1, 031, 822	2, 427, 905
Wool, sheep, lamb, alpaca, and llama	pounds 345, 927, 043	67, 581, 140
Woolen manufactures		4, 230, 550
All other articles		29, 409, 895
Total		289, 807, 670
Total British and Irish goods		1, 079, 121, 665
Grand total exports		1, 368, 929, 335

Imports and exports, by countries, in 1894.

[The exports in this table include British and foreign and colonial produce.]

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
FOREIGN.		
Argentine Republic	\$30, 843, 120	\$23, 166, 575
Austrian territories	6, 928, 810	9, 590, 635
Belgium	85, 262, 020	65, 205, 405
Brazil	19, 700, 345	39, 132, 530
Central America	4, 743, 065	5, 122, 430
Chile	18, 557, 720	11, 947, 680
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	17, 716, 810	22, 960, 700
Denmark (proper) and Iceland	47, 718, 630	15, 190, 275
Danish West Indies	91, 185	300, 180
Ecuador	1, 167, 395	1, 394, 720
Egypt	46, 424, 055	20, 329, 070
France	217, 250, 370	98, 755, 310
Algeria	3, 181, 860	1, 567, 175
Possessions in Senegambia	1, 110, 990	981, 655
West India Islands	4, 075	1, 219, 455
Germany	134, 372, 350	146, 086, 640
Greece	6, 440, 875	4, 764, 475
Haiti and Santo Domingo	205, 360	1, 746, 305
Holland	138, 031, 985	69, 395, 480
Java and other possessions in Indian seas	2, 531, 140	10, 201, 880
Italy	15, 645, 865	30, 649, 765
Japan	4, 792, 705	19, 593, 715
Mexico	2, 773, 730	6, 623, 320
Morocco	1, 804, 630	3, 194, 485
New Grenada (United States of Colombia)	2, 847, 060	5, 122, 430
Persia	1, 034, 590	1, 656, 175
Peru	5, 354, 745	3, 049, 130
Portugal	11, 950, 325	9, 046, 760
Azores, and Madeira	654, 310	799, 490
Roumania	19, 960, 670	7, 030, 425
Russia:		
Northern ports	60, 392, 410	50, 574, 955
Southern ports	57, 601, 330	7, 110, 380
Siam	575, 930	423, 970
Spain	52, 736, 475	22, 035, 515
Canary Islands (Spanish)	1, 707, 275	2, 382, 875
Fernando Po (Spanish)	24, 820	66, 835
West India Islands (Spanish)	1, 219, 630	9, 535, 450
Philippine Islands (Spanish)	8, 166, 120	3, 376, 305
Sweden and Norway	59, 938, 915	32, 794, 685
Tripoli and Tunis	1, 845, 265	1, 462, 265
Turkey	24, 499, 075	34, 573, 735
United States	448, 036, 960	153, 877, 330
Uruguay	1, 335, 505	7, 634, 405
Venezuela	726, 060	3, 436, 315
Western coast of Africa	920, 965	8, 818, 230
Other countries	3, 134, 745	6, 792, 825
Total foreign countries	1, 572, 163, 220	975, 999, 545

Imports and exports, by countries, in 1894—Continued.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.		
Australasia.....	\$159,236,050	\$89,840,380
British Honduras.....	1,265,085	429,770
British India.....	138,244,285	150,574,715
Cape of Good Hope and Natal.....	24,947,880	45,189,220
Ceylon.....	20,506,375	4,944,375
Channel Islands.....	6,060,790	5,457,845
Gibraltar.....	215,560	2,990,565
Gold Coast.....	6,657,130	4,418,645
Hongkong.....	8,154,090	9,901,135
Malta.....	409,205	4,419,285
Mauritius.....	1,121,750	1,499,055
North American colonies.....	64,538,220	36,905,440
Straits Settlements.....	22,923,915	11,994,610
West India Islands and Guiana.....	13,957,980	16,862,955
Niger Protectorate.....	1,981,725	3,145,895
Aden.....	1,022,095	1,006,040
West African settlements.....	1,221,820	2,075,635
Other possessions.....	2,026,965	1,274,235
Total British possessions.....	469,560,830	392,929,790
Total foreign countries.....	1,572,163,220	975,999,545
Total foreign countries and British possessions.....	2,041,724,050	1,368,929,335

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The imports from the United States into the United Kingdom in 1894 amounted to \$448,036,960, a decrease of \$10,882,275, or slightly over 2 per cent, while the total exports from this country to the United States were valued at \$153,877,330, showing a decrease of \$24,699,040, or nearly 15 per cent.

The value of British and Irish produce exported to the United States amounted to \$93,997,425, and that of foreign and colonial merchandise to \$59,879,905, a decrease of \$25,789,335 and an increase of \$1,090,295, respectively, the decrease in British produce being thus about 20 per cent.

The principal articles of import showing increases were: Oxen and bulls, an increase of \$5,458,455; sheep and lambs, \$1,724,265; fresh beef, \$2,153,890; wrought copper, \$2,793,855; cotton, raw, \$10,959,260; raw apples, \$1,471,685; leather, \$1,035,435; clover and grass seeds, \$1,090,585. On the other hand, the following decreases may be remarked: Bacon and hams, \$2,479,335; copper regulus, \$4,933,395; wheat, \$18,779,680; oats, \$1,236,925; wheat meal, \$9,349,935; hops, \$1,736,950; oilseed cake, \$1,653,005.

In the exports of British and Irish produce, the principal increases are noticeable in chemical products, \$178,595; clay, unmanufactured, \$129,755; fish, of all sorts, \$111,040; salt, \$100,885; and wool, (noils, waste, etc.), \$116,435. Decreases are chiefly observable in alkali, \$1,261,145; cottons, \$2,893,470; jute manufactures, \$1,185,930; machinery and millwork, \$1,562,665; metals (iron, wrought and unwrought), \$4,366,430; and woollens and worsteds, \$5,244,715.

The foreign and colonial merchandise exported to the United States may thus be summarized: Increases—Coffee, \$779,525; raw cotton, \$964,335; leather, \$844,035; flax and linseed, \$2,457,650. Decreases—Hemp, \$759,050; precious stones, \$702,405; skins and furs of all sorts, \$627,320; and woolen manufactures, \$809,460.

Imports into the United Kingdom from the United States in 1894.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals, living:		
Oxen and bulls.....number..	381,657	\$33,794,215
Sheep and lambs.....do.....	198,138	1,724,215
Horses.....do.....	4,843	890,740
Bacon and hams.....cwt.....	3,636,473	88,571,115
Beef:		
Fresh.....do.....	1,775,588	18,631,685
Salted.....do.....	235,120	1,663,715
Books.....do.....	9,113	243,345
Butter.....do.....	29,996	629,735
Margarine.....do.....	2,514	29,670
Caoutchouc.....do.....	13,698	323,710
Manufactures.....pounds..	560,239	323,970
Cheese.....cwt.....	672,347	8,042,025
Clocks, and parts thereof.....		395,155
Coffee, raw.....cwt.....	99,122	2,444,095
Copper:		
Ore.....tons.....	1,473	114,045
Regulus.....do.....	4,836	599,820
Wrought and unwrought.....do.....	31,724	6,602,870
Corn:		
Wheat.....cwt.....	24,658,245	34,272,970
Barley.....do.....	1,514,751	2,476,365
Oats.....do.....	39,781	61,055
Pease.....do.....	381,101	571,710
Maize, or Indian corn.....do.....	9,571,062	10,860,120
Wheat meal and flour.....do.....	15,925,486	32,651,245
Oatmeal.....do.....	171,201	507,930
Cotton:		
Raw.....do.....	12,438,295	123,583,300
Manufactures.....		1,578,595
Drugs, not otherwise enumerated.....		923,795
Dyestuffs, extracts.....		173,445
Farinaceous substances.....		861,080
Fish of all sorts.....cwt.....	281,374	2,067,695
Fruit:		
Raw, apples.....bushels..	1,441,657	2,190,570
Unenumerated.....do.....	17,838	30,305
Preserved, without sugar.....pounds..	6,255,046	379,215
Hair, not otherwise enumerated.....		189,335
Hemp.....tons.....	899	84,305
Hides, raw.....cwt.....	74,200	726,960
Hops.....	109,731	2,512,980
Iron and steel manufactures:		
Sewing machines.....		394,790
Unenumerated.....cwt.....	196,275	1,940,005
Lard.....do.....	1,374,688	13,533,285
Lead, pig or sheet.....tons.....	12,316	580,185
Leather.....pounds..	63,148,945	12,820,100
Manures:		
Phosphates of lime and rock.....tons..	218,028	2,290,805
Unenumerated.....do.....	949	12,855
Meat:		
Salted or fresh.....cwt.....	84,315	812,490
Preserved other than salting.....do.....	277,505	3,483,675
Methylic alcohol.....gallons..	87,239	72,510
Musical instruments.....		674,695
Mutton, fresh.....cwt.....	23,121	246,920
Oil:		
Sperm.....tons.....	199	38,090
Train or blubber.....do.....	1,394	106,685
Animal.....cwt.....	51,052	472,255
Seed.....tons.....	4,180	432,895
Turpentine.....cwt.....	394,672	2,104,175
Chemical, essential or perfumed.....pounds..	80,792	190,230
Oil-seed cake.....tons.....	180,851	4,012,785
Paraffin.....cwt.....	589,992	3,005,005
Perfumery.....pounds..	810,641	129,460
Petroleum.....gallons..	129,118,671	10,480,850
Pork, salted.....cwt.....	150,186	1,184,390
Rosin.....do.....	1,420,481	1,590,315
Seeds:		
Clover and grass.....do.....	179,288	2,892,460
Flax or linseed.....quarters..	2,364	85,160
Silver ore.....		810,460
Skins and furs of all sorts.....		2,875,710
Sugar:		
Refined and candy.....cwt.....	15,015	109,100
Unrefined.....do.....	21,206	74,790
Molasses.....do.....	753,861	969,625
Glucose.....do.....	937,829	2,349,430

Imports into the United Kingdom from the United States in 1894—Continued

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Tallow and stearin.....cwt..	181, 879	\$1, 093, 960
Tars.....barrels..	12, 595	40, 635
Tobacco:		
Unmanufactured.....pounds..	76, 105, 900	10, 507, 245
Manufactured.....do..	2, 431, 015	2, 587, 005
Vegetables, raw.....		225, 840
Watches and parts thereof.....		149, 170
Wax.....cwt..	3, 471	86, 935
Wood and timber:		
Hewn.....loads..	91, 716	2, 193, 280
Sawn or split.....do..	444, 025	5, 812, 335
Staves.....dq..	25, 562	909, 885
Furniture woods and hard woods.....tons..	54, 548	1, 904, 045
House frames, fittings, and joiners' work.....pounds..	478, 707	1, 034, 610
Wool, sheep or lambs.....pounds..	478, 707	64, 755
Zinc, crude.....tons..	3, 019	181, 455
All other articles.....		20, 870, 490
Total.....		448, 036, 960

Exports from the United Kingdom to the United States in 1894.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
BRITISH GOODS.		
Alkali.....cwt..	3, 336, 700	\$3, 824, 700
Animals:		
Horses.....number..	224	215, 470
All other sorts.....do..		35, 310
Apparel and haberdashery.....		621, 395
Arms, ammunition, etc.....		120, 560
Bags and sacks, empty.....dozen..	164, 232	71, 825
Beer and ale.....barrels..	36, 992	827, 530
Bleaching materials.....cwt..	766, 400	1, 555, 110
Books, printed.....do..	39, 750	1, 588, 970
Caoutchouc, manufactures of.....		897, 445
Carriages, viz: Cycles and parts.....		352, 720
Cement.....tons..	145, 089	1, 176, 800
Chemical products.....tons..	65, 231	2, 656, 685
Clay, unmanufactured.....tons..		481, 965
Clocks, watches, and parts.....		47, 100
Coal, cinders, and fuel.....tons..	187, 236	591, 255
Cocoa or chocolate.....pounds..	327, 600	88, 955
Cordage and twine.....cwt..	1, 901	24, 825
Cotton yarn.....pounds..	987, 300	350, 256
Cottons:		
Entered by the yard.....yards..	45, 780, 600	5, 372, 775
Entered at value.....		4, 377, 950
Earthen and china ware.....		3, 658, 265
Fish of all sorts.....		750, 450
Flax and hemp, dressed and undressed.....cwt..	31, 334	869, 580
Furniture, cabinet, and upholstery.....		152, 300
Glass manufactures.....		458, 310
Hardware and cutlery.....		788, 460
Hats of all sorts.....dozen..	29, 099	176, 470
Hides, raw.....cwt..	13, 640	80, 385
Implements and tools.....		112, 550
Instruments, surgical, etc.....		84, 430
Jute yarn.....pounds..	1, 823, 900	86, 435
Manufactures, piece goods.....yards..	107, 585, 500	4, 301, 450
Leather, wrought and unwrought.....		685, 220
Linen yarn.....pounds..	245, 500	47, 060
Linens:		
Entered by the yard.....yards..	84, 721, 700	8, 406, 635
At value.....		2, 545, 065
Machinery and millwork.....		1, 619, 340
Manure.....tons..	6, 787	325, 820
Medicines, drugs, etc.....		168, 895
Metals:		
Iron, wrought and unwrought.....tons..	279, 899	17, 210, 000
Copper, wrought and unwrought.....cwt..	5, 543	64, 550
Tin, unwrought.....do..	3, 299	60, 045
Unenumerated and manufactures of.....		367, 750
Oil and floor cloth.....square yards..	1, 187, 900	293, 325
Painters' colors.....		511, 985
Paper of all sorts.....cwt..	29, 010	425, 130

Exports from the United Kingdom to the United States in 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
BRITISH GOODS—continued.		
Paraffin and petroleum		\$302, 040
Pickles, vinegar, sauces, etc.		981, 215
Pictures number	1, 242	417, 305
Plate and plated wares		77, 805
Potatoes cwt.	849, 556	832, 940
Prints, engravings, drawings, etc.		107, 775
Provisions, including meat		40, 685
Rags, and other materials for paper making	tons	1, 139, 995
Saddlery and harness		185, 770
Salt tons	92, 263	497, 130
Seeds of all sorts cwt.	18, 601	152, 155
Silk:		
Thrown, twist, or yarn		719, 000
Manufactures		1, 040, 365
Skins and furs of all sorts		3, 120, 570
Soap cwt.	10, 582	239, 600
Spirits, British and Irish proof gallons	195, 655	353, 210
Stationery, other than paper		305, 260
Stones and slates		402, 105
Sugar, refined, and candy	cwt.	701, 940
Telegraphic wires and apparatus		22, 880
Umbrellas and parasols		76, 795
Wool:		
Sheep and lambs', raw and undressed	pounds	5, 898, 000
Nolls, waste, and carded or combed and tops	do.	706, 300
Woolen and worsted yarns	do.	98, 700
Yarn, alpaca, mohair, and other sorts	do.	98, 400
Woolens and worsteds:		
Entered by the yard	yards	19, 528, 300
Entered by value		7, 999, 350
All other articles		437, 640
		3, 755, 670
Total British products		93, 997, 425
FOREIGN GOODS.		
Works of art, including pictures		112, 550
Bristles pounds	407, 775	358, 935
Caoutchouc cwt.	52, 566	2, 220, 490
Cheese do.	1, 602	20, 875
Chemical manufactures unenumerated		201, 965
China and earthen ware	cwt.	18, 295
Cocoa pounds	880, 996	152, 830
Coffee cwt.	74, 532	1, 698, 180
Cotton:		
Raw do.	247, 781	3, 228, 285
Manufactures		31, 570
Drugs:		
Peruvian bark cwt.	11, 663	83, 770
Opium pounds	358, 792	912, 405
Unenumerated		879, 040
Dyestuffs:		
Cutch and gambier tons	7, 300	745, 150
Indigo cwt.	7, 753	715, 715
Unenumerated do.	23, 027	118, 185
Farinaceous substances		175, 875
Feathers:		
For beds cwt.	438	6, 830
Ornamental pounds	107, 589	612, 315
Fish, cured or salted cwt.	95, 189	520, 420
Flax, dressed, undressed, and tow or codilla	tons	290, 185
Flowers, artificial		61, 980
Fruit:		
Almonds cwt.	28, 291	519, 490
Currants do.	3, 496	8, 525
Figs and fig cake do.	18, 991	100, 835
Grapes, raw bushels	35, 044	93, 295
Nuts, used as fruit		87, 825
Oranges and lemons bushels	62, 418	67, 675
Raisins cwt.	5, 705	28, 030
Raw, unenumerated bushels	12	5
Dried, unenumerated cwt.	102, 136	324, 205
Glass of all kinds, bottles do.	396	7, 475
Gum:		
Lac, seed, shell, stick, and dye	do.	86, 714
All sorts do.		29, 255
Hair:		
Goats' hair or wool	pounds	1, 254, 880
All other sorts		508, 995

Exports from the United Kingdom to the United States in 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN GOODS—continued.		
Hemp, dressed, undressed, and tow.....	tons..... 8,496	\$1,013,520
Hides, raw.....	cwt..... 50,793	642,355
Hops.....	do..... 289	3,785
Ivory, elephants' teeth, etc.....	do..... 1,363	371,320
Jute.....	tons..... 7,496	473,445
Lace.....	.....	484,685
Leather:		
Dressed and undressed.....	pounds..... 8,392,032	3,304,625
Manufactures.....	.....	49,110
Matches.....	.....	215,210
Metals:		
Iron bars, etc.....	tons..... 6,162	227,615
Steel, unwrought.....	do..... 1,507	56,695
Iron and steel manufactures.....	cwt..... 122,983	289,165
Lead, pig or sheet.....	tons..... 1,175	59,725
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs.....	cwt..... 278,682	4,923,700
Unenumerated, unwrought.....	tons..... 74	173,799
Linen manufactures.....	.....	58,425
Oil:		
Olive.....	tons..... 944	173,505
Palm.....	cwt..... 26,672	147,565
Onions.....	busbels..... 248,797	182,050
Paper-making materials.....	tons..... 24,214	940,775
Precious stones, unset.....	.....	834,910
Quicksilver.....	pounds..... 17,353	6,710
Rice.....	cwt..... 136,315	295,735
Seeds:		
Flax or linseed.....	quarters..... 271,447	2,540,985
Garden.....	pounds..... 1,598,862	257,980
Unenumerated—		
For oil.....	quarters..... 38,339	285,700
Not for oil.....	cwt..... 38,640	135,595
Shells of all sorts.....	.....	481,265
Silk:		
Knubs of silk and waste.....	cwt..... 2,059	100,995
Raw.....	pounds..... 14,038	37,005
Manufactures.....	.....	276,935
Skins:		
Goat, undressed.....	number..... 9,638,594	3,820,870
Sheep.....	do..... 1,846,198	480,160
Skins and furs of all sorts.....	do..... 11,923,083	971,830
Spices of all sorts.....	pounds..... 14,234,675	998,090
Spirits, not sweetened, of all sorts.....	proof gallons..... 35,877	89,245
Sponge.....	pounds..... 21,146	70,780
Straw plaiting.....	do..... 1,503,758	827,270
Sugar, unrefined.....	cwt..... 180,273	525,620
Tallow and stearin.....	do..... 54,619	853,050
Tea.....	pounds..... 3,230,710	731,210
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	do..... 404,219	81,770
Toys.....	.....	14,870
Vegetables, unenumerated.....	.....	117,480
Wine.....	gallons..... 19,402	94,095
Wood, furniture, veneers, and hard wood.....	tons..... 1,898	189,755
Wool:		
Sheep or lambs'.....	pounds..... 53,003,894	8,205,840
Other kinds and flocks.....	do..... 527,656	80,695
Woolen manufactures.....	.....	2,076,765
All other articles.....	.....	4,551,925
Total.....	.....	59,879,905
Total British and foreign exports.....	.....	153,877,330

Value of declared exports from the various consular districts of the United Kingdom to the United States from 1886 to 1895.

Year ended Sept. 30—	Belfast.	Birmingham.	Bradford.	Bristol.	Cardiff.
1886	\$8,391,933.19	\$3,218,881.93	\$18,819,924.26	\$463,995.00	\$2,378,539.83
1887	8,789,274.12	3,470,593.85	16,554,821.28	533,273.00	3,758,435.36
1888	9,827,165.47	3,512,590.05	19,128,358.29	803,661.00	5,400,611.49
1889	9,230,991.36	3,377,056.68	22,266,640.77	873,304.00	10,490,680.32
1890	9,485,669.59	4,158,756.78	23,688,621.63	444,765.80	11,157,240.35
1891	8,330,463.78	4,162,370.12	10,958,635.31	563,468.83	13,748,031.31
1892	8,776,770.85	4,144,191.17	12,906,783.22	488,114.49	4,562,911.04
1893	8,806,361.89	3,896,364.03	12,376,346.45	411,003.30	2,978,268.87
1894	6,966,996.47	2,168,714.81	5,008,527.58	276,547.48	828,111.14
1895	10,047,795.26	3,099,988.57	24,706,809.85	717,832.10	616,155.98
Total.....	88,673,421.48	35,209,507.99	166,509,868.64	5,075,965.00	55,918,986.31

Year ended Sept. 30—	Cork.	Dublin.	Dundee.	Dunfermline.	Falmouth.
1886	\$256,836.22	\$1,032,404.87	\$8,858,574.86	\$1,659,097.14	\$59,043.13
1887	139,396.30	1,130,616.11	7,220,197.56	1,790,990.94	46,103.13
1888	127,354.44	1,262,009.09	8,170,227.23	2,096,263.11	77,471.67
1889	112,578.87	986,454.56	9,377,144.93	2,234,920.27	126,114.60
1890	125,013.70	1,168,728.41	10,045,296.86	2,210,262.57	139,701.76
1891	126,274.53	934,952.35	9,561,661.74	1,755,881.70	181,929.63
1892	103,694.71	1,105,974.50	9,441,213.20	2,114,373.41	200,109.81
1893	177,289.15	1,031,046.45	9,392,283.97	2,138,011.91	233,337.17
1894	160,605.08	710,655.69	6,866,308.04	1,438,928.71	260,637.62
1895	109,286.71	907,240.52	8,379,354.45	1,906,781.18	274,580.49
Total.....	1,447,399.71	10,270,091.55	85,312,262.33	19,435,010.94	1,604,029.04

Year ended Sept. 30—	Glasgow.	Gloucester.	Huddersfield.	Hull.	Leeds.
1886	\$6,549,455.96	\$140,753.74	(*)	\$249,066.57	\$5,179,506.35
1887	7,863,652.55		(*)	281,673.44	5,864,548.67
1888	9,320,713.01		(*)	410,568.87	5,921,449.57
1889	8,166,578.88		(*)	510,816.07	6,018,425.98
1890	7,964,485.41		†\$2,486,120.90	680,017.93	4,144,232.49
1891	6,244,623.95		8,046,718.85	832,690.80	1,796,186.15
1892	5,799,403.75		8,218,220.14	832,501.71	1,445,277.31
1893	5,918,137.53		8,187,662.77	407,896.89	1,300,350.37
1894	3,674,065.58		1,596,016.68	149,751.57	616,632.34
1895	5,333,976.23		4,464,483.75	1,010,680.59	2,741,119.16
Total.....	66,835,122.85	140,753.74	17,979,223.09	4,365,672.24	35,017,428.39

Year ended Sept. 30—	Leith.	Liverpool.	London.	Londonderry.
1886	\$843,961.62	\$23,532,938.68	\$51,632,923.19	\$4,235.91
1887	905,151.75	32,801,068.76	55,900,183.80	(†)
1888	1,144,151.66	35,136,418.55	50,889,914.82	(†)
1889	1,064,708.81	33,896,525.14	47,385,928.17	(†)
1890	1,031,867.88	39,028,754.69	56,830,421.06	(†)
1891	686,888.97	38,819,653.78	49,862,976.80	(†)
1892	850,794.76	28,260,497.74	52,307,577.12	(†)
1893	843,301.31	28,690,948.95	48,328,507.66	(†)
1894	529,650.39	21,489,116.59	33,512,827.07	(†)
1895	862,314.88	30,809,963.62	53,504,765.96	(†)
Total.....	8,662,782.03	321,966,186.50	499,656,025.65	4,235.91

* Returns included in figures of Leeds consulate.

† Six months.

‡ Included in returns from Belfast consulate.

Value of declared exports from the various consular districts of the United Kingdom to the United States from 1886 to 1895—Continued.

Year ended Sept. 30—	Manchester.	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Nottingham.	Plymouth.
1886.....	\$11,281,578.09	\$1,940,896.69	\$5,731,355.84	\$97,866.35
1887.....	10,781,705.59	3,451,480.86	5,862,050.70	133,132.40
1888.....	11,075,448.81	3,005,483.87	5,680,807.50	221,143.11
1889.....	12,099,290.10	1,998,870.04	5,784,667.42	237,204.39
1890.....	13,813,775.50	2,371,680.65	6,961,701.49	283,740.07
1891.....	11,920,516.95	1,740,222.61	5,511,338.61	287,998.78
1892.....	12,279,249.56	1,348,904.70	6,622,391.32	408,441.27
1893.....	13,138,827.48	1,310,019.52	6,246,480.27	814,999.02
1894.....	7,544,772.33	899,114.27	4,098,504.02	194,097.35
1895.....	13,457,719.35	970,305.36	5,329,852.54	324,672.63
Total.....	117,302,883.86	19,036,978.57	57,809,149.71	2,503,895.37

Year ended Sept. 30—	Sheffield.	Southampton.	Swansea.	Tunstall.
1886.....	\$2,546,092.71	\$6,437.48	(*)	\$3,136,018.95
1887.....	4,120,579.95	7,371.55	(*)	3,445,178.61
1888.....	3,321,586.44	14,731.96	(*)	3,821,073.25
1889.....	2,964,488.41	7,046.47	(*)	3,755,869.02
1890.....	3,364,415.14	7,735.32	(*)	3,916,123.71
1891.....	2,814,160.49	74,618.03	(*)	3,854,053.63
1892.....	2,850,474.74	50,007.39	\$5,050,593.27	3,891,052.02
1893.....	2,194,314.82	69,252.10	7,371,916.41	4,023,497.22
1894.....	1,502,975.59	111,730.20	5,852,249.73	2,790,122.66
1895.....	2,552,279.61	95,025.37	6,072,008.56	4,582,727.44
Total.....	27,231,367.90	443,955.87	24,446,767.97	37,216,317.11

* Included in returns of Cardiff consulate.

† Part of year ending September 30.

SUMMARY OF DECLARED EXPORTS.

Year ended Sept. 30—	Gross total.	Year ended Sept. 30—	Gross total.
1886.....	\$165,512,318.36	1892.....	\$168,060,124.43
1887.....	174,741,320.30	1893.....	164,786,424.01
1888.....	180,344,192.85	1894.....	109,973,248.99
1889.....	182,466,605.26	1895.....	182,457,729.16
1890.....	205,507,499.69	Grand total.....	1,710,165,289.75
1891.....	176,315,826.70		

Recapitulation of declared exports for the ten years ended September 30, 1895.

Consular district.	Amount.	Consular district.	Amount.
London.....	\$499,656,025.65	Newcastle.....	\$19,036,978.57
Liverpool.....	321,966,186.50	Huddersfield.....	†17,979,223.09
Bradford.....	166,509,868.64	Dublin.....	10,270,091.55
Manchester.....	117,392,883.86	Leith.....	8,662,782.03
Belfast.....	88,673,421.48	Bristol.....	5,075,965.00
Dundee.....	85,312,262.33	Hull.....	4,365,672.24
Glasgow.....	66,835,122.85	Plymouth.....	2,503,895.37
Nottingham.....	57,809,149.71	Falmouth.....	1,604,029.04
Cardiff.....	55,918,986.31	Cork.....	1,447,399.71
Tunstall.....	37,216,317.11	Southampton.....	443,955.87
Birmingham.....	35,209,507.99	Gloucester.....	†140,753.74
Leeds.....	35,017,428.39	Londonderry.....	14,235.91
Sheffield.....	27,231,367.90	Total.....	1,710,165,289.75
Swansea.....	*24,446,767.97		
Dunfermline.....	19,435,010.94		

* These figures represent only the declared value of exports from February 26, 1892, to September 30, 1895, Swansea having previously been an agency of the Cardiff consulate.

† These figures represent only the declared value of exports for the five years and six months ending September 30, 1895, Huddersfield having previously been an agency of the Leeds consulate.

‡ These figures represent only the declared value of exports for the year ended September 30, 1886, those for the years 1887 to 1895 being embodied in the reports from Bristol and Belfast, of which consulates Gloucester and Londonderry are respectively agencies.

Recapitulation of declared exports for the year ended September 30, 1895.

Consular district.	Amount.	Consular district.	Amount.
London	\$53,504,765.96	Dunfermline.....	\$1,996,781.18
Liverpool.....	30,309,963.62	Hull.....	1,010,680.59
Bradford.....	24,706,809.85	Newcastle.....	970,305.36
Manchester.....	13,457,719.35	Dublin.....	907,249.52
Belfast.....	10,047,795.26	Leith.....	862,314.88
Dundee.....	8,379,354.45	Bristol.....	717,832.10
Swansea.....	6,072,008.56	Cardiff.....	616,155.98
Glasgow.....	5,333,976.23	Plymouth.....	324,672.63
Nottingham.....	5,329,852.54	Falmouth.....	274,580.49
Tunstall.....	4,582,727.44	Cork.....	109,286.71
Huddersfield.....	4,454,483.75	Southampton.....	85,025.37
Birmingham.....	3,099,988.57		
Leeds.....	2,741,119.16	Total.....	182,457,729.16
Sheffield.....	2,552,279.61		

Value of declared exports from the various consular districts of the United States in the United Kingdom for the year ended September 30, 1894.

Consular district.	Quarter ended—				Total.
	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	
Belfast.....	\$1,486,487.99	\$1,594,084.71	\$1,496,189.51	\$2,410,234.26	\$6,986,996.47
Birmingham.....	905,379.13	487,390.46	528,996.67	546,048.55	2,168,714.81
Bradford.....	1,130,472.75	1,275,036.28	1,257,016.75	1,948,001.80	5,608,527.58
Bristol.....	79,039.60	61,743.50	52,899.49	82,864.89	276,547.48
Cardiff.....	271,960.13	87,688.28	196,799.22	264,744.51	820,111.14
Cork.....	60,161.00	31,061.24	39,119.64	48,753.14	189,695.08
Dublin.....	149,826.18	232,497.37	130,118.10	198,214.04	710,655.69
Dundee.....	1,555,618.77	1,634,649.50	1,773,389.33	1,902,649.44	6,866,368.04
Dunfermline.....	278,097.46	339,621.67	272,019.57	551,589.81	1,438,928.71
Falmouth.....	65,985.81	53,991.42	69,811.33	76,848.06	266,637.62
Glasgow.....	1,062,281.66	953,155.87	703,074.37	954,053.58	3,674,065.58
Huddersfield.....	327,182.90	542,786.07	362,189.96	353,857.73	1,586,016.68
Hull.....	31,143.14	40,983.09	55,844.53	21,780.81	149,751.57
Leeds.....	126,308.79	139,382.22	140,630.26	211,211.07	616,532.34
Leith.....	91,926.54	150,508.83	127,122.15	160,092.87	529,650.39
Liverpool.....	5,667,812.90	4,839,051.06	4,992,118.65	5,990,133.98	21,489,116.59
London.....	6,592,542.39	7,596,066.11	8,153,707.98	11,170,510.59	33,512,827.07
Manchester.....	1,840,831.72	1,870,658.34	1,626,795.23	2,206,487.04	7,544,772.33
Newcastle.....	251,521.52	237,339.18	234,142.96	176,110.61	899,114.27
Nottingham.....	776,419.87	1,200,305.19	1,121,441.27	1,001,337.69	4,098,504.02
Plymouth.....	39,202.81	60,034.60	30,619.58	64,840.36	194,697.35
Sheffield.....	338,060.20	282,050.96	356,791.54	526,072.80	1,502,975.59
Southampton.....	18,043.23	19,864.34	24,875.63	48,947.00	111,730.20
Swansea.....	1,085,220.35	1,359,348.45	1,887,293.06	1,620,387.27	5,952,249.73
Tunstall.....	526,945.37	497,710.19	709,147.89	1,056,319.71	2,790,122.66
Total.....	24,461,082.27	25,587,800.23	26,382,664.79	33,591,892.70	109,973,248.99

Value of declared exports at the various consular districts of the United States in the United Kingdom for the year ended September 30, 1895, compared with the previous year.

Consular district.	Quarter ended—				Total.
	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	
Belfast.....	\$2,538,052.42	\$2,917,619.19	\$2,034,228.43	\$2,657,895.22	\$10,047,795.26
Birmingham.....	784,717.80	729,718.19	780,925.55	824,627.03	3,099,988.57
Bradford.....	3,737,179.65	6,763,210.70	6,325,573.55	7,880,848.50	24,706,809.85
Bristol.....	295,368.64	135,698.90	112,288.08	174,575.88	717,832.10
Cardiff.....	223,077.94	185,623.43	59,621.59	147,833.02	616,155.98
Cork.....	28,752.08	25,023.59	24,577.68	30,933.36	109,286.71
Dublin.....	191,545.55	239,516.98	235,093.66	241,093.33	907,249.52
Dundee.....	2,170,560.04	2,038,317.37	2,038,823.28	2,131,653.76	8,379,354.45
Dunfermline.....	534,915.34	521,454.73	333,217.55	607,193.66	1,996,781.18
Falmouth.....	78,888.13	61,748.30	59,933.86	74,010.20	274,580.49
Glasgow.....	1,528,615.61	1,511,973.28	1,006,586.50	1,266,800.84	5,333,976.23
Huddersfield.....	752,986.00	1,250,013.66	1,123,273.93	1,328,210.16	4,454,483.75
Hull.....	779,538.30	77,370.70	82,561.21	71,210.38	1,010,680.59
Leeds.....	440,669.38	728,356.12	719,637.96	852,455.70	2,741,119.16
Leith.....	171,667.28	253,875.14	206,699.90	230,072.56	862,314.88
Liverpool.....	8,520,361.77	6,806,390.68	6,784,990.06	8,138,221.11	30,309,963.62
London.....	12,607,990.72	12,159,007.25	12,894,044.10	15,903,723.89	53,504,765.96

Value of declared exports at the various consular districts of the United States, etc.—Contd.

Consular district.	Quarter ended—				Total.
	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	
Manchester	\$2,993,296.49	\$3,626,806.73	\$3,135,007.08	\$3,702,619.05	\$13,457,719.35
Newcastle	207,536.27	233,640.77	255,707.04	273,421.28	970,305.36
Nottingham	1,493,728.22	1,784,233.78	963,736.89	1,158,158.65	5,329,852.54
Plymouth	80,193.80	72,377.61	79,316.57	92,784.65	324,672.63
Sheffield	715,232.04	547,978.80	603,833.01	685,235.76	2,552,279.61
Southampton	18,301.00	13,250.12	25,076.44	38,397.81	95,025.37
Swansea	1,076,481.26	1,402,386.66	1,271,713.96	1,721,426.68	6,072,008.56
Tunstall	1,041,914.46	1,086,958.23	1,197,642.14	1,256,212.61	4,582,727.44
Total	43,531,555.09	45,232,450.91	42,284,110.62	51,400,612.54	182,457,729.16
Total for 1894					109,973,248.99
Increase					72,484,480.17

Value of declared exports from London to the United States for the years 1894 and 1895; also increase or decrease of value in the articles named, together with the percentages of increase or decrease.

Articles.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percent- age of increase.	Percent- age of decrease.
Animals	\$283,028.82	\$100,256.84		\$182,771.98		64.58
Antimony	118,228.31	96,530.17		21,698.14		18.35
Artificial flowers	105,848.32	108,831.60	\$983.28			93
Bags and bagging	94,188.56	1,791.11		92,397.45		98.10
Beers, ale, stout, etc.	577,003.84	633,760.55	56,756.71		9.66	
Blacking	17,641.10	22,733.79	5,092.69		28.87	
Books	1,440,049.96	1,490,834.13	40,784.17		2.83	
Bristles	113,258.49	342,532.26	229,273.77		202.43	
Brushes, tooth and hair ..	38,418.73	51,273.14	12,854.41		38.46	
Burlaps	75,011.88	107,526.50	92,514.62		128.47	
Buttons	857.14	444.77		412.37		48.00
Carpets and rugs	82,089.06	204,398.84	112,299.78		136.80	
Cement	987,616.29	789,240.94		198,375.35		20.08
Chalk	50,620.52	71,389.56	20,769.04		41.03	
China clay	15,859.67	9,940.42		5,919.25		37.32
Clocks and watches	24,601.71	47,728.11	23,126.40		93.92	
Coal and coke	18,034.50	20,107.53	2,073.03		11.50	
Cocoa and chocolate	237,449.52	310,960.00	73,510.48		30.96	
Coffee	1,561,907.61	603,373.08		958,534.53		61.37
Colors, paints, and var- nishes	251,941.09	328,944.65	77,003.56		30.56	
Confectionery	36,650.18	5,058.70		31,591.48		86.20
Cotton	18,311.69			18,311.69		100.00
Manufactures	216,907.34	259,256.82	42,349.48		19.52	
Cutlery	885.58			885.58		100.00
Cycles	381.66	842.60		39.06		10.25
Drugs and chemicals	2,599,316.61	1,743,727.78		845,588.83		32.53
Elastic	2,485.34	2,309.03		176.31		7.09
Emery	17,024.43	18,771.15	1,746.72		10.26	
Feathers	499,676.67	1,215,761.77	716,085.10		143.31	
Fish	42,727.32	42,532.01		195.31		.46
Floorcloths	99,397.76	172,443.06	73,045.30		78.19	
Fruits, nuts, and vege- tables	518,020.33	414,337.80		103,682.53		20.02
Fuller's earth	55,620.54	65,644.95	10,024.41		18.23	
Furniture	74,170.64	130,936.31	56,765.67		76.48	
Glass, china, and earth- enware	113,397.29	181,238.78	67,841.49		59.83	
Gloves, hosiery, etc.	358,604.69	357,911.78		692.91		.19
Glue and gelatin	67,978.25	54,114.53		3,863.72		6.66
Grease	116,005.75	217,657.68	101,651.93		87.63	
Gums	259,883.81	363,900.57	104,016.76		40.02	
Hair, cow, calf, etc.	104,362.54	320,330.15	215,967.61		206.88	
Hardware	37,351.55	4,834.70		32,516.85		87.05
Hats and caps	93,089.26	119,119.03	26,029.77		27.96	
Hemp, flax, and tow	422,067.28	587,049.04	164,981.76		38.89	
Indigo	318,548.34	215,690.01		102,858.33		32.29
Ivory	136,851.57	198,158.20	61,306.63		44.90	
Jute	101,709.71	161,748.95	60,039.24		59.03	
Laces	9,649.55	725.79		8,923.76		92.48
Leather	215,328.20	1,095,921.65	880,593.45		408.95	
Linens	130,218.96	201,704.42	71,485.46		54.88	

Value of declared exports from London to the United States, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percent- age of increase.	Percent- age of decrease.
Linseed.....	\$732,539.64	\$1,236,642.56	\$504,102.92	.....	68.84	.....
Machinery.....	63,772.63	83,019.75	19,247.12	.....	30.18	.....
Matches.....	8,995.47	8,059.59	.....	\$935.88	.....	10.40
Metals:						
Iron and steel, and manufactures.....	53,438.62	189,533.52	136,094.90	.....	254.68	.....
Other.....	456,538.31	927,417.61	470,879.30	.....	103.14	.....
Mustard.....	226,404.16	246,718.51	20,314.35	.....	8.97	.....
Oils.....	276,209.01	468,137.31	191,928.27	.....	69.49	.....
Ores, iron, etc.....	1,158.44	.....	.....	1,158.44	.....	100.00
Paper and paperhang- ings.....	151,994.15	231,537.59	79,543.44	.....	52.40	.....
Paper stock.....	286,852.20	434,847.23	147,995.03	.....	51.59	.....
Perfumery.....	57,459.59	59,457.87	1,998.28	.....	3.48	.....
Pitch and tar.....	172,900.20	202,016.45	29,116.25	.....	16.84	.....
Plumbago.....	4,628.99	15,048.01	10,421.02	.....	225.27	.....
Precious stones.....	1,967,221.41	2,629,136.62	661,915.21	.....	33.64	.....
Preserves, pickles, etc.....	377,722.37	415,000.67	37,278.30	.....	9.88	.....
Provisions, cheese, ba- con, etc.....	73,645.32	42,574.71	.....	31,070.61	.....	42.19
Quicksilver.....	.....	7,007.76	7,007.76	.....	.....	.....
Rice.....	85,112.68	65,867.93	.....	19,244.75	.....	22.61
Rope.....	2,129.74	15,156.33	13,026.59	.....	611.86	.....
Rubber:						
Raw.....	253,220.99	477,770.46	224,549.47	.....	88.68	.....
Clothing and manu- factures.....	46,447.58	197,843.37	151,395.79	.....	325.95	.....
Saddlery.....	44,447.53	46,340.17	1,892.64	.....	4.25	.....
Salt.....	1,565.61	2,025.68	460.07	.....	28.96	.....
Sausage casings.....	115,668.45	59,251.04	.....	56,417.41	.....	48.77
Scientific and optical instruments.....	70,076.69	83,978.25	13,901.56	.....	19.84	.....
Seeds, plants, etc.....	167,350.75	512,192.60	344,841.85	.....	206.06	.....
Shellac.....	436,779.33	327,232.24	.....	96,547.09	.....	22.78
Shells.....	397,914.77	539,437.56	141,522.81	.....	35.06	.....
Silks.....	238,897.26	385,924.03	147,026.77	.....	63.70	.....
Soaps.....	227,784.68	211,072.05	.....	16,722.63	.....	7.34
Skins, hides, furs, etc.....	5,253,686.85	7,670,664.91	2,416,968.06	.....	46.01	.....
Spices.....	421,063.60	381,607.21	.....	39,456.39	.....	9.37
Sponges.....	65,778.63	75,465.14	9,686.51	.....	14.71	.....
Stationery.....	130,705.28	125,239.37	.....	5,465.91	.....	4.18
Sticks and canes.....	38,237.08	60,192.64	21,955.56	.....	57.42	.....
Straw:						
Plait and braids.....	741,075.32	955,918.43	214,843.11	.....	29.00	.....
Manufactures.....	86,672.74	177,445.26	90,772.52	.....	104.73	.....
Stuff goods.....	2,090.34	.....	.....	2,090.34	.....	100.00
Stone, marble, granite, etc.....	27,436.96	55,264.09	27,827.11	.....	101.43	.....
Sugar.....	114,128.93	40,943.74	.....	73,185.19	.....	64.12
Tea.....	812,351.58	801,941.56	.....	10,410.02	.....	1.28
Thread.....	129.27	.....	.....	129.27	.....	100.00
Tin.....	1,820,723.69	3,263,975.22	1,443,251.53	.....	79.27	.....
Tin plates.....	88,402.14	169,108.14	80,706.00	.....	91.29	.....
Tobacco and cigarettes.....	68,487.02	105,618.86	37,131.84	.....	54.22	.....
Unions.....	1,001.60	.....	.....	1,001.60	.....	100.00
Wearing apparel.....	108,318.12	151,720.23	43,402.11	.....	40.07	.....
Wines and spirits.....	251,033.31	324,483.49	73,450.18	.....	29.26	.....
Woods.....	89,301.70	114,580.66	25,278.96	.....	28.31	.....
Wool and camel and goat hair.....	1,487,342.35	10,531,869.80	9,044,527.45	.....	608.06	.....
Woolen and worsted goods.....	1,238,542.96	2,692,487.62	1,453,944.66	.....	117.39	.....
Works of art.....	439,800.38	1,165,025.91	725,225.53	.....	164.90	.....
Yarn.....	2,598.72	1,664.79	.....	933.93	.....	35.95
All other articles.....	502,005.92	977,928.15	475,922.23	.....	94.80	.....
Total.....	33,512,827.07	53,504,765.96	20,991,938.89	2,964,284.89	.....	.....

Net total increase, \$19,991,938.89, or 59.65 per cent.

SUMMARY.

Total for year ended Sept. 30, 1895.....	\$53,504,765.96	Increase in sixty-eight articles.....	\$22,956,223.78
Total for year ended Sept. 30, 1894.....	33,512,827.07	Decrease in thirty-five articles.....	2,964,284.89
Net total increase.....	19,991,938.89	Net total increase.....	19,991,938.89

SHIPPING IN 1894.

The total number of British and foreign steam and sailing vessels (with cargoes and in ballast) that entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions in 1894 was 61,931, of 39,818,019 tons, being a net increase, compared with the previous year, of 2,015 vessels of 2,676,081 tons.

The total number of vessels cleared from ports in the United Kingdom for foreign countries and British possessions (with cargoes and in ballast) was 62,237, of 40,718,340 tons, a net increase of 2,319 vessels of 3,227,431 tons.

The number of sailing vessels registered under the British flag, employed in the home and foreign trades in 1894, was 10,011, of 2,822,225 tons, manned by 74,851 persons, a decrease of 557 vessels, 76,968 tons, and 3,455 persons employed, as compared with 1893.

The number of steam vessels similarly employed under the British flag was 6,536, of 5,894,060 tons, manned by 165,607 persons, being an increase over the previous year of 176 vessels of 251,865 tons, and of 2,939 in the number of persons employed.

The shipbuilding trade shows an increase on the preceding year in both number and tonnage. The number of vessels built in the United Kingdom in 1894 being 1,068 of 669,800 tons, of which 170 vessels of 94,876 tons were for foreigners, and 11 of 308 tons for the British navy.

The increase in the number built amounts to 159 vessels of 85,126 tons, of which 42 of 5,490 tons were for foreigners.

The number of vessels belonging to the United Kingdom totally lost in 1893 (exclusive of vessels belonging to the Royal navy) was 539 of 181,382 tons, 405 of 84,391 tons being sailing vessels, and 134 of 96,991 tons steam vessels.

The number of passengers lost was 86, and seamen 1,404.

Compared with the previous year, there is an increase in the number lost of 123 vessels, of 17,135 tons, and 187 crew, and a decrease of 26 in the number of passengers.

Number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels of each nation, including their repeated voyages, that entered with cargoes and in ballast from foreign countries and British possessions at ports in the United Kingdom.

TOTAL STEAM AND SAILING VESSELS.

Flag.	1893.		1894.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Ves-sels.	Tons.
Austrian	100	93,538	99	95,616	.....	2,078	1	.....
Belgian	1,331	515,398	1,296	510,301	.....	.....	35	5,097
British	36,587	26,919,264	37,970	29,032,950	1,383	2,113,685	.....	.....
Danish	2,877	850,598	2,988	901,774	111	132,178	.....	.....
Dutch	1,721	1,079,376	1,851	1,135,028	130	55,652	.....	.....
French	3,386	885,314	3,258	880,785	.....	.....	128	4,579
German	3,901	1,893,240	3,798	1,865,426	.....	.....	108	27,814
Italian	205	180,019	281	218,355	76	38,336	.....	.....
Norwegian	5,938	2,527,517	6,180	2,664,654	222	137,137	.....	.....
Russian	764	308,507	803	317,967	39	9,460	.....	.....
Spanish	616	580,588	648	620,873	32	40,285	.....	.....
Swedish	2,302	918,348	2,552	1,039,618	250	121,270	.....	.....
United States	78	234,463	100	273,306	22	89,843	.....	.....
Other countries	110	146,768	132	171,407	22	24,639	.....	.....
Total	59,916	37,141,938	61,931	39,818,019	2,287	2,713,571	272	37,490

Number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels of each nation, etc.—Continued.

STEAM VESSELS.

Flag.	1893.		1894.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Ves-sels.	Tons.
Austrian	67	71,793	70	76,563	3	4,769	.....	.....
Belgian	1,306	514,143	1,284	509,650	.....	.....	22	4,498
British	31,501	24,829,939	33,170	27,006,221	1,669	2,176,282	.....	.....
Danish	1,232	812,948	1,422	748,782	190	135,834	.....	.....
Dutch	1,363	1,012,817	1,428	1,057,927	65	45,110	.....	.....
French	2,118	740,854	2,030	717,886	.....	.....	88	22,998
German	2,465	1,436,077	2,596	1,473,729	131	37,652	.....	.....
Italian	46	72,342	44	63,073	.....	.....	2	9,269
Norwegian	1,683	880,863	1,839	980,125	156	99,262	.....	.....
Russian	130	92,348	143	98,706	13	6,358	.....	.....
Spanish	568	564,023	613	607,677	45	43,654	.....	.....
Swedish	1,058	571,694	1,247	659,841	189	88,147	.....	.....
United States	43	188,170	47	199,868	4	11,198	.....	.....
Other countries	97	138,903	106	151,818	9	12,415	.....	.....
Total	43,677	31,676,919	46,089	34,300,865	2,474	2,623,946	112	36,785

SAILING VESSELS.

Flag.	1893.		1894.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Ves-sels.	Tons.
Austrian	33	21,745	29	19,054	.....	.....	4	2,691
Belgian	25	1,250	12	651	.....	.....	13	599
British	5,086	2,089,325	4,800	2,026,738	.....	.....	286	62,587
Danish	1,645	246,650	1,566	242,992	.....	.....	79	3,658
Dutch	858	66,559	423	77,101	65	10,542	.....	.....
French	1,268	144,460	1,228	162,849	.....	.....	40	.....
German	1,436	457,163	1,197	391,697	.....	.....	239	65,466
Italian	150	107,677	237	155,282	78	47,605	.....	.....
Norwegian	4,255	1,606,654	4,321	1,734,529	66	87,875	.....	.....
Russian	634	216,159	660	219,261	26	3,102	.....	.....
Spanish	48	16,565	35	13,196	.....	.....	13	3,369
Swedish	1,244	346,654	1,305	379,777	61	33,123	.....	.....
United States	35	46,293	53	73,938	18	27,645	.....	.....
Other countries	13	7,865	26	20,089	13	12,224	.....	.....
Total	16,239	5,465,019	15,892	5,517,154	327	190,505	674	138,370

Number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels of each nation, including their repeated voyages, that cleared with cargoes and in ballast to foreign countries and British possessions at ports in the United Kingdom.

TOTAL STEAM AND SAILING VESSELS.

Flag.	1893.		1894.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Ves-sels.	Tons.
Austrian	103	97,598	106	105,665	3	8,067	.....	.....
Belgian	1,293	507,148	1,282	513,511	.....	6,363	11	.....
British	36,611	27,229,400	37,874	29,648,688	1,263	2,419,288	.....	.....
Danish	3,082	913,239	3,097	1,008,853	15	95,114	.....	.....
Dutch	1,720	1,076,331	1,838	1,143,369	118	67,028	.....	.....
French	3,326	902,224	3,304	885,291	.....	.....	22	16,933
German	3,840	1,896,462	3,736	1,962,702	.....	66,240	104	.....
Italian	207	178,089	295	234,161	88	56,072	.....	.....
Norwegian	5,943	2,456,016	6,367	2,754,800	424	298,284	.....	.....
Russian	748	309,076	838	330,901	90	21,825	.....	.....
Spanish	618	584,963	661	632,260	43	47,297	.....	.....
Swedish	2,329	930,508	2,578	1,049,512	249	119,004	.....	.....
United States	76	230,005	96	263,140	20	33,135	.....	.....
Other countries	122	149,860	165	186,497	43	36,647	.....	.....
Total	59,918	37,490,909	62,237	40,718,840	2,466	3,244,364	137	16,933

Number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels of each nation, etc.—Continued.

STEAM VESSELS.

Flag.	1893.		1894.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Ves-sels.	Tons.
Austrian	77	83,359	81	89,918	4	6,559	.....	.....
Belgian	1,273	506,095	1,277	513,107	4	7,012	.....	.....
British	31,597	25,063,689	33,134	27,406,909	1,537	2,343,220	.....	.....
Danish	1,262	644,858	1,405	745,034	143	100,176	.....	.....
Dutch	1,366	1,016,345	1,422	1,066,961	56	50,616	.....	.....
French	2,150	752,087	2,084	715,703	.....	.....	66	35,384
German	2,386	1,432,861	2,489	1,531,162	103	98,801	.....	.....
Italian	47	70,328	59	77,730	12	7,402	.....	.....
Norwegian	1,668	828,035	1,883	949,379	215	121,344	.....	.....
Russian	142	108,244	155	105,864	13	.....	.....	2,380
Spanish	574	570,253	621	618,829	47	48,576	.....	.....
Swedish	1,077	582,795	1,252	663,785	175	80,990	.....	.....
United States	46	191,505	48	197,964	2	6,459	.....	.....
Other countries	107	143,259	143	175,435	36	32,176	.....	.....
Total	43,772	31,993,213	46,083	34,657,780	2,377	2,903,831	66	38,764

SAILING VESSELS.

Austrian	26	14,239	25	15,747	.....	1,508	1	.....
Belgian	30	1,053	5	404	.....	.....	15	649
British	4,914	2,165,711	4,710	2,241,779	.....	76,068	204	.....
Danish	1,820	268,381	1,692	263,319	.....	.....	128	5,062
Dutch	354	59,986	416	76,398	62	16,412	.....	.....
French	1,176	150,137	1,220	169,588	44	19,451	.....	.....
German	1,454	464,101	1,247	431,540	.....	.....	207	32,561
Italian	160	107,761	236	156,431	76	48,670	.....	.....
Norwegian	4,275	1,657,981	4,484	1,804,921	209	146,940	.....	.....
Russian	606	200,832	683	225,037	77	24,205	.....	.....
Spanish	44	14,710	40	13,431	.....	.....	4	1,279
Swedish	1,252	347,713	1,326	385,727	74	38,014	.....	.....
United States	30	38,500	48	65,176	18	26,676	.....	.....
Other countries	15	6,591	22	11,062	7	4,471	.....	.....
Total	16,146	5,497,696	16,154	5,860,560	567	402,415	559	39,551

Number and tonnage of registered vessels of the United Kingdom, Isle of Man, and Channel Islands employed in the home and foreign trades, and the number of persons employed therein.

Class.	Vessels.	Tons.	Persons employed.		
			British.	Foreign.	Total.*
1892.					
Sailing	10,793	2,965,326	68,191	12,485	80,789
Steam	6,227	5,484,186	117,246	18,414	160,946
Total	17,020	8,449,512	185,437	30,899	241,735
1893.					
Sailing	10,468	2,899,193	66,518	11,689	78,306
Steam	6,360	5,642,195	120,110	17,860	162,668
Total	16,828	8,541,388	186,628	29,549	240,974
1894.					
Sailing	10,011	2,822,225	62,915	11,857	74,851
Steam	6,536	5,894,060	120,318	19,193	165,607
Total	16,547	8,716,285	183,233	31,050	240,458

* Including Lascars and Asiatics.

Number and net tonnage of vessels built in the United Kingdom (exclusive of vessels built for foreigners).

[The figures are those of the ships finished building in the years mentioned.]

Class.	Iron.*		Steel.		Wood.†		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1892.								
Sailing	28	9,001	188	241,540	155	8,159	322	258,700
Steam	88	9,423	410	423,690	23	979	521	434,091
Total	116	18,423	598	665,230	179	9,138	843	692,791
1893.								
Sailing	50	3,386	90	102,710	184	8,799	333	114,895
Steam	85	7,286	328	372,395	85	712	448	380,393
Total	135	10,672	427	475,105	219	9,511	781	495,288
1894.								
Sailing	46	4,450	139	75,819	178	8,887	303	89,156
Steam	87	8,178	417	477,020	20	262	524	485,490
Total	133	12,628	556	552,839	198	9,149	827	574,616

* Including vessels built partly of iron and partly of steel, of which there were 21 during the year 1894.

† Including composite vessels, of which there were 3 built during the year 1894.

NOTE.—During 1894, in addition to the above vessels built for mercantile purposes, there were 11 steel steam vessels built by private firms for Her Majesty's navy.

Number and net tonnage of iron, steel, and wooden sailing and steam vessels built in the United Kingdom for foreigners.

Class.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1892.						
War			8	2,792	8	2,792
Mercantile	26	28,372	97	77,693	123	106,965
Total	26	28,372	105	80,385	131	109,757
1893.						
War			7	2,471	7	2,471
Mercantile	32	8,979	89	77,936	121	86,915
Total	32	8,979	96	80,407	128	89,386
1894.						
War			10	2,483	10	2,483
Mercantile	58	10,472	102	81,921	160	92,393
Total	58	10,472	112	84,404	170	94,876

Number and tonnage of vessels belonging to the United Kingdom totally lost (exclusive of vessels of the Royal Navy) and number of passengers and crew lost during the years 1892 and 1893.

Year.	Sailing.					Steam.					Total.				
	Vessels.	Tons.	Lives lost.			Vessels.	Tons.	Lives lost.			Vessels.	Tons.	Lives lost.		
			Crew.	Passen- gers.	Total.			Crew.	Passen- gers.	Total.			Crew.	Passen- gers.	Total.
1892	321	88,220	811	40	851	95	76,027	406	72	478	416	164,247	1,217	112	1,329
1893	405	84,391	770	53	823	134	96,091	634	33	667	539	181,332	1,404	88	1,490
Increase ..	84			13		39	20,064	228		189	123	17,135	187		161
Decrease ..		3,829	41		28				39					26	

BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

The total cultivated area in the United Kingdom in 1894 was 47,919,830 acres, the net decrease in the area as compared with the previous year being 59,868 acres, there being a decrease in the permanent pasture of 121,981 acres and an increase in arable land of 62,113 acres.

The acreage under cereal crops increased in 1894 to the extent of 194,697 acres.

The area under wheat increased by 25,015 acres, which is doubtless attributable, in no small degree, to the exceptional breadth of available fallow which the long drought of 1893 had entailed, and perhaps to the earlier plowing up of clover and rotation grasses, left in bad condition after that nearly rainless season. Another reported influence was the demand for wheat straw, for which very high prices prevailed in 1893. The average yield per acre in 1894 was 30.70 bushels.

There was a further decline in the average price of wheat for 1894, it being 85 cents below the average for 1893. The price per imperial quarter was \$5.56, it being the lowest annual average recorded for this cereal. This decrease is largely ascribed to the abrupt and remarkable decline which occurred after the effect of the wet harvest when the quality of the crop became apparent at the end of August. Before that period, the level of wheat prices for the thirty-four weeks of the year would have given an average of nearly \$6.20 a quarter; whereas for the three months after harvest, the price of British wheat averaged only \$4.66.

The area devoted to the cultivation of oats shows an increase over 1893 of 88,223 acres, there being 3,253,000 acres under this cereal in Great Britain, the largest extent yet returned under this crop. The average yield per acre was 42.34 bushels.

The average price for oats during the year was \$4.16 per quarter. As in wheat, the contrast between the values before and after harvest in 1894 was very marked. The first nine months of the year gave an average of over \$4.38; the last quarter an average of \$3.41 only.

The area under barley increased by 16,900 acres, and the average yield per acre was 34.77 bushels. The average market price was \$5.96, being 27 cents less than the previous year's price.

The hay harvest was the very opposite of that of 1893. With a plentiful degree of moisture and favorable conditions in the early part of the year, a large yield was confidently looked for, and although both the cutting and securing of the grass were subject to much interruption, a crop of unusually large dimensions was obtained. On only one former occasion has a larger yield per acre (3.47 tons) been recorded.

The area under hops in 1894 was 59,535 acres, which exceeds the acreage of the previous year by 1,970 acres. The average yield per acre was 10.70 hundredweights.

The returns of live stock show a decrease in the number of cattle and sheep kept of 426,758 and 1,737,006, respectively, and increases in the number of horses and pigs kept of 12,703 and 516,013, respectively, when compared with the returns for 1893.

Acres under crops, fallow, and grass in the United Kingdom on June 4, 1894, compared with June 5, 1893.

Crops.	1893.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Corn crops:				
Wheat.....	1,955,213	1,980,228	25,015	
Barley or bere.....	2,251,293	2,268,193	16,900	
Oats.....	4,435,944	4,524,167	88,223	
Rye.....	69,526	102,676	33,150	
Beans.....	248,304	247,062	32,651	
Pease.....	210,900	243,561		1,242
Total.....	9,171,180	9,365,877	194,697	
Green crops:				
Potatoes.....	1,262,674	1,232,055		30,619
Turnips.....	2,286,473	2,276,284		10,189
Mangold.....	394,543	406,164	11,621	
Cabbage, etc.....	203,270	228,280	24,960	
Vetches or tares.....	181,152	192,113	10,961	
Other green crops.....	134,643	151,246	16,603	
Total.....	4,462,755	4,486,092	23,337	
Clover, sanfoin, and grasses:				
For hay.....	2,701,846	2,776,226	74,380	
Not for hay.....	3,214,503	3,080,528		127,975
Total.....	5,916,349	5,856,754		53,595
Permanent pasture:				
For hay.....	5,803,011	6,408,260	605,249	
Not for hay.....	21,897,370	21,170,140		727,230
Total.....	27,700,381	27,578,400		121,981
Flax.....	68,715	102,622	33,907	
Hops.....	57,565	59,535	1,970	
Small fruit.....	65,845	68,868	3,023	
Bare fallow.....	536,908	395,682		111,226
Total cultivated area.....	47,979,808	47,919,830	256,934	316,802

Total area United Kingdom (land and water), 77,671,319 acres.

Estimated total production and average yield per acre of each of the principal crops in the United Kingdom for the years 1893 and 1894.

Crop.	1893.		1894.	
	Production.	Yield per acre.	Production.	Yield per acre.
Wheat.....bushels..	50,912,847	26.08	60,704,382	30.70
Barley.....do...	65,745,992	29.30	78,600,635	34.77
Oats.....do...	168,588,121	38.14	190,862,714	42.34
Beans.....do...	4,863,046	19.61	7,197,709	29.17
Pease.....do...	4,756,447	22.61	6,229,097	25.64
Potatoes.....tons..	6,540,593	5.23	4,662,147	3.82
Turnips.....do...	31,110,313	13.66	30,677,722	13.53
Mangold.....do...	5,225,457	13.26	7,809,823	18.02
Hay.....do...	9,082,088	2.19	15,699,383	3.47
Hops.....cwt...	414,929	7.21	636,846	10.70

Highest, lowest, and average prices of oats, wheat, and barley in 1893 and 1894 in England and Wales.

	Average in 1893.			Average in 1894.		
	Highest weekly.	Lowest weekly.	For year.	Highest weekly.	Lowest weekly.	For year.
Oats (Gazette price).....per imperial quarter..	\$5.42	\$4.05	\$4.56	\$4.97	\$3.22	\$4.16
Wheat.....do...	6.77	6.00	6.41	6.41	4.26	5.56
Barley.....do...	7.18	4.93	6.23	7.10	3.99	6.96

Number of live stock in the United Kingdom.

Animals.	1893.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
Horses (used solely for agriculture, mares kept solely for breeding, and unbroken horses).....	2, 079, 587	2, 092, 290	12, 703	.....
Cattle	11, 207, 554	10, 780, 796	.....	426, 758
Sheep	31, 774, 824	30, 037, 818	.....	1, 737, 006
Pigs	3, 278, 030	3, 794, 043	516, 013	.....

. BRITISH MINES.

The number of persons employed in and about all the mines of the United Kingdom in 1894 was 739,097, of whom 589,689 were employed under ground, and 149,408 above ground, 5,675 of this number being females. There is an increase over last year of 20,350 in the number of persons employed.

The number of fatal accidents during the year was 852, causing 1,173 deaths, being an increase on the previous year of 4 accidents and 48 deaths.

The ratio of annual mortality from accidents to every 1,000 persons employed was, in coal mines, 1.598, and in metalliferous mines, 1.359.

The output of coal in 1894 was 188,277,525 tons, an increase on that of 1893 of 23,951,730 tons. This is the highest output of coal hitherto recorded, and exceeds the previous record made in 1891 by 2,798,399 tons.

The average price of coal for the United Kingdom at the pit's mouth was \$1.59 per ton, being 8 cents less than in the previous year.

The quantity of iron ore produced during the year was 12,367,308 tons, an increase on last year's production of 1,163,832 tons; the quantity of pig iron obtained from same was 4,347,472 tons; in addition, 3,079,870 tons were obtained from foreign ores, making a total produce of 7,427,342 tons, valued at the place of production at \$85,414,435. Compared with 1893, there is an increase in the total production of pig iron of 450,352 tons, and an increase of \$5,922,210 in the value.

The quantity of tin ore raised in 1894 was 12,910 tons, a decrease of 779 tons from the amount of ore produced in 1893; 8,327 tons of tin were obtained by smelting, the estimated value of which was \$3,022,500, a decrease in the value of metal produced of \$906,205, as compared with the returns for the previous year.

The market price of English tin fell during 1894 from \$383.30, the mean price for January, to \$328.94, the mean price for December, a reduction in price of \$54.36 per ton.

Of other minerals produced in 1894, there is an increase on 1893 in the production of clay of 198,560 tons; of gypsum, 9,964 tons; of oil shale, 29,865 tons; of salt, 311,883; of slates, 22,680 tons, while there was a decrease of \$398,135 in the value of the various kinds of stone produced.

The total value of coal and metals produced in 1894 was \$404,502,265 (including pig iron produced from foreign ores, valued at \$35,418,505), being a net increase on the previous year of \$39,381,635.

Persons employed in and about all mines in the United Kingdom.

Year.	Under ground, males.	Above ground.		Total.
		Males.	Females.	
1894.....	589,699	143,733	5,675	739,097
1893.....	570,978	142,000	5,760	718,747
Increase	18,711	1,724	.....	20,350
Decrease .....	.....	.....	85	.....

Minerals produced in the United Kingdom during the year 1894, compared with the previous year, and return of pure metal smelted from same.

Mineral.	1893.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.	Metal obtained by smelting in 1894.
Alum clay	8,740	7,970	.....	770	.....
Alum shale	2,115	3,872	1,857	.....	.....
Arsenic	5,976	4,801	.....	1,175	.....
Arsenical pyrites	3,036	3,288	252	.....	.....
Barytes	22,343	20,656	.....	1,687	.....
Bog ore	10,747	7,803	.....	2,944	.....
Clays, except ordinary clay	3,065,208	3,263,788	198,580	.....	.....
Coal	164,325,795	188,277,525	23,951,730	.....	.....
Copper ore	5,346	5,752	406	.....	446
Copper precipitate	230	241	11	.....	.....
Fluor spar	215	126	.....	89	.....
Gold ore	4,489	6,603	2,114	.....	*4,235
Gypsum	143,486	153,450	9,964	.....	.....
Iron ore	11,203,476	12,367,308	1,163,832	.....	4,347,472
Iron pyrites	15,837	15,523	.....	314	.....
Jet	888	479	.....	409	.....
Lead ore	40,808	40,599	.....	209	(†)
Lignite	3,264	834	.....	2,930	.....
Manganese ore	1,336	1,809	473	.....	.....
Ocher, umber, etc.	10,534	8,516	.....	2,018	.....
Oil shale	1,956,520	1,966,385	20,865	.....	.....
Petroleum	260	49	.....	211	.....
Phosphate of lime	3,300	700	.....	2,600	.....
Salt	1,924,029	2,235,912	311,883	.....	.....
Slates and slabs	438,993	461,673	22,680	.....	.....
Soapstone .....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Stone, etc. value	\$38,868,715	\$38,478,580	.....	\$390,135	.....
Strontia sulphate	5,812	6,823	1,011	.....	.....
Tin ore	13,689	12,910	.....	779	8,327
Uranium ore	25	19	.....	6	.....
Wolfram	22	.....	.....	22	.....
Zinc ore	23,754	21,821	.....	1,933	8,130

* Ounces.

† Lead, 20,687 tons; silver, 275,696 ounces.

Estimated value at the place of production of coal and metals produced in the United Kingdom during the year 1894, compared with the values for 1893.

Produce.	1893.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
Coal	\$279,049,040	\$313,648,795	\$34,599,755	.....
Pig iron*	79,492,225	85,414,435	5,922,210	.....
Copper	102,610	97,410	.....	\$5,200
Lead	1,462,010	1,423,120	.....	38,890
Tin	3,928,705	3,022,500	.....	906,205
Zinc	838,850	655,385	.....	183,465
Silver	203,435	106,565	.....	36,870
Gold	43,455	74,055	30,600	.....
Total	365,120,330	404,502,265	40,552,565	1,170,630
Net increase compared with previous year .....	.....	.....	39,381,935	.....

* Including pig iron produced in the United Kingdom from foreign ores, viz: 3,079,870 tons, valued at \$35,418,506.

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

There were 20,908 miles of railway open in the United Kingdom in 1894, an increase of 262 miles as compared with 1893. The paid-up capital amounted to \$4,926,936,775, an increase of \$70,320,010.

The gross receipts in 1894 were \$421,554,153, and the working expenditure \$236,041,565, leaving net receipts of \$185,512,590, an increase of \$10,828,725 compared with the previous year.

Passenger traffic shows increased receipts by \$3,230,195; while goods traffic shows an increased revenue of \$11,922,205.

The number of passengers conveyed, exclusive of season ticket holders, was 911,412,926, and the tonnage of goods and minerals carried was 324,416,222 tons; being an increase of 38,235,874 in the number of passengers, and an increase of 31,074,975 tons of minerals conveyed, as compared with the figures of 1893.

The proportion of working expenditure to gross receipts shows a decrease during the year to 56 per cent compared with 57 per cent in 1893.

The receipts from passenger and goods traffic averaged \$19,100 per mile of line open, as compared with \$18,610 in the previous year.

The rolling stock has increased, and consists of:

Locomotives	18, 328
Carriages (passenger)	41, 500
Other vehicles (passenger)	16, 161
Wagons, etc. (goods)	593, 776
Other vehicles (goods)	14, 303
	<hr/> 665, 740
Total	684, 068

The following tables give summaries of capital, traffic, etc., for the year ended December 31, 1894:

Length of lines, capital paid up, passengers and merchandise conveyed on railways in the United Kingdom in 1894.

	Length of line open.	Capital paid up.	Number of passengers conveyed (season tickets excluded).	Goods and minerals conveyed.
	<i>Miles.</i>			<i>Tons.</i>
England and Wales	14, 536	\$4, 059, 072, 325	804, 140, 008	279, 236, 660
Scotland	3, 328	672, 090, 295	82, 796, 531	40, 583, 958
Ireland	3, 044	195, 774, 155	24, 536, 387	4, 595, 604
Total United Kingdom	20, 908	4, 926, 936, 775	911, 412, 926	324, 416, 222
Total in 1893	20, 646	4, 856, 616, 765	873, 177, 052	293, 341, 247

Receipts and working expenses of the railways of the United Kingdom in 1894.

	Gross receipts.			
	From passen- ger traffic.	From goods traffic.	Average receipts from passenger and goods traffic per mile of line open.	Miscellane- ous.
England and Wales	\$155, 124, 500	\$184, 336, 490	\$24, 745	\$20, 209, 845
Scotland	18, 507, 385	24, 716, 290	13, 490	1, 681, 710
Ireland	8, 845, 555	7, 842, 610	5, 575	289, 770
Total United Kingdom	182, 477, 440	216, 895, 390	19, 100	22, 181, 325
Total in 1893	179, 247, 245	204, 973, 185	18, 610	18, 937, 030

Receipts and working expenses of the railways of the United Kingdom in 1894—Continued.

	Gross receipts.	Working expenditure.	Net receipts.	Proportion of working expenditure to gross receipts.
	Total.			
England and Wales.....	\$359, 070, 835	\$203, 313, 300	\$156, 357, 535	<i>Per cent.</i> 57
Scotland.....	44, 905, 385	23, 505, 600	21, 399, 785	52
Ireland.....	16, 977, 935	9, 222, 685	7, 755, 270	54
Total United Kingdom.....	421, 554, 155	236, 041, 585	185, 512, 590	56
Total in 1893.....	403, 159, 460	228, 475, 595	174, 683, 865	57

BRITISH TRAMWAYS.

The total length of tramways open in the United Kingdom in the year ended June 30, 1894, was 975 miles, an increase of 15 miles over that of the preceding year.

The passengers carried numbered 616,972,830, an increase of 18,683,321 over the total for 1893.

The amount of paid-up capital was \$70,562,865. The gross receipts were \$18,079,185; the working expenses, \$14,295,280, being an increase over the previous year's amounts of \$48,710 and \$108,050, respectively, making a decrease of \$59,340 in the net receipts, which amounted to \$3,783,905 for the year.

Total length, paid-up capital, traffic receipts, and working expenses of tramways in the United Kingdom, June 30, 1894.

	Miles of line open.	Paid-up capital.	Number of passengers conveyed.	Gross receipts.	Working expenses.	Net receipts.
England and Wales.....	772	\$55, 930, 970	501, 494, 739	\$14, 800, 990	\$11, 684, 300	\$3, 116, 690
Scotland.....	88	8, 203, 445	74, 623, 088	1, 957, 455	1, 620, 850	336, 605
Ireland.....	115	6, 428, 450	40, 855, 003	1, 320, 740	990, 130	330, 610
Total United Kingdom...	975	70, 562, 865	616, 972, 830	18, 079, 185	14, 295, 280	3, 783, 905
Total in 1893.....	960	68, 541, 745	598, 289, 509	18, 030, 475	14, 187, 230	3, 843, 245

BRITISH SEA FISHERIES.

The total quantity of fish landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom in the year 1894 amounted to 14,046,000 hundredweight, valued at \$34,035,000 at the point of landing. Adding to this the value of the shellfish, amounting to \$1,965,000, a total of \$36,000,000 is arrived at as the gross value of the sea fisheries of the United Kingdom at the place of landing in the year 1894.

Compared with the totals for the year 1893, an increase in both the quantity and value of the fish landed is shown, the respective totals being:

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
1894.....	<i>Gwt.</i> 14, 046, 000	\$36, 000, 000
1893.....	13, 491, 000	35, 832, 000
Increase.....	555, 000	168, 000

The figures given above are the landing values only, nothing being added for the cost of curing and like operations and carriage to market, by which, it is estimated, the value of the fish is almost doubled by the time it reaches the wholesale market.

The average price of fish at the point of landing shows a decrease as compared with the averages for 1893.

The total value of fish imported into the United Kingdom during the year amounted to \$13,235,000, of which \$2,380,000 worth was re-exported, leaving a net import for home consumption amounting to \$10,855,000, an increase on the previous year's amount of \$195,000.

The exports of fish of British and Irish produce, which for several years have averaged about \$8,500,000, rose in 1894 to \$10,270,000, an increase of \$1,421,000 over the total for the previous year.

The number of boats engaged in the fisheries in 1893 was 24,173, being 360 more than the total for 1892. The number of men and boys constantly employed was 80,466, and occasional employment was given to 43,721 others. There is an increase on the preceding year of 2,791 in the number of those constantly employed, and of 1,040 in the number of those obtaining occasional employment.

Quantities, values, and average price per pound of fish landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom in 1894.

	England and Wales.			Scotland.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Average price per pound.	Quantity.	Value.	Average price per pound.
			<i>Cents.</i>			<i>Cents.</i>
Soles.....cwt..	82,817	\$2,704,250	27.98	17,885	\$152,985	7.34
Turbot.....do..	81,836	1,487,410	15.58	3,134	50,375	13.78
Other prime fish.....do..	46,388	587,740	10.86	389	6,995	15.42
Cod.....do..	436,544	1,388,535	2.72	447,144	807,825	1.54
Haddock.....do..	2,176,177	5,571,220	2.20	812,390	1,890,819	1.96
Herrings.....do..	1,455,613	2,167,975	1.28	4,319,523	3,849,690	.78
Ling.....do..	104,518	338,870	2.78	168,612	254,550	1.30
Mackerel.....do..	447,822	1,766,540	3.38	2,823	7,125	2.16
Sprats.....do..	45,809	48,025	.90	14,877	5,885	.34
All other fish.....do..	2,147,439	8,860,235	3.54	386,315	829,720	1.84
Total	7,023,963	24,909,800	3.04	6,172,092	7,825,920	1.04
Shellfish:						
Crabs.....number..	4,339,187	262,010	* 60.50	2,674,405	64,950	* 28.00
Lobsters.....do..	727,991	156,925	* 21.48.50	714,745	146,000	* 20.50
Oysters.....do..	27,747,000	421,355	* 17.50	281,826	6,205	* 3.50
All other.....cwt..	498,303	707,290	1.22	269,284	131,005	.42
Total		1,547,580			248,160	
Total value of all fish.....		26,457,380			8,174,080	

Quantities, values, and average price per pound of fish landed on the coast of the United Kingdom in 1894—Continued.

	Ireland.			Total, United Kingdom.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Average price per pound.	Quantity.	Value.	Average price per pound.
			<i>Cents.</i>			<i>Cents.</i>
Soles.....cwt.	4,035	\$54,630	11.60	104,737	\$2,911,845	23.84
Turbot.....do.	1,545	27,615	15.32	86,515	1,565,400	15.50
Other prime fish.....do.				46,777	594,735	10.90
Cod.....do.	42,567	97,415	1.96	926,255	2,293,775	2.12
Haddock.....do.	26,459	87,860	2.84	3,014,026	7,519,890	2.14
Herrings.....do.	94,176	116,145	1.06	5,866,312	6,123,810	.90
Ling.....do.	34,569	65,310	1.62	307,609	658,730	1.84
Mackerel.....do.	515,191	618,075	1.02	965,836	2,390,740	2.12
Sprats.....do.	4,522	4,300	.82	65,208	58,190	.76
All other fish.....do.	127,094	230,970	1.56	2,659,848	9,920,925	3.20
Total.....	850,158	1,302,320	1.32	14,046,213	34,038,040	2.08
Shellfish:						
Crabs.....number.	244,237	6,260	* 29.50	7,257,929	333,220	* 53.00
Lobsters.....do.	229,236	34,425	*\$1.73.00	1,671,972	387,850	*\$2.32.50
Oysters.....do.	1,560,592	16,195	* 11.00	29,669,418	443,755	* 17.00
All other.....cwt.	12,732	11,995	.80	780,319	850,290	.94
Total.....		67,875			1,963,615	
Total value of all fish.....		1,370,195			36,001,655	

* Per dozen.

Number of boats, men, and boys employed in the sea fisheries of the United Kingdom in 1892 and 1893.

Description	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.		United Kingdom, including islands.	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
Boats.....	6,802	6,624	10,292	10,457	6,515	6,143	24,173	23,813
Men and boys:								
Constantly employed.....	33,651	32,697	33,711	32,544	11,741	10,920	80,466	77,675
Occasionally employed.....	9,043	8,525	16,555	18,119	16,088	14,042	43,721	42,681

POPULATION.

Population.—The population of the United Kingdom, estimated to the middle of the year 1894 (exclusive of the army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad), was 39,134,166, making a net increase on the previous year of 348,113.

The increase in England and Wales was 333,315; in Scotland, 30,963. In Ireland, there was a decrease of 16,165.

Population of the United Kingdom, estimated to the middle of each year (exclusive of the army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad).

Division.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
England and Wales.....	30,060,763	30,394,078	333,315	
Scotland.....	4,124,691	4,155,654	30,963	
Ireland.....	4,600,599	4,584,434		16,165
Total.....	38,786,053	39,134,166	348,278	16,165
Net increase.....			348,113	

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births and deaths.—The births in the year 1894 numbered 1,118,933, there being a decrease from the previous year in each division of the United Kingdom, amounting in all to 28,801. The deaths numbered 653,155, there being a decrease in England and Wales and in Scotland of 71,443 and 8,529 respectively, and an increase in Ireland of 707, or a net decrease of 79,265.

Marriages.—The number of marriages was 275,272, being an increase on the previous year of 7,724, almost the whole of this increase being in England and Wales.

Births, marriages, and deaths in the United Kingdom in 1894.

Division.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
England and Wales	889,242	226,109	498,515
Scotland	124,337	27,561	71,112
Ireland	105,354	21,602	83,528
United Kingdom	1,118,933	275,272	653,155
Total in 1893	1,147,734	267,548	782,420
Increase		7,724	
Decrease	28,801		79,265

ARMY.

The army of the United Kingdom consisted of 219,121 officers and men, of which 105,749 were stationed at home and 113,372 abroad. The number of officers and men stationed at home has slightly decreased, while the number of those stationed abroad has increased by 2,167, making a net increase of 1,842 in the strength of the army over the previous year.

The reserve forces show a net increase of 3,832 over those of 1893. There was an increase in the army reserve of 3,656, but this is almost counterbalanced by a decrease in the militia and yeomanry; the increase is thus almost wholly in the volunteer force, the figures, deducting non-efficients, being 3,587.

Average strength of the regular army of the United Kingdom at home and abroad in 1894, compared with 1893.

Description.	1893.			1894.			Increase.			Decrease.	
	At home.	Abroad.	Total.	At home.	Abroad.	Total.	At home.	Abroad.	Total.	At home.	Abroad.
Officers	3,846	3,820	7,666	3,908	3,771	7,679	62	.....	13	.....	49
Noncommissioned officers, warrant officers, and men...	102,228	107,385	209,613	101,841	109,601	211,442	.....	2,216	1,829	387	.....
Total officers and men	106,074	111,205	217,279	105,749	113,372	219,121	.....	2,167	1,842	325	.....

Enrolled strength of the army reserve, militia, yeomanry, and volunteers in the year 1894, compared with 1893.

	1893.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
Army reserve ¹	76, 874	80, 530	3, 656	
Militia and militia reserve ²	121, 692	121, 667		3, 025
Yeomanry ³	10, 400	10, 014		386
Volunteers: ³				
Efficient.....	219, 111	224, 525	5, 414	
Nonefficient.....	8, 630	6, 803		1, 827
Total.....	439, 707	443, 539	3, 832	

¹ On January 1 in each year.

² At the date of inspection.

³ On November 1 in each year.

POLICE.

The police force in 1894 numbered in England and Wales, 40,609; in Scotland, 4,525; in Ireland, 13,331; total United Kingdom, 58,465. The number has been reduced since 1893 in England and Wales and Ireland, and slightly increased in Scotland.

PAUPERISM.

The number of paupers in receipt of relief in each division of the United Kingdom was as follows:

England and Wales (on January 1, 1895):

Indoor.....	215, 548
Outdoor.....	601, 883
Total.....	817, 431

Scotland (on January 14, 1895):

Paupers.....	63, 307
Dependents.....	33, 611
Total.....	97, 918

Ireland (at close of first week in 1895):

Indoor.....	42, 899
Outdoor.....	58, 172
Total.....	101, 071

In England and Wales and Scotland there is an increase over the number on the same days of the previous year of 4,990 and 2,722, respectively, but in Ireland, there is a decrease in the number of 2,960.

The total expenditure during the year ending Lady day (March 25), 1894, in poor relief, management, buildings, etc., amounted to about \$58,250,000, besides some \$4,194,000 advanced by the Government and expended under the seed supply (Ireland) act, 1880, and the seed potatoes (Ireland) acts, 1890 and 1891, in relief of agricultural depression in Ireland.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

The number of criminal offenders committed for trial during the year 1894 in England and Wales was 12,133, of whom 9,634 were convicted and 2,499 acquitted. In Scotland, 2,362 persons were committed for trial, 1,937 being convicted and 425 acquitted. In Ireland, out of 2,337 persons committed, 1,469 were convicted and 868 acquitted.

There is a decrease against last year of 163 in the number convicted in England and Wales, a small increase in Scotland, and an increase of 91 in Ireland.

The total number of committals in the United Kingdom amounts to 16,832, of whom 13,040 were convicted and 3,792 acquitted.

EMIGRATION.

The gross emigration from the United Kingdom to places out of Europe in 1894 amounted to 226,827, and the immigration into the United Kingdom from such countries amounted to 185,799, leaving a net emigration of 41,028.

Of these totals, 156,030 emigrants and 118,309 immigrants were persons of British and Irish origin, making a net native emigration of 37,721, or 0.1 per cent of the total population of the United Kingdom, this number being smaller than any year since 1877.

Of the total emigration, 159,431 persons went to the United States, of whom 104,001 were persons of British and Irish origin, viz, 54,253 English, 10,151 Scotch, and 39,597 Irish.

The number of immigrants from the United States was 145,406, of whom 83,523 were of British and Irish origin, leaving a net emigration of persons of British and Irish origin to the United States in 1894 of 20,478, almost exactly one-fourth of the corresponding number for 1893.

The gross immigration from non-European countries during 1894 shows an increase of 44,745 over the total for the previous year. The country supplying this increased number of incoming passengers was the United States, immigrants from other countries showing practically no change in numbers.

The increase in the number of British and Irish immigrants from the United States was 16,095, and the number of foreigners increased by 28,694.

The net emigration in 1894 was less than a fourth of the corresponding outward movement in proportion to the figures for each recorded in the previous year.

The number of those destined for the United States shows a reduction of 53,781 as compared with the total for 1893.

A comparison of the gross emigration for 1894 with that of 1893 shows a decrease in the number of emigrants of 80,806, equal to a fall of 26 per cent. The native and foreign elements contributed almost equally to this diminution in 1893, the diminution in number as between the two years being 125,551.

Relatively to the numbers involved, the decrease was especially great in the net emigration of foreigners, the number being 3,307 in 1894 as against 59,884 in the preceding year, a decrease of 56,577.

The occupations of emigrants of British and Irish origin going to the United States were stated to be as follows: Agricultural laborers, gardeners, carters, etc., 5,385; bricklayers, masons, etc., 654; clerks and agents, 2,292; farmers and graziers, 1,987; gentlemen, merchants, etc., 2,705; general laborers, 12,098; mechanics, 3,906; miners, 1,104; shopkeepers, warehousemen, etc., 955; spinners and weavers, 731. Of female emigrants, 15,841 were stated to be domestic and farm servants, nurses, etc.

The statistics of foreign emigrants to the United States give 1,133 farmers and graziers, 12,829 general laborers, 1,785 mechanics, and 2,663 female domestics.

Recorded emigration and immigration to and from the following places in 1894.

Country of emigration and immigration.	Comparing total emigration with total recorded immigration.			Comparing emigration and immigration of persons of British and Irish origin only.		
	Emigrants.	Immigrants.	Excess of emigrants.	Emigrants.	Immigrants.	Excess of emigrants.
United States	159,431	145,406	14,025	104,001	83,523	20,478
British North America	23,633	11,472	12,161	17,459	10,256	7,203
Australasia	11,151	9,385	1,766	10,917	9,106	1,811
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	16,760	7,953	8,807	13,177	6,866	6,311
All other places	15,852	11,583	4,269	10,476	8,558	1,918
Total	226,827	185,799	41,028	156,030	118,309	37,721

Emigration in 1894.

Nationality.	Destination.					Total.	
	United States.	British North America.	Australasia.	Cape of Good Hope and Natal.	All other places.	1894.	1893.
English	54,253	15,558	9,251	11,824	8,704	99,590	134,045
Scotch	10,151	914	941	1,148	1,278	14,432	22,687
Irish	29,597	987	725	205	494	42,008	52,132
Total British and Irish.	104,001	17,459	10,917	13,177	10,476	156,030	208,814
Foreigners	55,350	6,102	207	2,583	1,790	67,032	95,123
Not distinguished	80	72	27	.....	3,586	8,765	3,696
Grand total	159,431	23,633	11,151	16,760	15,582	226,827	307,633

Immigration in 1894.

Nationality.	Countries whence arrived.					Total.	
	United States.	British North America.	Australasia.	Cape of Good Hope and Natal.	All other places.	1894.	1893.
British and Irish	83,523	10,256	9,106	6,866	8,558	118,309	102,119
Foreigners	61,883	1,216	279	1,087	1,664	66,129	37,634
Not distinguished .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,361	1,361	1,301
Total	145,406	11,472	9,385	7,953	11,583	185,799	141,054

REVENUE.

The total revenue of the United Kingdom for the year ending March 31, 1895, was \$473,418,810, and the total expenditure \$469,592,105, leaving a balance of income over expenditure of \$3,826,705.

The net receipts from the customs amounted to \$100,694,745, being an increase of \$2,201,255 over the receipts for 1893-94. The receipts from excise were \$129,378,130, or an increase on the previous year of \$3,143,825.

An increase was made during the year of 12 cents per barrel in the duty on beer and of 12 cents per gallon on spirits.

The revenue derived from stamps shows an increase over the previous year of \$7,900,000, and there is also an increase of \$1,450 in that derived from the post-office. A further increase during the year in the income tax of 2 cents (1d.) on the £1 (\$4.86) produced a gain to revenue of \$9,000,000.

Revenue and expenditure of the United Kingdom for the year ended March 31, 1895.

Revenue.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
Customs	\$100,575,000	National debt services	\$125,000,000
Excise	130,250,000	Civil list	102,037,105
Stamps	72,200,000	Army	89,500,000
Land tax	5,075,000	Navy	87,725,000
House duty	7,175,000	Annuity under Indian army pension deficiency act, 1885	750,000
Property and income tax	78,000,000	Charges for collection of revenue	64,580,000
Post-office	53,800,000		
Telegraphs	12,900,000		
Crown lands	2,050,000		
Interest on advances for local works	89,905		
Interest on Suez Canal shares	1,974,975		
Fee and patent stamps	4,118,620		
Civil departments receipts	5,210,310		
Total	473,418,810	Balance, excess of income over expenditure	469,592,165
		Total	3,826,705
		Total	473,418,810

Net receipts from customs for year ended March 31, 1895.

Articles.	Amount.
Tea	\$17,938,160
Coffee	850,120
Spirits, foreign and colonial *	20,988,300
Wine	5,718,490
Tobacco and snuff	52,075,685
Currants, raisins, and dried fruits	1,983,010
Other imported articles	987,005
Miscellaneous receipts	155,965
Total	100,694,745
Total for 1894	98,493,490

* Exclusive of portion collected for local authorities, \$972,075.

Net receipts from excise for year ended March 31, 1895.

Articles.	Amount.
Beer *	\$50,510,250
Spirits *	76,346,480
Coffee mixture, labels, and chicory	18,120
Railways	1,303,470
Licenses	1,180,430
Other receipts	19,380
Total	129,378,130
Total for 1894	126,234,305

* Exclusive of additional beer and spirit duties collected for local authorities, \$5,623,410.

Net receipts from stamps for year ended March 31, 1895.

Articles.	Amount.
Probate duty *	\$8,869,830
Estate duty	13,907,895
Legacy and succession duties	20,796,985
Deeds and other instruments	16,834,785
Bills of exchange, bankers' notes and composition for duty on bills and notes	3,739,450
Life and marine insurances	972,025
Receipts and drafts	6,013,735
Other receipts	2,303,715
Total	72,938,420
Total for 1894	63,918,165

* Exclusive of proportion of probate duty collected for local authorities, \$10,700,210.

NATIONAL DEBT.

The gross amount of the liabilities of the United Kingdom for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1895, was \$3,300,803,035, and the estimated assets were \$125,547,855.

In previous reports, these assets have been deducted from the liabilities and the resulting net liabilities have been stated; but a change has been rendered necessary this year in consequence of the materially altered character of the principal asset.

The coupons of the Suez Canal shares which were purchased by Her Majesty's Government from the Khedive of Egypt in 1875 had been detached and sold by His Highness up to July 1, 1894; and, consequently, until the time came when the shares would be earning the prescribed rate of interest and the current dividend, they could only be reckoned as an asset of the State at their nominal value (\$17,660,200). That time having arrived in the course of last year, the shares thereupon became a marketable security, and as such were, according to the official quotations, estimated to be worth nearly \$120,000,000 on March 31, 1895.

As the value of so large an amount of shares must be somewhat hypothetical, and as such a security is liable to fluctuate in value, it has been considered unadvisable to make an actual deduction from the liabilities on account of the shares.

The cost of management and interest was \$91,509,605, and the net expenditure representing repayment of capital was \$33,379,955.

National debt of the United Kingdom for year ended March 31, 1895.

Description.	Amount.
Funded debt	\$2,930,079,595
Terminable annuities (estimated value)	267,913,610
Unfunded debt	87,001,500
Other capital liabilities	15,808,330
Total	3,300,803,035
Estimated assets:	
Market value of Suez Canal shares on March 31, 1895	119,464,775
Capital value of Indian and colonial annuities payable	1,919,315
Outstanding advances	4,163,765
Total	125,547,855

POST-OFFICE.

The following table shows the estimated number of letters, etc., delivered in the United Kingdom during the year ended March 31, 1895:

Description.	Number.	Increase.	Decrease.	Average number to each person.
		<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	
Letters	1,770,900,000	.....	2.3	45.6
Post cards	312,800,000	25.9	.....	8
Book packets, circulars, and samples	614,600,000	7.0	.....	15.8
Newspapers	151,800,000	.....	7.9	3.9
Total	2,850,100,000	1.8	.....	73.3
Parcels	57,136,000	5.7	.....	1.5
Grand total	2,907,236,000	1.9	.....	74.8

Of the total number of letters delivered, about 85 per cent were delivered in England and Wales (28.7 per cent being delivered in the London postal district alone), nearly 9 per cent in Scotland, and 6.4 per cent in Ireland.

The total number of inland money orders issued during the year ended March 31, 1895, was 9,190,304, of the value of \$124,767,660, an increase in the number of orders issued of 162,370 and in the value of \$1,892,480, as compared with the totals for the previous year.

The total number of foreign and colonial money orders issued in the United Kingdom for payment abroad was 446,108, of the value of \$6,070,855, an increase of 10,877 in number, but a decrease of \$67,850 in value against the returns for the previous year.

The total number of foreign and colonial money orders issued abroad and paid in the United Kingdom was 1,048,794, of the value of \$13,777,120, a decrease of 12,815 in the number paid, and of \$813,140 in the value, compared with the year 1893-94.

The money-order system was extended during the year to Bosnia, Herzegovina, Mashonaland, Matabeleland, Zululand and (for outward orders only) to Uruguay. The value of money orders issued from April 1, 1894, to March 31, 1895, and payable in the United States, was \$1,220,885, a decrease of \$64,965 on the amount issued in the previous year. The value of orders issued in the United States and payable in the United Kingdom was \$4,761,550, a diminution of \$569,980 in the value of remittances to this country during the above period as compared with that ending March 31, 1894.

The number of postal orders issued in the United Kingdom was 60,681,078, being 3,448,159 more than those issued in the previous year; the value was \$113,796,410, making an increase of \$4,952,445 over the value for the year ended March 31, 1894.

For the last ten years, during which period there has been no change in the rates or denominations of postal orders, the remittances by this method have nearly trebled in amount, while the remittances by inland money order have grown only about 6 per cent.

The year 1894 has been an unprecedented one as regards the amount deposited in the Post-Office Savings Bank:

Balance at credit of depositors December 31, 1893.....	\$402, 988, 205
Deposits, 1894.....	\$152, 197, 245
Withdrawals, 1894.....	118, 094, 635

Excess of deposits.....	33, 262, 610
Add interest 1894, credited to depositors.....	10, 079, 515

Balance at credit of depositors December 31, 1894.....	446, 330, 330
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This shows an increase during the year in the amount due to depositors of \$43,342,125, which is \$19,619,315 in excess of the increase during 1893, which, in its turn, was the largest annual increase since the establishment of the savings-bank business.

The number of accounts remaining open on December 31 was 6,108,763, distributed as follows: In England and Wales, 5,610,032; in Scotland, 238,861, and in Ireland, 259,870; the proportion to the population being, respectively, 1 in 6 in the United Kingdom, 1 in 5 in England and Wales, 1 in 17 in Scotland, and 1 in 18 in Ireland.

The average balance to the credit of each open account at the end of 1894 was \$72.94.

Taking the three sections of the United Kingdom separately, the average balance was \$72.92 in England and Wales, \$48.62 in Scotland, and \$95.70 in Ireland.

The number of telegrams of all kinds forwarded during the year amounted to 71,589,064, showing an increase over the previous year of 689,566, or 0.97 per cent. Of the total number 58,907,408 were ordinary inland telegrams, the increase in this class being 733,824.

The excess of expenditure over revenue derived from the telegraph service during the year amounted to \$2,264,015.

The system of telegraphs connecting exposed parts of the coast with the general telegraphic system has been further extended, nineteen additional shore light-houses and light-house stations being connected during the year.

The postal revenue for the year 1894-95 amounted to \$53,740,000, and the expenditure was \$39,890,000, leaving a surplus in revenue of \$13,850,000.

The total telegraphic revenue for the same period was \$12,995,000, and the expenditure \$13,375,000, making a net deficit on the working for the year of \$380,000. These amounts do not include the receipts from and expenditure on work done for other Government departments, or the interest on capital, which amounted to \$1,494,440.

Taking the postal and telegraph services together there is an increase over the previous year of \$1,705,000 in receipts and of \$1,370,000 in expenditure, or a financial improvement of \$335,000.

The ratio of salaries and wages for the year to revenue and expenditure was 47.03 per cent and 59.80 per cent, respectively.

Mean relative humidity of the atmosphere for each month of the year ended September, 1895, at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

[Complete saturation = 100.]

Month.	Humidity.	Month.	Humidity.
1894.		1895.	
October.....	87	April.....	81
November.....	87	May.....	69
December.....	86	June.....	64
		July.....	60
1895.		August.....	77
January.....	83	September.....	75
February.....	75		
March.....	81		

PATRICK A. COLLINS,
Consul-General.

LONDON, *December 21, 1895.*

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES DURING 1893.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The value of the total imports and exports of merchandise into and from the United Kingdom in 1893 was \$3,409,132,240, a proportion of \$52 per head of the population, and a decrease of \$168,038,000 as compared with 1892, which itself showed a decrease of over \$150,000,000 compared with 1891.

The imports amounted to \$2,023,440,890, a decrease of \$95,528,520, or nearly 4½ per cent.

The total exports were valued at \$1,385,691,350, and showed a falling off of \$72,509,480, or nearly 5 per cent.

The exports of British and Irish produce amounted to \$1,090,474,325, a decrease of \$44,910,940, or over 3 per cent, and the value of foreign and colonial merchandise exported from the United Kingdom (\$295,217,025) showed a decrease of \$27,598,540, or more than 8 per cent.

The total value of imports from British possessions amounted to \$458,847,270, a decrease as compared with 1892 of \$29,984,250, or over 6 per cent; and from foreign countries \$1,564,593,620, a falling off of \$65,544,270, or over 4 per cent. The imports from British North America decreased \$6,000,000, Australasia \$3,500,000, and India over \$21,000,000. The Cape and Natal showed an increase in imports to the United Kingdom of \$400,000, Ceylon \$1,500,000, Hongkong \$140,000, Mauritius \$100,000, and West Indies and Gold Coast over \$1,700,000.

The imports from foreign countries show increases as follows: From Russia, \$16,750,000; Germany, \$1,900,000; Holland, \$150,000; France, \$695,000; Roumania, \$6,225,000; China, \$1,500,000; Brazil, \$5,625,000, and the Argentine Republic, \$1,500,000. On the other hand, the imports from Portugal show a decrease of \$5,315,000; Spain, \$2,815,000, and the United States, \$88,260,000.

The total value of exports to the various British possessions amounted to \$392,916,560, a decrease of \$65,705,725, or 16 per cent. The only increase of any importance shown was to the Cape of Good Hope, and amounted to \$6,820,000. The largest decrease was to Australia, amounting to no less than \$22,720,000, or over 21 per cent.

The total value of exports to foreign countries was \$992,774,790, a decrease of \$59,368,335, or 6 per cent. The largest decrease was to the United States, amounting to \$28,485,000, or about 14 per cent. An increase is observable in the exports to Russia, Portugal, Austria, Roumania, Venezuela, Ecuador, Haiti, and Japan.

The value of corn imported into the United Kingdom in 1893 showed a decrease of 37,000,000, while, on the other hand, the quantity imported increased by 2,500,000 hundredweight (5,000,000 bushels), as compared with 1892. The total quantity of spirits imported decreased 1,000,000 proof gallons, and the value \$1,500,000.

Of the exports of British and Irish produce, the most noticeable decreases are observable in regard to coal, amounting to over \$12,000,000; cotton yarn, over \$3,000,000; cotton manufactures, \$8,000,000; linen manufactures, nearly \$2,000,000; iron and steel, \$6,000,000; copper, \$5,000,000, and woollen and worsted manufactures, \$7,500,000. Increases are shown in regard to seeds amounting to nearly \$2,500,000; sugar, \$1,000,000; woollen and worsted yarn, \$2,500,000; and yarn, alpaca, and mohair, \$1,500,000.

The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise show the following decreases, as compared with 1892: Bacon and hams, \$1,000,000; hemp, \$1,600,000; rice, \$2,500,000, and wool \$17,000,000. Increases are chiefly apparent in the values of jute, amounting to nearly \$1,000,000, and furs of all sorts, the increase amounting to about \$1,000,000.

General imports into the United Kingdom in 1893.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals:		
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves.....	number.....	340, 145
Sheep and lambs.....	do.....	62, 682
Bacon and hams.....	cwt.....	4, 187, 298
Beef.....	do.....	2, 006, 565
Bones, except whalebone.....	tons.....	5, 049
Books, maps, and charts.....	cwt.....	32, 529
Brimstone.....	do.....	515, 115
Bristles.....	pounds.....	3, 460, 244
Butter.....	cwt.....	2, 327, 474
Margarine.....	do.....	1, 299, 970
Buttons and studs (not metal).....	gross.....	3, 140, 787
Candles of all sorts.....	cwt.....	27, 041
Caulichous.....	do.....	293, 373
Manufactures of.....	pounds.....	3, 211, 322
Cheese.....	cwt.....	2, 077, 739
Chemical manufactures and products.....		6, 778, 230
China, porcelain, and earthen ware.....	cwt.....	201, 963
Clocks.....		2, 094, 980
Cocoa.....	pounds.....	35, 722, 576
Coffee.....	cwt.....	820, 696
Confectionery and succades.....	do.....	287, 332
Condensed milk.....	do.....	501, 005
Cordage, twine, and cable yarn.....		2, 510, 725
Cork, unmanufactured.....	tons.....	13, 667
Cork, manufactures.....	pounds.....	9, 293, 789
Corn:		
Wheat.....	cwt.....	65, 461, 988
Barley.....	do.....	22, 844, 562
Oats.....	do.....	13, 954, 886
Maize.....	do.....	32, 902, 903
Other kinds.....	do.....	4, 673, 158
Flour:		
Wheat.....	do.....	20, 408, 168
Other kinds.....	do.....	343, 487
Total corn.....	do.....	160, 585, 252
Cotton:		
Raw.....	do.....	12, 649, 822
Yarn.....	pounds.....	7, 359, 554
Manufactures.....	yards.....	38, 035, 439
Drugs:		
Bark, Peruvian.....	cwt.....	77, 022
Opium.....	pounds.....	368, 566
Unenumerated.....		4, 031, 410
Dyeing or tanning stuffs:		
Cochineal, granella, and dust.....	cwt.....	4, 471
Cutch and gambier.....	tons.....	24, 913
Extracts.....		2, 097, 790
Dyes, from coal tar.....		941, 080
Indigo.....	cwt.....	66, 981
Sumac.....	tons.....	11, 515
Valonia.....	do.....	34, 815
Unenumerated.....	cwt.....	213, 570
Dyewoods.....	tons.....	63, 357
Eggs.....	great hundred.....	11, 045, 986
Embroidery and needlework.....		2, 473, 840
Farinaceous substances and manufactures thereof unenumerated, including sago and sago flour.....		7, 851, 520
Feathers, ornamental.....	pounds.....	873, 194
Fish.....	cwt.....	2, 319, 838
Flax and hemp:		
Flax, dressed and undressed.....	tons.....	62, 220
Tow or codilla of flax and hemp.....	do.....	10, 048
Hemp and other like substances, except jute, dressed and undressed.....	tons.....	86, 440
Jute.....	do.....	278, 634
Flowers, artificial.....		1, 581, 650
Fruit:		
Almonds.....	cwt.....	131, 393
Apples, raw.....	bushels.....	3, 459, 984
Currants.....	cwt.....	1, 233, 585
Raisins.....	do.....	524, 746
Nuts, used as fruit.....		2, 614, 810
Oranges and lemons.....	bushels.....	5, 674, 747
Raw, unenumerated.....	do.....	1, 079, 794
Unenumerated, dried or preserved, without sugar.....		2, 585, 030
Glass of all kinds.....	cwt.....	1, 130, 296
Guano.....	tons.....	18, 311

General imports into the United Kingdom in 1893—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Gum of all sorts.....	cwt.. 381, 127	\$1, 493, 938
Gutta-percha.....	do.. 40, 490	1, 517, 965
Hair:		
Goats hair or wool.....	do.. 19, 720, 800	7, 339, 780
Manufactures of goats wool or hair.....	do..	691, 770
Hides, raw, dry and wet.....	cwt.. 946, 313	10, 906, 285
Hops.....	do.. 204, 392	5, 708, 470
Lace, and articles thereof.....	do..	5, 180, 635
Lard.....	cwt.. 1, 118, 106	14, 042, 745
Leather.....	pounds.. 113, 422, 774	32, 905, 710
Leather manufactures:		
Boots and shoes.....	dozen pairs.. 122, 219	1, 895, 280
Gloves.....	do.. 1, 969, 922	10, 582, 195
Linens:		
Yarn.....	pounds.. 19, 001, 986	3, 717, 740
Manufactures.....	do..	1, 798, 145
Matches.....	do..	1, 812, 800
Meat:		
Unenumerated, salted or fresh.....	cwt.. 177, 509	1, 990, 580
Preserved, other than salted.....	do.. 590, 800	7, 726, 055
Metals:		
Copper ore and regulus.....	tons.. 199, 608	16, 594, 810
Unwrought, part wrought, and old copper.....	do.. 61, 245	10, 014, 325
Iron ore.....	do.. 4, 065, 864	13, 980, 140
Iron in bars.....	do.. 101, 177	3, 835, 355
Iron and steel, wrought or manufactured.....	do.. 3, 073, 893	12, 728, 385
Lead, pig, and sheet.....	do.. 189, 249	9, 276, 075
Manganese, ore of.....	do.. 121, 773	1, 779, 920
Quicksilver.....	pounds.. 3, 939, 338	1, 705, 930
Silver ore.....	do..	15, 345, 655
Tin in ingots, blocks, bars, or slabs.....	cwt.. 671, 162	14, 460, 535
Zinc, crude, in cakes.....	tons.. 56, 926	5, 036, 985
Manufactured.....	do.. 2, 870	1, 508, 765
Musical instruments.....	do..	4, 619, 600
Nuts and kernels used for expressing oil therefrom.....	tons.. 69, 089	4, 246, 780
Oil:		
Fish.....	tuns.. 19, 939	1, 949, 320
Palm.....	cwt.. 1, 169, 943	7, 293, 210
Cocconut.....	do.. 155, 347	1, 014, 425
Olive.....	tuns.. 3, 280, 205	3, 280, 205
Seed.....	tons.. 30, 164	3, 594, 185
Turpentine.....	cwt.. 453, 235	2, 461, 100
Oilseed cake.....	tons.. 283, 542	9, 698, 870
Onions, raw.....	busshels.. 4, 671, 809	3, 917, 025
Painters' colors and pigments.....	do..	4, 956, 645
Paper:		
Printing or writing.....	cwt.. 385, 190	2, 175, 805
Other (except hangings).....	do.. 2, 530, 456	9, 390, 755
Paraffin.....	do.. 788, 805	4, 089, 685
Petroleum.....	gallons.. 155, 125, 667	12, 733, 800
Phosphate of lime and rock.....	tons.. 323, 527	2, 472, 335
Pictures and drawings by hand, prints, engravings.....	number.. 33, 550	1, 673, 050
Pork.....	cwt.. 268, 992	3, 725, 005
Potatoes.....	do.. 2, 828, 125	4, 534, 760
Poultry, game, and rabbits.....	do..	2, 894, 795
Pyrites of iron and copper.....	tons.. 612, 818	5, 327, 035
Rags and paper-making materials:		
Rags.....	do.. 32, 986	3, 207, 080
Esparto, and other.....	do.. 431, 728	11, 429, 075
Rice.....	cwt.. 5, 449, 602	10, 608, 440
Rosin.....	do.. 1, 570, 173	1, 971, 280
Saltpeter.....	do.. 242, 568	1, 069, 585
Cubic niter.....	tons.. 86, 767	4, 030, 965
Seeds:		
Clover and grass.....	cwt.. 333, 412	3, 960, 305
Cotton.....	tons.. 389, 859	12, 049, 710
Flax or linseed.....	quarters.. 1, 700, 581	17, 376, 450
Rape.....	do.. 252, 560	1, 717, 120
Shells of all kinds.....	do..	2, 675, 825
Silk:		
Nubs or husk or waste.....	cwt.. 56, 839	2, 863, 785
Raw.....	pounds.. 2, 272, 929	7, 319, 805
Thrown.....	do.. 344, 622	1, 491, 050
Silk manufactures:		
Broadstuffs.....	do..	81, 523, 775
Ribbons.....	do..	12, 567, 590
Other manufactures.....	do..	14, 500, 565
Total manufactures.....	do..	58, 651, 920

General imports into the United Kingdom in 1893—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity,	Value.
Skins and furs:		
Goat, undressed.....number	11,405,530	\$5,172,170
Seal.....do	1,422,117	3,350,770
Sheep and lambs', undressed.....do	141,362,907	12,611,220
Furs of all sorts.....do	43,295,494	5,746,035
Manufactures of, including rugs.....do		3,073,150
Spices:		
Pepper.....pounds	31,562,418	2,153,180
All other sorts.....do	21,630,944	2,689,425
Spirits:		
Rum.....proof gallons	5,885,060	2,116,950
Brandy.....do	2,739,455	6,055,480
Other foreign and colonial spirits.....do	2,051,415	759,170
Total spirits.....do	10,675,939	8,931,600
Stones, marble, and slate, rough hewn or manufactured (other than works of art).....tons	546,219	3,668,070
Straw plaiting for making bonnets or hats.....pounds	9,127,550	3,343,370
Sugar:		
Refined, and sugar candy.....cwt	11,550,540	53,015,470
Unrefined.....do	16,032,113	57,246,720
Molasses.....do	584,747	881,660
Glucose.....do	1,235,800	3,472,510
Tallow and stearin.....do	1,559,397	10,807,035
Tea.....pounds	249,546,451	50,624,050
Teeth, elephant, sea cow, and sea horse.....cwt	10,018	2,385,005
Tobacco:		
Cigars and snuff.....pounds	3,895,104	5,048,200
Unmanufactured.....do	81,653,749	12,697,710
Toys.....do		4,421,175
Vegetables, raw, unenumerated.....do		5,383,745
Watches.....do		3,712,505
Wine.....gallons	30,053,343	55,510,130
Wood and timber:		
Hewn.....loads	2,126,888	15,243,715
Sawn or split.....do	4,761,717	51,329,710
Staves.....do	131,708	2,564,055
Mahogany.....tons	64,817	2,798,350
House frames, fittings, joiners' and cabinet work.....do		3,301,575
Unenumerated.....tons	91,772	3,515,730
Wool, sheep, lamb, alpaca, and llama tribe.....pounds	699,582,192	128,828,345
Woolen rags.....tons	32,986	3,337,080
Woolen manufactures.....yards	82,325,919	52,412,120
Woolen and worsted yarn:		
Berlin wool and yarn used for fancy purposes.....pounds	1,320,619	1,158,080
Yarn for weaving.....do	14,173,985	7,519,655
Yeast, dried.....cwt	221,466	2,879,525
All other articles.....do		102,042,885
Total.....do		2,023,440,890

General exports from the United Kingdom in 1893.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>British and Irish produce.</i>		
Alkali.....cwt	5,882,700	\$9,289,640
Animals, horses.....number	11,961	2,863,810
Apparel and slope.....do		21,298,250
Arms and ammunition:		
Firearms (small).....number	125,926	935,225
Gunpowder.....pounds	7,665,300	971,385
All other kinds.....do		5,073,070
Bags, empty.....dozen	2,264,349	2,555,805
Beer and ale.....barrels	414,650	7,544,425
Biscuits and bread.....cwt	218,606	2,972,185
Bleaching materials.....do	1,327,700	2,753,500
Books, printed.....do	164,295	6,309,605
Butter.....do	14,640	429,680
Candles of all sorts.....pounds	19,041,300	1,763,350
Caoutchouc, manufactures of.....do		5,927,985
Carriages and wagons, railway.....do		4,594,365
Cement.....cwt	8,751,300	3,722,120
Cheese.....do	10,917	220,265
Chemical products and dyestuffs.....do		15,083,905
Clay, unmanufactured.....tons	274,356	1,451,380

General exports from the United Kingdom in 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>British and Irish produce—Continued.</i>		
Clocks and watches.....		\$391, 510
Coal, etc.:		
Coals, cinders, and fuel..... tons	29, 031, 955	71, 877, 390
Products of coal (except dyes).....		8, 375, 310
Cordage and twine..... cwt.	191, 199	2, 003, 440
Corn:		
Wheat..... do.	43, 023	74, 710
Wheat flour..... do.	240, 952	545, 165
Other kinds.....		1, 516, 175
Cotton yarn..... pounds	206, 546, 300	45, 277, 510
Cotton manufactures:		
Piece goods—		
White or plain..... yards	3, 038, 206, 200	134, 895, 335
Printed, checked, or dyed..... do.	1, 613, 991, 000	101, 510, 485
Mixed materials..... do.	20, 200	2, 390
Stockings and socks..... dozen pairs	835, 139	1, 026, 085
Thread for sewing..... pounds	17, 244, 500	15, 024, 675
Lace and patent net.....		10, 082, 030
Hosiery and small wares.....		10, 955, 825
Total cotton manufactures.....		273, 496, 835
Earthen and china ware, including manufactures of clay.....		10, 871, 120
Fish:		
Herrings..... barrels	1, 212, 126	6, 524, 015
Other sorts.....		2, 323, 085
Furniture, cabinet, and upholstery wares.....		2, 606, 095
Glass:		
Plate, rough or silvered..... square feet	1, 684, 500	430, 255
Flint..... cwt.	83, 539	1, 079, 910
Common bottles..... do.	639, 202	1, 528, 905
Other sorts..... do.	194, 316	790, 630
Grease, tallow, and animal fat..... do.	505, 462	3, 657, 805
Haberdashery and millinery.....		7, 460, 895
Hardware and cutlery.....		10, 233, 030
Hats of all sorts..... dozen	1, 289, 392	5, 959, 940
Implements and tools of industry.....		6, 130, 725
Instruments and apparatus, surgical, anatomical, and scientific.....		1, 166, 930
Leather:		
Unwrought..... cwt.	145, 115	6, 863, 405
Wrought, boots and shoes..... dozen pairs	663, 049	8, 486, 160
Other sorts.....		1, 610, 615
Saddlery and harness.....		2, 238, 290
Linen and jute yarn:		
Linen yarn..... pounds	16, 259, 300	5, 025, 510
Jute yarn..... do.	29, 346, 000	1, 492, 090
Linen and jute manufactures:		
Linen manufactures—		
White or plain..... yards	139, 682, 300	15, 626, 065
Printed, checked, or dyed..... do.	15, 406, 100	1, 671, 755
Sailcloth and sails..... do.	3, 246, 900	3, 720, 485
Thread for sewing..... pounds	2, 397, 000	1, 442, 125
Other sorts.....		4, 415, 270
Total of linen manufactures.....		23, 875, 700
Jute manufactures..... yards	264, 972, 700	11, 761, 945
Machinery:		
Steam engines.....		16, 371, 975
Other sorts.....		53, 215, 740
Manure.....		11, 547, 060
Medicines.....		4, 727, 415
Metals:		
Iron and steel—		
Iron, old..... tons	118, 522	1, 671, 370
Iron, pig, and puddled..... do.	840, 294	9, 857, 590
Bar, angle, bolt, and rod..... do.	148, 787	4, 647, 760
Railroad, of all sorts..... do.	558, 375	12, 555, 070
Wire..... do.	37, 040	3, 237, 305
Hoops, sheets, and boiler plates..... do.	806, 038	16, 324, 885
Tinned plates..... do.	379, 172	24, 956, 500
Cast or wrought, and all manufactures..... do.	280, 253	18, 825, 125
Steel, unwrought..... do.	169, 718	8, 509, 170
Manufactures of steel..... do.	18, 375	2, 378, 110
Total iron and steel.....	2, 856, 574	102, 962, 885

General exports from the United Kingdom in 1893—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>British and Irish produce—Continued.</i>		
<i>Metals—Continued.</i>		
Copper, unwrought, ingots, cakes, and slabs.....cwt..	566, 884	\$6, 816, 460
Copper, wrought or partly—		
Mixed or yellow metal.....do..	290, 987	3, 410, 870
Other sorts.....do..	339, 998	4, 861, 505
Brass of all sorts.....do..	115, 047	2, 291, 185
Lead, pig, sheet, and pipe.....tons..	48, 871	2, 763, 005
Tin, unwrought.....cwt..	134, 775	3, 031, 995
Zinc, wrought and unwrought.....do..	194, 513	793, 155
Musical instruments.....		831, 745
Oil and floor cloth.....square yards..	17, 536, 600	3, 533, 385
Oil seed.....tons..	66, 193	7, 190, 350
Painters' colors, etc.....		7, 168, 900
Paper, other than hanging.....cwt..	852, 801	6, 666, 875
Pickles, vinegar, and sauces.....		5, 514, 245
Pictures.....number..	11, 245	1, 394, 395
Plate and plated ware.....		1, 504, 010
Provisions, not otherwise described.....		3, 612, 070
Rags and other materials for paper.....tons..	52, 210	1, 807, 710
Salt.....do..	636, 135	2, 522, 500
Seeds of all sorts.....cwt..	242, 577	1, 808, 585
Silk, thrown, twist, and yarn.....		1, 915, 125
Silk manufactures:		
Broad piece goods.....yards..	6, 036, 402	3, 205, 915
Other kinds.....		4, 368, 100
Total silk manufactures.....		7, 574, 015
Skins and furs:		
British.....		2, 417, 460
Foreign, British dressed.....number..	4, 120, 370	3, 220, 175
Soap.....cwt..	605, 088	3, 221, 495
Spirits.....gallons..	3, 407, 282	5, 980, 510
Stationery, other than paper.....		4, 078, 550
Stones and slates:		
Slate by sale.....number..	38, 739, 100	1, 018, 645
Grindstones, millstones, and other.....tons..	34, 437	951, 890
Sugar, refined.....cwt..	1, 122, 252	4, 513, 030
Telegraph wire and apparatus.....		5, 314, 435
Umbrellas and parasols.....		2, 896, 315
Wood and timber, manufactured, staves and empty casks, and unenumerated.....		1, 851, 570
Wool:		
Sheep and lambs.....pounds..	16, 048, 900	3, 171, 375
Flocks and rag wool.....do..	16, 788, 100	1, 980, 075
Noils.....do..	11, 216, 300	3, 222, 810
Waste.....do..	2, 733, 000	517, 275
Combed or carded.....do..	11, 067, 600	3, 657, 475
Woolen and worsted yarn.....do..	50, 101, 100	22, 659, 180
Woolen and worsted manufactures:		
Woolen tissues—		
Heavy broad—		
All wool.....yards..	8, 091, 900	9, 630, 455
Mixed.....do..	13, 361, 900	6, 364, 460
Heavy narrow—		
All wool.....do..	1, 047, 400	776, 080
Mixed.....do..	450, 800	180, 535
Light broad—		
All wool.....do..	6, 522, 000	4, 246, 070
Mixed.....do..	8, 774, 200	2, 772, 350
Light narrow—		
All wool.....do..	2, 799, 600	1, 071, 025
Mixed.....do..	5, 562, 000	542, 900
Worsted coatings—		
Broad—		
All wool.....do..	16, 684, 800	15, 333, 005
Mixed.....do..	4, 496, 900	2, 745, 600
Narrow—		
All wool.....do..	2, 305, 900	1, 947, 855
Mixed.....do..	2, 774, 800	1, 582, 445
Flannels.....do..	8, 790, 700	1, 534, 170
Blankets.....pairs..	1, 265, 601	2, 259, 435
Worsted stuffs, etc.—		
All wool.....yards..	14, 258, 800	3, 292, 190
Mixed.....do..	89, 407, 800	15, 741, 115
Carpets and druggets.....do..	8, 531, 000	4, 403, 390
All other sorts.....		7, 099, 105
Total woolen and worsted manufactures.....		82, 020, 175

General exports from the United Kingdom in 1893—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>British and Irish produce—Continued.</i>		
Yarn, alpaca, mohair, and other sorts unenumerated..... pounds..	16, 070, 500	\$7, 476, 855
All other articles.....		45, 303, 065
Total British and Irish produce.....		1, 090, 474, 325
<i>Foreign and colonial produce.</i>		
Bacon and hams..... cwt..	100, 107	1, 756, 550
Bristles..... pounds..	966, 981	574, 650
Butter and margarin..... cwt..	65, 924	1, 864, 365
Caoutchouc..... do.	148, 203	8, 091, 690
Cheese..... do.	63, 096	978, 480
Chemical manufactures and products.....		984, 285
Cocoa..... pounds..	9, 285, 516	1, 678, 400
Coffee..... cwt..	495, 358	11, 511, 725
Corriage, twine, and cable yarn.....		441, 910
Cork, manufactured..... pounds..	1, 308, 374	432, 230
Corn:		
Wheat..... cwt..	654, 374	1, 095, 565
Other kinds of corn grain..... do.	200, 376	333, 700
Wheat meal and flour..... do.	218, 141	587, 745
Cotton:		
Raw..... cwt..	2, 005, 549	23, 039, 665
Waste of (raw and yarn)..... pounds..	43, 870, 814	2, 835, 360
Cotton manufactures:		
Piece goods..... yards..	15, 334, 725	1, 193, 100
Other articles.....		560, 300
Drugs:		
Bark, Peruvian..... cwt..	73, 995	547, 435
Opium..... pounds..	314, 472	639, 265
Unenumerated.....		2, 057, 530
Dyeing or tanning stuffs:		
Cochineal, granilla, etc..... cwt..	4, 498	132, 675
Cutch and gambier..... tons..	6, 794	794, 755
Indigo..... cwt..	86, 881	4, 133, 050
Farinaceous substances and manufactures thereof, unenumerated.....		928, 510
Feathers, ornamental..... pounds..	312, 504	1, 898, 629
Fish, cured and salted..... cwt..	345, 481	2, 735, 045
Flax and hemp:		
Flax, dressed and undressed..... do.	37, 340	354, 385
Tow or codilla of flax or hemp..... do.	41, 820	148, 005
Hemp and other like substances (except jute), dressed and undressed..... cwt..	598, 120	4, 050, 670
Jute..... tons..	107, 208	7, 196, 300
Fruit:		
Almonds..... cwt..	51, 074	793, 510
Currants..... do.	79, 990	340, 795
Raisins..... do.	69, 419	871, 530
Oranges and lemons..... bushels..	342, 031	474, 045
Guano..... tons..	1, 450	65, 670
Gum, of all sorts..... cwt..	197, 608	2, 575, 730
Gutta-percha..... do.	7, 430	363, 310
Hair:		
Cow, ox, bull, or elk..... do.	22, 405	252, 875
Other kinds..... do.		1, 044, 995
Hides, raw, dry, and wet..... do.	362, 480	4, 410, 870
Horns and hoofs..... tons..	1, 589	361, 245
Lard..... cwt..	140, 246	1, 400, 555
Leather..... pounds..	20, 153, 053	7, 187, 950
Gloves..... dozen pairs..	132, 842	832, 105
Matches.....		787, 635
Meat, preserved, salted, or fresh; all kinds except bacon or hams..... cwt..	132, 738	1, 243, 040
Metals:		
Copper, unwrought, part wrought, and old..... tons..	12, 814	3, 066, 395
Iron, in bars..... do.	28, 111	1, 199, 960
Iron and steel manufactures, unenumerated..... do.	45, 597	2, 871, 420
Lead, pig or sheet..... do.	18, 836	963, 385
Quicksilver..... pounds..	2, 852, 045	1, 200, 240
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs..... cwt..	381, 399	8, 441, 810
Milk, condensed..... do.	101, 690	1, 079, 180
Nuts and kernels used for obtaining oil..... tons..	46, 558	2, 722, 795
Oil:		
Cocoanut..... cwt..	45, 515	314, 205
Olive..... tons..	2, 878	587, 035
Palm..... cwt..	664, 122	4, 146, 750
Seed..... tons..	8, 029	948, 595
Pictures and drawings by hand, prints, engravings, and photographs.....		854, 135
Precious stones, unset.....		1, 601, 830
Rags and other materials used for making paper:		
Linen and cotton rags..... tons..	4, 138	178, 240
Other materials..... do.	20, 947	812, 420

General exports from the United Kingdom in 1893—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Foreign and colonial produce—Continued.</i>		
Rice	cwt. 2, 519, 472	\$5, 282, 565
Salt peter	do. 26, 094	110, 255
Cubic niter	do. 95, 800	223, 200
Seeds:		
Flax or linseed	quarters. 110, 016	1, 124, 060
Rape	do. 39, 020	372, 260
Unenumerated	do. 106, 074	978, 955
Shells of all kinds		2, 726, 695
Silk:		
Knubs or husks of silk or waste	cwt. 7, 061	391, 640
Raw	pounds. 119, 418	360, 345
Thrown	do. 38, 502	151, 870
Silk manufactures		3, 557, 175
Skins and furs:		
Goat, undressed	number. 10, 032, 164	4, 674, 390
Seal	do. 58, 820	422, 010
Sheep, undressed	do. 5, 365, 047	2, 381, 690
Furs of all sorts	do. 28, 985, 216	6, 200, 110
Spices:		
Pepper	pounds. 18, 112, 118	1, 225, 130
Other sorts	cwt. 124, 707	1, 438, 845
Spirits:		
Rum	proof gallons. 1, 038, 977	876, 255
Brandy	do. 109, 850	312, 685
Geneva and other foreign and colonial spirits	do. 293, 140	693, 985
Straw plaiting for making hats	pounds. 5, 100, 355	2, 049, 735
Sugar:		
Refined, and candy	cwt. 164, 996	749, 310
Unrefined	do. 353, 027	1, 321, 830
Molasses	do. 207, 027	396, 970
Tallow and stearin	do. 565, 323	3, 966, 010
Tea	pounds. 34, 176, 725	7, 500, 055
Teeth, elephant, sea cow, etc.	cwt. 5, 777	1, 236, 880
Tobacco:		
Unmanufactured	pounds. 6, 505, 331	940, 315
Manufactured, cigars	do. 136, 666	425, 065
Other sorts, including snuff	do. 2, 091, 819	999, 690
Wine	gallons. 1, 104, 916	2, 598, 930
Wool, sheep, lamb, alpaca, llama	pounds. 346, 369, 110	66, 642, 040
Woolen manufactures		5, 198, 445
All other articles		30, 265, 290
Total foreign and colonial produce		295, 217, 025

Value of total imports from and of total exports to the various foreign countries and British possessions.

[The exports in this table include British and foreign and colonial produce.]

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
FOREIGN.		
Argentine Republic	\$24, 183, 410	\$28, 291, 150
Austrian territories	8, 136, 180	7, 714, 845
Belgium	84, 244, 995	65, 082, 250
Brazil	23, 180, 510	40, 338, 840
Central America	5, 990, 635	3, 634, 070
Chili	18, 987, 145	13, 069, 505
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	19, 471, 240	23, 496, 680
Denmark (proper) and Iceland	44, 084, 175	14, 857, 845
Danish West Indies	13, 445	410, 055
Ecuador	1, 005, 085	1, 570, 660
Egypt	44, 227, 130	17, 170, 745
France	218, 290, 450	98, 977, 500
Algeria	2, 889, 270	1, 141, 635
Possessions in Senegambia	842, 185	872, 900
Possessions in India	60	846, 225
Germany	131, 824, 245	139, 772, 470
Greece	7, 100, 635	3, 252, 715
Haiti and Santo Domingo	338, 530	1, 704, 755
Holland	144, 257, 450	78, 730, 140
Java, and other possessions in the Indian Sea	6, 803, 480	10, 588, 790
Italy	14, 741, 080	24, 888, 160
Japan	5, 232, 490	18, 658, 220
Mexico	2, 921, 175	6, 283, 390

Value of total imports from and of total exports to the various foreign countries and British possessions—Continued.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
FOREIGN—continued.		
Morocco	\$2,748,435	\$3,081,100
New Grenada (Colombia)	3,648,680	5,043,170
Persia	585,005	1,290,555
Peru	6,996,435	4,280,045
Portugal	11,889,460	10,696,445
Azores and Madeira	571,155	802,800
Roumania	21,090,770	7,314,150
Russia:		
Northern ports	51,663,510	44,818,975
Southern ports	41,209,315	6,999,380
Siam	234,975	454,975
Spain	51,769,660	20,913,360
Canary Islands	1,284,970	2,409,280
Fernando Po	33,790	63,310
West India Islands	663,060	11,302,865
Philippine Islands	10,896,490	3,896,295
Sweden and Norway	59,934,220	30,625,140
Tripoli and Tunis	1,473,020	668,970
Turkey	24,893,605	30,956,360
United States	458,919,235	178,576,370
Uruguay	656,810	7,677,970
Venezuela	448,420	4,656,070
Western Coast of Africa	1,653,220	3,775,455
Other countries	3,461,440	5,941,185
Total foreign countries	1,564,593,620	992,774,790
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.		
Australia	149,371,810	84,905,320
British Honduras	1,539,290	383,825
British India	131,189,745	149,657,770
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	27,750,765	46,778,965
Ceylon	21,268,970	4,733,300
Channel Islands	6,131,020	4,920,835
Gibraltar	308,860	3,450,155
Gold Coast	7,899,460	3,963,740
Hongkong	4,428,170	9,677,095
Malta	383,856	4,119,790
Mauritius	1,252,485	1,704,080
North American colonies	66,717,980	42,805,750
Straits Settlements	22,591,935	9,243,610
West India Islands and Guiana	12,566,308	18,190,005
Niger Protectorate	1,478,345	3,120,085
Aden	894,655	874,350
West African settlements	1,463,430	2,102,575
Other possessions	1,685,240	2,296,310
Total British possessions	458,847,270	392,916,560
Total foreign countries and British possessions	2,023,440,890	1,385,691,350

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES IN 1893.

The imports into the United Kingdom from the United States in 1893 amounted to \$458,919,235, a decrease of \$82,012,350, or over 15 per cent, while the exports to the United States amounted to \$175,576,370, a decrease of \$28,483,660, or over 13 per cent.

The value of British and Irish produce exported to the United States amounted to \$119,786,760, and of foreign and colonial merchandise to \$58,789,610, decreases of \$12,949,410 and \$15,534,250, or over 9 and nearly 20 per cent, respectively.

The principal articles of import were oxen and bulls, \$23,335,760, a decrease of \$14,015,905; bacon and hams, \$41,050,450, an increase of \$933,860; beef, \$16,477,795, a decrease of \$4,502,735; wheat, \$53,052,650, a decrease of \$13,203,725; wheat meal and flour, \$42,001,180, a decrease of \$11,431,610; raw cotton, \$112,624,130, a decrease of \$33,327,830; lard, \$13,462,760, an increase of \$2,755,095; leather, \$11,784,665, an

increase of \$2,184,720; petroleum, \$9,824,895, an increase of \$707,650; and tobacco, unmanufactured, \$10,600,840, an increase of \$2,064,410.

The principal exports of British and Irish produce were linens, \$12,024,910, a decrease of \$1,454,090; iron, \$21,576,430, a decrease of \$2,102,780; and woollens and worsteds, \$13,731,705, a decrease of \$5,227,100.

Of foreign and colonial produce exported to the United States the chief articles were rubber, \$2,275,730, a decrease of \$887,935; raw cotton, \$2,263,950, a decrease of \$266,680; leather, \$2,460,590, a decrease of \$998,120; tin, \$5,398,645, a decrease of \$617,410; skins, \$6,326,705, a decrease of \$704,715; and wool, \$8,850,435, a decrease of \$5,489,110.

Imports from the United States in 1893.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) as com- pared with 1892.
Animals, living:			
Oxen and bulls.....number..	248,825	\$23,335,760	— \$14,015,905
Horses.....do.....	1,819	452,525	+ 174,075
Bacon and hams.....cwt..	3,098,254	41,060,450	+ 933,860
Beef:			
Fresh.....do.....	1,489,949	16,477,795	— 4,502,735
Salted.....do.....	187,927	1,283,720	— 596,015
Books.....do.....	7,946	258,145	+ 14,915
Butter.....do.....	22,930	521,100	— 434,606
Butterine (margarin).....do.....	850	3,025	+ 530
Caoutchouc.....do.....	17,927	693,755	— 124,715
Manufactures.....pounds..	522,940	326,750	+ 39,270
Cheese.....cwt.....	645,235	7,892,635	— 1,910,383
Clocks and parts thereof.....do.....		445,560	+ 29,540
Coffee, raw.....cwt.....	135,628	3,329,155	+ 1,129,395
Copper:			
Ore.....tons.....	1,236	91,045	— 79,635
Regulus.....do.....	37,761	5,033,215	— 438,190
Unwrought and part wrought.....do.....	17,044	3,809,015	+ 3,104,565
Corn:			
Wheat.....cwt.....	32,262,848	53,052,650	— 13,303,725
Barley.....do.....	1,586,441	2,636,415	+ 260,570
Oats.....do.....	876,441	1,297,960	— 2,986,030
Pease.....do.....	515,325	852,335	— 623,105
Maize.....do.....	9,232,364	11,108,610	— 150,670
Wheat meal and flour.....do.....	17,995,601	42,001,180	— 11,431,410
Oatmeal.....do.....	249,987	680,825	— 150,670
Cotton:			
Raw.....do.....	9,427,280	112,624,130	— 33,327,830
Manufactures.....do.....		1,083,295	+ 10,210
Drugs, not otherwise enumerated.....do.....		723,725	+ 25,360
Dyestuffs, extracts.....do.....		228,425	+ 77,400
Farinaceous substances, not otherwise enumerated.....do.....		864,445	+ 149,190
Fish.....cwt.....	317,867	2,702,695	— 4,780
Fruit:			
Raw, apples.....bushels..	475,274	718,885	— 1,392,290
Raw, unenumerated.....do.....		15,845	— 17,910
Preserved, without sugar.....pounds..	8,203,224	647,565	— 275,170
Hair.....do.....		187,625	— 8,430
Hemp.....tons.....	6,581	749,695	+ 644,830
Hides, raw.....cwt.....	57,572	568,075	+ 337,680
Hops.....do.....	141,819	4,249,930	+ 2,045,855
Iron and steel manufactures:			
Sewing machines.....do.....		548,440	— 132,575
Unenumerated.....cwt.....	127,006	1,747,210	— 38,995
Lard.....do.....	1,070,093	13,462,760	+ 2,755,095
Lead, pig or sheet.....tons.....	17,774	864,985	+ 374,370
Leather.....pounds.....	55,182,098	11,784,055	+ 2,184,720
Manures:			
Phosphate of lime and rock.....tons.....	195,785	1,906,695	— 443,150
Unenumerated.....do.....	3,280	3,280	+ 1,610
Meat:			
Salted or fresh.....cwt.....	21,865	233,445	+ 4,720
Preserved, otherwise than by salting.....do.....	341,848	4,003,920	— 733,650
Methylic alcohol.....gallons..	84,770	53,740	+ 17,085
Musical instruments.....do.....		660,845	— 187,940
Mutton, fresh.....cwt.....	117	1,375	+ 680
Oil:			
Sperm.....tons.....	164	34,745	— 27,990
Train or blubber.....do.....	86	11,125	— 5,315

Imports from the United States in 1893—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with 1892.
Oil—Continued.			
Animal.....cwt.	45, 795	\$436, 895	— \$128, 885
Seed.....tons	4, 280	449, 250	+ 1, 9 520
Turpentine.....cwt.	442, 549	2, 414, 005	— 444, 620
Chemical, essential or perfume.....pounds	105, 550	156, 045	— 2, 955
Oil seed cake.....tons	167, 638	5, 665, 720	— 1, 537, 655
Paraffin.....cwt.	744, 109	3, 916, 305	+ 377, 040
Perfumery.....pounds	834, 819	137, 845	— 34, 130
Petroleum.....gallons	112, 904, 398	9, 824, 895	+ 787, 650
Pork, salted.....cwt.	110, 800	997, 515	— 169, 200
Rosin.....do.	1, 445, 959	1, 757, 700	— 101, 550
Seeds:			
Clover and grass.....do.	103, 018	1, 301, 875	+ 225, 605
Flax and linseed.....quarters	53, 632	552, 645	+ 175, 205
Silver ore.....do.		570, 160	— 25, 650
Skins and furs of all sorts.....do.		3, 158, 860	+ 1, 268, 165
Sugar:			
Refined, and candy.....cwt.	23, 961	139, 675	+ 65, 420
Unrefined.....do.	31, 931	110, 870	— 105, 575
Molasses.....do.	541, 597	816, 980	+ 88, 705
Glucose.....do.	1, 152, 935	3, 201, 850	+ 624, 230
Tallow and stearin.....do.	312, 412	2, 045, 250	— 867, 180
Tar.....barrels	11, 629	82, 065	— 640
Tobacco:			
Unmanufactured.....pounds	71, 868, 704	10, 000, 840	+ 2, 064, 410
Manufactured.....do.	2, 493, 406	3, 008, 420	— 1, 979, 865
Vegetables, raw			
Watches and parts thereof.....do.		197, 385	— 101, 295
Wax.....cwt.	8, 730	170, 825	— 4, 730
Wood and timber:			
Hewn.....loads	142, 541	139, 075	+ 50, 785
Sawn and split.....do.	309, 195	2, 988, 080	— 857, 468
Staves.....do.	24, 548	4, 201, 215	— 1, 467, 640
Furniture woods and hard woods.....tons	60, 236	679, 250	— 7, 410
House frames, fittings, and joiners' work.....do.		2, 277, 860	+ 304, 575
Wool, sheep and lambs.....pounds	1, 176, 700	968, 405	+ 41, 355
Zinc, crude.....do.		199, 270	+ 133, 175
All other articles.....do.		311, 008	— 222, 400
Total.....do.		17, 764, 232	+ 4, 450, 485
Total.....do.		458, 919, 235	— 22, 012, 350

Increase and decrease of imports as compared with 1892.

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Animals, living:				
Oxen and bulls.....number		143, 854		\$14, 015, 905
Horses.....do.	243		\$174, 075	
Bacon and hams.....cwt.		928, 976	933, 860	
Beef:				
Fresh.....do.		461, 938		4, 502, 735
Salted.....do.		79, 782		598, 015
Books.....do.	2, 095		14, 805	
Butter.....do.		23, 916		434, 625
Butterine (margarin).....do.	120		530	
Caoutchouc.....do.		1, 084		124, 715
Manufactures.....pounds	78, 785		89, 270	
Cheese.....cwt.		173, 188		1, 919, 380
Clocks, and parts thereof.....do.			29, 840	
Coffee, raw.....cwt.	43, 137		1, 129, 325	
Copper:				
Ore.....tons		717		79, 835
Regulus.....do.		6, 131		438, 190
Unwrought and part wrought.....do.	14, 144		3, 104, 565	
Corn:				
Wheat.....cwt.		1, 623, 894		13, 203, 725
Barley.....do.	389, 763		290, 510	
Oats.....do.		1, 693, 226		2, 986, 030
Pease.....do.		819, 339		623, 105
Maize.....do.		7, 805, 001		12, 067, 730
Wheat meal and flour.....do.		11, 471, 780		11, 431, 610
Oatmeal.....do.		52, 287		180, 670

Increase and decrease of imports as compared with 1892—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cotton:				
Raw	cwt.	3, 118, 079		\$33, 327, 830
Manufactures			\$10, 210	
Drugs not otherwise enumerated			25, 360	
Dyestuffs, extracts			73, 400	
Farinaceous substances			149, 190	
Fish	cwt.	37, 309		4, 780
Fruit:				
Raw apples	bushels	1, 275, 169		1, 892, 280
Unenumerated	do.	6, 515		17, 910
Preserved without sugar	pounds	3, 994, 563		275, 170
Hair not otherwise enumerated				8, 430
Hemp	tons	5, 748		644, 830
Hides, raw	cwt.	35, 819		337, 680
Hops	do.	51, 990		2, 045, 855
Iron and steel manufactures:				
Sewing machines				132, 475
Unenumerated	cwt.	3, 914		38, 995
Lard	do.		128, 476	2, 755, 095
Lead, pig or sheet	tons	8, 823		374, 370
Leather	pounds	10, 042, 994		2, 184, 720
Manures:				
Phosphate of lime and rock	tons		5, 780	443, 150
Unenumerated	do.	100		1, 610
Meat:				
Salted or fresh	cwt.	970		4, 720
Preserved otherwise than by salting	do.		93, 279	733, 650
Methylic alcohol	gallons	37, 358		17, 085
Musical instruments				137, 940
Mutton, fresh	cwt.	45		680
Oil:				
Sperm	tons		101	27, 990
Train or blubber	do.		89	5, 315
Animal	cwt.		25, 412	128, 885
Seed	tons	1, 328		169, 520
Turpentine	cwt.		53, 624	444, 620
Chemical, essential or perfumed	pounds	15, 449		2, 855
Oil seed cake	tons		52, 554	1, 537, 655
Paraffin	cwt.	219, 085		377, 040
Perfumery	pounds		378, 162	34, 130
Petroleum	gallons	2, 391, 062		707, 650
Pork, salted	cwt.		51, 420	169, 200
Rosin	do.		200, 960	101, 550
Seeds:				
Clover and grass	do.	17, 353		225, 605
Flax or linseed	quarters	16, 956		175, 205
Silver ore				25, 690
Skins and furs, all sorts			1, 268, 155	
Sugar:				
Refined, and candy	cwt.	8, 209		65, 420
Unrefined	do.	30, 331		105, 575
Molasses	do.	60, 753		86, 705
Glucose	do.	311, 419		624, 230
Tallow and stearin	do.		159, 770	867, 180
Tar	barrels	752		640
Tobacco:				
Unmanufactured	pounds	18, 897, 236		2, 064, 410
Manufactured	do.		328, 922	1, 979, 805
Vegetables, raw				101, 295
Watches, and parts thereof				4, 730
Wax	cwt.	6, 466		56, 785
Wood and timber:				
Hewn	loads		22, 047	357, 465
Sawn or split	do.		98, 657	1, 467, 640
Staves	do.	1, 787		7, 410
Furniture and hard	tons	5, 005		306, 575
House frames, etc				41, 355
Wool, sheep or lamb	pounds	713, 356		133, 175
Zinc, crude				222, 480
All other articles			4, 456, 435	
Net total decrease				82, 012, 350

Exports to the United States in 1893.

[Produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom.]

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Increase (+) and decrease (—).
Alkali.....cwt.....	3,406,500	\$5,085,845	— \$1,155,910
Animals:			
Horses.....number.....	510	450,250	— 263,685
All other sorts.....		65,820	+ 4,790
Apparel and haberdashery		968,630	— 319,555
Arms, ammunition, and military stores		225,295	— 64,945
Bags and sacks, empty.....dozen.....	45,285	43,800	— 17,675
Beer and ale.....barrels.....	46,575	1,052,240	+ 36,435
Bleaching materials.....cwt.....	786,000	1,670,705	— 239,675
Books, printed.....do.....	43,996	1,961,065	—
Caoutchouc, manufactures of		426,945	+ 25,730
Carriages and bicycles		1,001,125	—
Cement.....tons.....	186,940	1,572,830	— 195,295
Chemical products and preparations (including dyestuffs and sulphate of copper)		2,478,300	— 117,250
Clay and manufactures of.....tons.....	56,878	352,210	— 57,595
Clocks, and parts thereof		81,495	— 38,735
Coal, cinders, and fuel.....tons.....	213,842	642,085	— 110,965
Coal, products of, etc., including naphtha, paraffin, paraffin oil, petroleum		285,465	— 87,165
Cocoa or chocolate.....pounds.....	369,800	98,425	— 42,735
Cordage and twine.....cwt.....	2,686	41,725	— 40,680
Cotton yarn.....pounds.....	1,083,700	434,035	— 114,175
Cottons:			
Entered by yard.....yards.....	64,323,700	7,643,080	+ 497,400
Entered at value.....		5,001,065	— 908,860
Earthen and china ware		4,432,245	— 160,205
Fish of all sorts		639,410	+ 225,260
Flax and hemp.....cwt.....	33,553	1,004,740	+ 206,255
Furniture, cabinet and upholstery wares		339,650	+ 168,520
Glass manufactures		598,280	— 148,250
Hardware and cutlery		1,024,415	— 239,125
Hats of all sorts.....dozen.....	81,060	223,245	— 880
Hides, raw.....cwt.....	4,595	38,720	— 22,865
Implements and tools		164,490	— 49,710
Instruments and apparatus		160,370	— 2,460
Jute yarn.....pounds.....	3,121,200	154,730	— 27,460
Jute manufactures, piece goods.....yards.....	135,989,000	5,487,380	— 967,310
Leather, wrought and unwrought		974,480	+ 44,930
Linon yarn.....pounds.....	476,800	86,400	— 630
Linens:			
Entered by yard.....yards.....	85,258,000	9,020,120	— 1,044,065
Entered at value.....		3,004,790	— 410,025
Machinery and millwork		3,182,005	— 800,650
Manure.....tons.....	8,320	389,430	+ 168,720
Medicines, drugs, etc.		190,030	— 20,240
Metals:			
Iron, wrought and unwrought.....tons.....	348,716	21,576,430	— 2,102,780
Copper, wrought and unwrought.....cwt.....	6,285	82,470	+ 2,685
Tin, unwrought.....do.....	3,714	88,350	— 12,275
Unenumerated, and manufactures thereof.....		401,630	— 163,945
Oil and floor cloth.....square yards.....	1,050,700	329,170	+ 26,420
Painters' colors and materials		658,195	— 130,045
Paper of all sorts.....cwt.....	23,903	339,035	— 18,775
Pickles, vinegar, and sauces		694,430	— 169,950
Prints and engravings		194,375	— 87,485
Provisions (including meat)		71,725	+ 14,620
Rags and other paper-making materials.....tons.....	39,714	1,535,410	— 297,885
Saddlery and harness		266,190	+ 79,910
Salt.....tons.....	59,962	396,245	— 145,215
Seed of all sorts.....cwt.....	11,963	139,880	— 9,925
Silk, thrown, twist, and yarn		696,025	— 7,100
Silk manufactures		1,505,535	— 621,050
Skins and furs of all sorts		3,895,920	— 143,175
Soap.....cwt.....	13,287	258,105	— 22,925
Spirits.....proof gallons.....	191,449	335,390	+ 5,352
Stationery, other than paper		365,570	— 17,905
Stones and slates		553,425	+ 181,210
Sugar, refined, and candy.....cwt.....	291,443	1,069,135	+ 677,250
Telegraph wires and apparatus		25,960	— 49,000
Wool:			
Sheep and lambs, raw and undressed.....pounds.....	7,210,500	1,119,810	— 244,980
Wools, waste and carded, combed and tops.....do.....	212,000	41,915	+ 3,130
Woolen worsted yarn.....do.....	192,300	115,220	— 23,165
Yarn, alpaca, mohair, etc.....do.....	103,900	93,620	+ 8,650
Woolens and worsteds:			
Entered by the yard.....yards.....	30,428,700	12,991,430	— 5,143,170
Entered at value.....		740,275	— 83,930
All other articles		6,269,895	— 99,370
Total		119,786,780	— 12,940,410

Value of declared exports at the various consular districts of the United States in the United Kingdom for the year ended September 30, 1884.

Consular district.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	
Belfast	\$1,486,487.99	\$1,594,084.71	\$1,496,189.51	\$2,410,234.26	\$6,986,906.47
Birmingham	605,379.13	487,390.46	528,996.67	546,948.55	2,168,714.81
Bradford	1,130,472.75	1,275,036.28	1,257,016.75	1,946,001.80	5,608,527.58
Bristol	79,039.60	61,743.50	52,899.49	82,864.89	276,547.48
Cardiff	271,969.13	87,688.28	196,709.23	264,744.51	828,111.14
Cork	60,161.06	31,661.24	29,119.64	48,753.14	710,695.08
Dublin	149,826.18	232,497.37	180,118.10	198,214.04	710,695.08
Dundee	1,555,619.77	1,634,649.50	1,773,889.38	1,902,649.44	6,866,308.04
Dunfermline	275,697.46	339,621.87	272,019.57	551,589.81	1,438,928.71
Falmouth	65,985.81	53,991.42	69,811.33	76,849.06	266,637.62
Glasgow	1,062,281.66	953,155.97	703,674.37	964,953.58	3,674,065.58
Huddersfield	327,182.90	542,786.07	892,189.98	353,857.73	1,596,016.68
Hull	31,143.14	40,983.09	55,844.53	21,780.81	149,761.57
Leeds	125,808.79	139,382.22	140,630.26	211,211.07	616,532.34
Leith	91,926.54	150,508.88	127,122.15	190,692.87	539,660.39
Liverpool	5,667,812.90	4,839,051.06	4,992,118.65	5,990,133.98	21,489,116.59
London	6,592,542.39	7,596,066.11	8,153,707.98	11,170,510.59	33,512,827.07
Manchester	1,840,831.72	1,870,658.34	1,626,795.23	2,206,487.04	7,544,772.33
Newcastle	251,521.52	237,339.18	234,142.96	176,110.61	899,114.27
Nottingham	775,419.87	1,200,305.19	1,121,441.27	1,001,337.69	4,098,504.02
Plymouth	39,202.81	60,034.60	30,619.58	64,849.26	194,697.25
Sheffield	338,060.20	282,050.96	356,791.54	526,072.89	1,502,975.59
Southampton	18,043.23	19,864.34	24,875.63	48,947.00	111,730.20
Swansea	1,085,220.35	1,359,348.45	1,887,293.66	1,620,287.27	5,952,249.73
Tunstall	528,845.37	497,710.19	709,147.39	1,056,319.71	2,790,132.66
Total	24,461,082.27	25,587,609.23	26,392,664.79	33,591,892.70	109,973,248.99
Total for preceding year	44,925,138.34	50,244,449.74	42,380,982.97	27,238,352.96	164,786,424.41
Decrease	20,464,056.07	24,656,840.51	16,048,318.18	6,356,089.74	54,813,175.02
Increase					

Value of declared exports from the various consular districts of the United Kingdom to the United States from October 1, 1884, to September 30, 1884.

Year ended Sept. 30—	Belfast	Birmingham.	Bradford.	Bristol.	Cardiff.
1885	\$7,800,096.65	\$2,875,388.28	\$11,565,989.95	\$399,655.00	\$3,785,602.65
1886	8,291,933.19	3,218,881.93	18,319,924.26	463,995.00	2,378,589.88
1887	8,789,274.12	8,470,568.85	16,554,821.28	533,273.00	3,758,435.36
1888	9,827,165.47	8,512,590.05	19,123,858.29	803,661.00	5,400,611.49
1889	9,230,691.26	8,377,056.68	22,266,640.77	378,304.00	10,489,680.32
1890	9,485,669.59	4,158,756.78	23,688,021.63	444,765.80	11,157,240.35
1891	8,330,463.78	4,162,370.12	10,958,685.81	563,468.93	13,748,081.81
1892	8,776,770.85	4,144,191.17	12,906,783.22	488,114.49	4,562,911.64
1893	8,808,361.99	3,896,364.03	12,376,346.45	411,003.30	2,978,266.57
1894	6,986,996.47	2,168,714.81	5,608,527.58	276,547.48	828,111.14
Total	86,425,722.87	34,984,907.68	153,369,048.74	4,757,787.90	59,088,432.96

Year ended Sept. 30—	Cork.	Dublin.	Dundee.	Dunfermline.	Falmouth.
1885	\$65,254.28	\$781,782.04	\$6,335,495.71	\$1,598,759.89	\$98,655.54
1886	256,836.32	1,032,404.87	6,858,574.36	1,659,097.14	59,043.13
1887	139,396.30	1,130,616.11	7,220,197.56	1,790,990.94	46,103.13
1888	127,334.44	1,262,009.09	8,170,227.22	2,096,263.11	77,171.67
1889	112,578.87	966,454.56	9,377,144.98	2,234,920.37	126,114.67
1890	128,013.70	1,168,728.41	10,045,296.86	2,210,262.57	138,701.76
1891	128,274.53	934,952.35	9,561,661.74	1,755,381.70	181,929.63
1892	103,694.71	1,106,974.50	9,441,213.20	2,114,373.41	200,109.83
1893	177,289.15	1,031,046.45	9,392,283.97	2,138,011.91	233,337.17
1894	169,695.98	710,655.69	6,866,308.04	1,438,928.71	266,637.62
Total	1,403,367.28	10,144,624.07	83,268,403.59	19,036,989.65	1,428,104.09

Value of declared exports from the various consular districts of the United Kingdom to the United States from October 1, 1884, to September 30, 1894—Continued.

Yearended Sept. 30—	Glasgow.	Gloucester.	Huddersfield.	Hull.	Leeds.
1885	\$5,285,319.35	\$154,930.79	(*)	\$433,112.51	\$3,884,045.99
1886	6,549,455.96	140,753.74	(*)	249,066.87	5,179,506.35
1887	7,863,682.55		(*)	281,073.44	5,854,348.67
1888	9,320,713.01		(*)	410,568.37	5,921,449.57
1889	8,166,578.88		(*)	510,816.07	6,018,425.98
1890	7,964,465.41	New agency of the British consulate.	†\$2,486,120.90	680,017.93	4,144,232.49
1891	6,244,023.95		3,046,718.65	332,069.80	1,796,186.15
1892	5,799,403.75		3,218,220.14	332,501.71	1,445,277.31
1893	5,918,137.57		3,187,662.77	407,895.89	1,300,350.37
1894	3,674,065.55		1,586,016.68	149,751.57	616,532.34
Total	66,786,465.97	295,684.53	13,524,739.34	3,788,104.16	36,160,355.22

Year ended Sept. 30—	Leith.	Liverpool.	London.	Londonderry.
1885	\$805,903.50	\$26,677,507.59	\$37,323,547.79	\$1,401.35
1886	843,961.62	33,532,938.68	51,632,923.19	4,235.91
1887	805,151.75	32,801,068.76	55,900,183.80	(*)
1888	1,144,151.66	35,136,418.55	50,889,914.82	(*)
1889	1,064,708.81	33,896,825.14	47,385,928.17	(*)
1890	1,031,857.88	39,028,754.69	56,830,421.06	(*)
1891	686,888.97	38,619,653.78	49,362,976.80	(*)
1892	850,794.76	28,260,497.74	52,307,577.12	(*)
1893	843,301.31	28,690,948.95	48,328,507.06	(*)
1894	528,650.39	21,489,116.59	33,512,827.07	(*)
Total	8,696,370.65	318,333,730.47	483,474,807.48	5,637.26

Year ended Sept. 30—	Manchester.	Newcastle on Tyne.	Nottingham.	Plymouth.
1885	\$10,583,050.34	\$1,786,211.85	\$5,288,572.34	\$90,727.70
1886	11,281,578.09	1,040,896.60	5,731,355.84	97,886.35
1887	10,781,705.59	3,451,490.88	5,882,050.70	133,132.40
1888	11,075,448.91	3,005,493.87	5,660,807.50	221,143.11
1889	12,069,290.10	1,998,870.04	5,784,667.42	237,204.39
1890	13,813,775.50	2,371,660.65	6,961,701.49	283,740.07
1891	11,920,518.95	1,740,222.61	5,511,338.61	287,998.78
1892	12,279,249.56	1,848,904.70	6,622,361.32	406,441.27
1893	13,138,827.48	1,310,019.52	6,246,480.27	314,999.02
1894	7,544,772.33	899,114.27	4,098,504.02	194,697.35
Total	114,518,214.85	19,852,885.06	57,767,869.51	2,269,950.44

Year ended Sept. 30—	Sheffield.	Southampton.	Swansea.	Tunstall.
1885	\$2,186,745.21	\$5,974.05	(*)	\$2,809,865.56
1886	2,546,092.71	6,437.48	(*)	3,136,018.95
1887	4,120,579.95	7,371.55	(*)	3,445,178.61
1888	3,321,598.44	14,731.06	(*)	3,631,073.25
1889	2,964,488.41	7,046.47	(*)	3,755,869.02
1890	3,364,415.14	7,735.32	(*)	3,916,123.71
1891	2,314,160.49	74,618.03	(*)	3,854,053.63
1892	2,350,474.74	50,007.39	‡\$5,050,593.27	3,891,652.62
1893	2,194,314.82	69,252.10	7,371,916.41	4,023,497.22
1894	1,502,975.59	111,730.20	5,952,249.73	2,790,122.66
Total	28,865,833.60	354,904.55	18,374,759.41	35,443,455.23

* Returns included in figures of Leeds consulate.

† Six months.

‡ Included in returns from Belfast consulate.

§ Included in returns of Cardiff consulate.

|| Part of year ended September 30.

SUMMARY.

Total exports declared for the United States at the several consulates in the United Kingdom during the ten years ended September 30, 1894.

Year.	Gross total.	Year.	Gross total.
1885.....	\$132, 713, 595. 89	1891.....	\$176, 315, 826. 70
1886.....	165, 512, 818. 36	1892.....	168, 060, 124. 43
1887.....	174, 741, 820. 30	1893.....	164, 786, 424. 01
1888.....	180, 344, 192. 85	1894.....	109, 973, 248. 99
1889.....	182, 466, 606. 26		
1890.....	205, 507, 499. 69	Total for the ten years.....	1, 660, 421, 156. 48

Total declared exports by consulates for the ten years ended September 30, 1894.

Consulate.	Value.	Consulate.	Value.
London.....	\$483, 474, 807. 48	Swansea*.....	\$18, 374, 759. 41
Liverpool.....	318, 333, 730. 47	Huddersfield†.....	13, 524, 739. 34
Bradford.....	153, 369, 048. 74	Dublin.....	10, 144, 624. 07
Manchester.....	114, 518, 214. 85	Leith.....	8, 696, 370. 65
Belfast.....	86, 426, 722. 87	Bristol.....	4, 757, 787. 90
Dundee.....	83, 268, 409. 59	Hull.....	3, 788, 104. 16
Glasgow.....	66, 786, 465. 97	Plymouth.....	2, 280, 950. 44
Cardiff.....	50, 088, 432. 96	Falmouth.....	1, 428, 104. 00
Nottingham.....	57, 787, 869. 51	Cork.....	1, 403, 387. 28
Leeds.....	36, 100, 355. 22	Southampton.....	354, 804. 55
Tunstall.....	35, 443, 455. 23	Gloucester‡.....	265, 684. 53
Birmingham.....	34, 984, 807. 68	Londonderry‡.....	5, 637. 26
Sheffield.....	26, 865, 833. 50		
Newcastle.....	19, 852, 888. 06	Total.....	1, 660, 421, 156. 48
Dumfermline.....	19, 036, 989. 65		

* These figures represent only the declared value of exports from February 26, 1892, to September 30, 1894, Swansea having previously been an agency of the Cardiff consulate.

† These figures represent only the declared value of exports for the four years and six months ended September 30, 1893, Huddersfield having previously been an agency of the Leeds consulate.

‡ These figures represent only the declared value of exports for the two years ended September 30, 1886, those for the years 1887 to 1894 being embodied in the reports from Bristol and Belfast, of which consulates Gloucester and Londonderry are respectively agencies.

SHIPPING.

The total number of British and foreign steam and sailing vessels (with cargoes and in ballast) from foreign countries and British possessions that entered at ports in the United Kingdom during the year 1893 was 59,916, of 37,141,938 tons, being a net decrease as compared with the previous year of 1,731 vessels and 530,966 tons. The decrease is general, foreign vessels showing a proportionately larger decrease than British vessels. The one important increase is in vessels carrying the flag of the United States, which have increased from 66 to 78, an increase in vessels of 12 and in tonnage (from 120,810 to 234,463) of 113,653.

The total number of vessels cleared from ports in the United Kingdom for foreign countries and British possessions (with cargoes and in ballast) was 59,918 of 37,490,909 tons, a net decrease of 1,963 vessels and 703,342 tons. United States vessels here again show an increase of 7 and an increased tonnage of 128,306. British vessels show a less marked decrease than those of other European countries.

The number of sailing vessels carrying the British flag employed in the home and foreign trades in 1893 was 10,468 of 2,899,193 tons, manned by 78,306 persons, a decrease of 325 vessels, 66,133 tons, and 2,483 persons employed as compared with 1892.

The number of British steam vessels was 6,360 of 5,642,195 tons, manned by 162,668 persons, an increase over the previous year of 133 vessels, 158,009 tons, and 1,722 persons employed.

The shipbuilding trade shows a falling off as compared with 1892. The total number of vessels built in the United Kingdom during 1893 was 909 of 584,674 tons, of which 128 of 89,386 tons were for foreigners and 781 of 495,288 tons were for British subjects, showing a total decrease over the preceding year of 65 vessels and 216,874 tons, thus: For foreigners, decrease, 3 vessels, 19,371 tons; British subjects, decrease, 62 vessels, 197,503 tons. Although an actual decrease is thus shown in shipbuilding, it was really far in excess of the requirements of business. The excessive building of the three previous years had greatly increased the tonnage of merchant vessels afloat, and, in addition, the great increase in steam vessels still further increased the relative efficiency of that tonnage.

The year thus commenced with a heavy balance of that supply, and this with a reduced freight trade depressed both passenger and freight rates to the lowest point on record, and one that has proved most unremunerative to shipowners, and following on this depression a large number of vessels was laid up entirely during the year, the dormant capital invested therein further adding to their loss.

The world's annual waste, loss from wrecks, etc., has been fairly estimated for the year 1893 at 320,000 tons. For this and other demands, British shipbuilders alone contributed 584,674 tons, and assuming that there was no other outlet for such supply and that the freight trade remained level during the year, there was an apparently excessive supply over necessary demands to meet such loss. The shipbuilding trade, however, received a considerable impetus, stimulated by the keen rivalry of steamship companies both here and on the Continent through the demand for new types of vessels combining a maximum rate of speed with a minimum of fuel consumption, and also for such vessels as are represented by the *Campania* and *Lucania* (each of 12,950 tons and of over 22 knots per hour average speed), added during the year, and tending, as a class, materially to account for the excessive supply.

The returns of ships under the British flag does not, to the same extent as formerly, fairly represent the extent of British ownership and capital employed. There has been a marked tendency on the part of shipowners in this country to transfer many of the less seaworthy and slower ships to the Norwegian flag, and that of other European countries on account of the less stringent enforcement of regulations as to seaworthiness in those countries, and to the increased facilities for shipping foreign crews, thus cutting down very considerably expenses of navigating those ships. Though nominally in the hands of foreigners, the ownership and control really rests with British subjects who are interested.

The total number of vessels belonging to the United Kingdom totally lost (exclusive of vessels of the Royal Navy) in 1892 was 416 of 164,247 tons, of which 321 of 88,220 tons were sailing vessels and 95 of 76,027 tons steam vessels.

The total number of passengers lost was 112 and seamen 1,217.

Compared with the previous year these figures show a general decrease of 171 vessels, 53,175 tons, 472 passengers, and 125 seamen lost.

Number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels of each nation, including their repeated voyages, that entered with cargoes and in ballast from and to foreign countries and British possessions at ports in the United Kingdom.

TOTAL STEAM AND SAILING VESSELS.

Flag.	1892.		1893.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Austrian.....	93	76,875	100	93,538
Belgian.....	1,317	478,925	1,331	515,398
British.....	36,965	27,040,156	36,587	26,919,264
Danish.....	3,057	956,295	2,877	859,598
Dutch.....	1,783	1,049,949	1,721	1,079,376
French.....	3,543	968,885	3,386	885,314
German.....	4,237	2,006,842	3,901	1,893,240
Italian.....	306	293,173	205	180,019
Norwegian.....	6,388	2,665,694	5,938	2,527,517
Russian.....	766	310,007	764	308,507
Spanish.....	611	570,844	616	580,588
Swedish.....	2,365	960,301	2,302	918,348
United States.....	66	120,810	78	234,463
Other foreign countries.....	150	174,148	110	140,768
Total	61,647	37,672,904	59,916	37,141,938

STEAM VESSELS.

Austrian.....	54	49,325	67	71,798
Belgian.....	1,315	478,680	1,306	514,148
British.....	31,568	24,902,578	31,501	24,829,939
Danish.....	1,358	696,007	1,232	612,948
Dutch.....	1,338	857,876	1,363	1,012,817
French.....	2,158	794,464	2,118	740,854
German.....	2,610	1,549,674	2,465	1,436,077
Italian.....	104	158,226	40	72,342
Norwegian.....	1,585	770,524	1,683	830,863
Russian.....	144	92,310	130	92,348
Spanish.....	557	551,191	568	564,023
Swedish.....	1,125	603,810	1,058	571,094
United States.....	27	73,272	43	183,170
Other foreign countries.....	132	164,648	97	133,903
Total	44,075	31,642,085	43,677	31,676,919

SAILING VESSELS.

Austrian.....	39	27,560	33	21,745
Belgian.....	2	245	25	1,250
British.....	5,397	2,137,578	5,086	2,089,325
Danish.....	1,690	260,288	1,645	246,650
Dutch.....	445	92,073	358	66,559
French.....	1,385	174,421	1,268	144,460
German.....	1,627	457,168	1,436	457,163
Italian.....	202	184,947	159	107,677
Norwegian.....	4,803	1,895,170	4,255	1,696,654
Russian.....	622	217,697	634	216,159
Spanish.....	54	19,653	48	16,565
Swedish.....	1,240	356,991	1,244	340,654
United States.....	39	47,538	35	46,293
Other foreign countries.....	18	9,500	13	7,865
Total	17,572	5,830,819	16,239	5,405,919

Number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels of each nation, including their repeated voyages, that cleared with cargoes and in ballast from and to foreign countries and British Possessions at ports in the United Kingdom.

TOTAL STEAM AND SAILING VESSELS.

Flag.	1892.		1893.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Austrian	113	98, 144	103	97, 598
Belgian	1, 300	473, 684	1, 298	507, 148
British	36, 927	27, 332, 574	36, 511	27, 229, 400
Danish	8, 191	994, 340	3, 082	913, 239
Dutch	1, 784	1, 094, 154	1, 720	1, 076, 831
French	3, 448	970, 013	3, 326	902, 234
German	4, 229	2, 038, 303	3, 840	1, 893, 453
Italian	310	297, 734	207	178, 089
Norwegian	6, 510	2, 685, 170	5, 943	2, 486, 016
Russian	769	316, 958	748	809, 076
Spanish	628	592, 155	618	584, 963
Swedish	2, 398	975, 236	2, 329	880, 508
United States	69	101, 699	76	230, 005
Other foreign countries	204	224, 077	122	149, 850
Total	61, 881	38, 194, 251	59, 918	37, 490, 909

STEAM VESSELS.

Austrian	73	71, 440	77	83, 359
Belgian	1, 297	473, 040	1, 273	506, 095
British	31, 733	24, 955, 122	31, 597	25, 063, 689
Danish	1, 874	709, 345	1, 262	644, 858
Dutch	1, 343	1, 002, 144	1, 866	1, 016, 245
French	2, 180	801, 397	2, 150	752, 067
German	2, 572	1, 552, 559	2, 386	1, 432, 361
Italian	112	165, 069	47	70, 328
Norwegian	1, 582	769, 723	1, 068	828, 035
Russian	153	101, 913	142	106, 244
Spanish	570	571, 680	574	570, 253
Swedish	1, 155	618, 580	1, 077	582, 795
United States	22	51, 680	46	191, 505
Other foreign countries	174	201, 194	107	143, 239
Total	44, 820	33, 044, 896	43, 773	31, 993, 213

SAILING VESSELS.

Austrian	40	26, 704	26	14, 239
Belgian	8	654	20	1, 058
British	5, 194	2, 377, 452	4, 914	2, 166, 711
Danish	1, 817	284, 995	1, 820	268, 381
Dutch	441	92, 010	354	59, 986
French	1, 289	168, 616	1, 176	150, 137
German	1, 657	485, 744	1, 454	464, 101
Italian	198	132, 665	160	107, 761
Norwegian	4, 928	1, 915, 447	4, 275	1, 657, 981
Russian	616	215, 045	606	200, 832
Spanish	58	20, 475	44	14, 710
Swedish	1, 243	356, 646	1, 252	847, 713
United States	47	50, 019	30	38, 500
Other foreign countries	30	22, 883	15	6, 591
Total	17, 561	6, 149, 855	16, 146	5, 497, 696

Number and tonnage of registered vessels of the United Kingdom, Isle of Man, and Channel Islands, employed in the home and foreign trades, and the number of persons employed therein.

Class.	Vessels.	Tons.	Persons employed.		
			British.	Foreign.	Total *
1891.					
Sailing vessels	11, 114	2, 847, 501	68, 583	12, 436	81, 189
Steam vessels	6, 129	5, 317, 040	117, 593	17, 831	159, 291
Total.....	17, 243	8, 164, 541	186, 176	30, 267	240, 480
1892.					
Sailing vessels	10, 793	2, 965, 326	68, 191	12, 485	80, 789
Steam vessels	6, 227	5, 484, 186	117, 246	18, 414	160, 946
Total.....	17, 020	8, 449, 512	185, 437	30, 899	241, 735
1893.					
Sailing vessels	10, 468	2, 899, 193	66, 518	11, 689	78, 306
Steam vessels	6, 360	5, 642, 185	120, 110	17, 860	162, 668
Total.....	16, 828	8, 541, 388	186, 628	29, 549	240, 974

* Including Lascars and Asiatics.

Number and net tonnage of iron, steel, and wooden sailing and steam vessels built in the United Kingdom (exclusive of vessels built for foreigners).

[The figures are those of the ships finished building in the years mentioned.]

Class.	Iron.*		Steel.		Wood.†		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1891.								
Sailing vessels	25	6, 592	116	177, 291	167	8, 034	308	191, 917
Steam vessels	181	16, 030	419	462, 089	22	563	622	478, 663
Total	206	22, 622	535	639, 380	189	8, 597	930	670, 599
1892.								
Sailing vessels	28	9, 001	128	241, 540	156	8, 159	322	258, 790
Steam vessels	88	9, 422	410	423, 690	23	979	521	434, 091
Total	116	18, 423	548	665, 230	179	9, 138	843	692, 791
1893.‡								
Sailing vessels	50	3, 386	99	102, 710	184	8, 199	333	114, 895
Steam vessels	85	7, 286	328	372, 395	35	712	448	380, 393
Total	135	10, 672	427	475, 105	219	9, 511	781	495, 288

* Including 23 vessels built partly of iron and partly of steel.

† Including 12 composite vessels.

‡ During 1893, in addition to above vessels built for mercantile purposes, there were built by private firms for Her Majesty's navy, 15 steel steam vessels (34,182 tons net), and for Her Majesty's Indian Government 2 steel steam vessels (2,439 tons net).

Number and net tonnage of iron, steel, and wooden sailing and steam vessels built in the United Kingdom for foreigners.

Class.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
1891.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
War			13	300	13	300
Mercantile	67	87,693	146	100,901	215	138,594
Total	67	87,693	161	101,201	228	138,894
1892.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
War			8	2,792	8	2,792
Mercantile	26	28,372	97	77,593	123	105,965
Total	26	28,372	105	80,385	131	108,757
1893.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
War			7	2,471	7	2,471
Mercantile	32	8,979	89	77,936	121	86,915
Total	32	8,979	96	80,407	128	89,386

Number and tonnage of vessels belonging to the United Kingdom totally lost (exclusive of vessels of the Royal Navy), and number of passengers and crew lost during the years 1891 and 1892, showing increase and decrease.

Year.	Sailing.					Steam.					Total.				
	Vessels.	Tons.	Lives lost.			Vessels.	Tons.	Lives lost.			Vessels.	Tons.	Lives lost.		
			Crew.	Passen- gers.	Total.			Crew.	Passen- gers.	Total.			Crew.	Passen- gers.	Total.
1891	448	104,991	942	18	960	139	112,431	400	566	966	587	217,422	1,342	594	1,926
1892	321	85,220	811	40	851	95	76,027	406	72	478	416	164,247	1,217	112	1,329
Increase				22					6						
Decrease	127	19,771	131		109	44	36,404		494	488	171	53,175	125	472	597

NOTE.—The losses of unregistered vessels are included in the above figures.

RAILWAYS.

There were 20,646 miles of railway in the United Kingdom in 1893, the paid-up capital of which amounted to \$4,856,616,765, showing an increase of 321 miles of line open, and of \$134,830,165 paid-up capital as compared with 1892.

The gross receipts were \$403,159,460, and the working expenditure \$228,475,595, leaving net receipts \$174,683,865, or \$7,186,510 less than in 1892.

Passenger traffic shows increased receipts by \$933,165, while goods traffic shows a decreased revenue of \$9,359,305.

The number of passengers conveyed, exclusive of season-ticket holders, was 873,177,052, and the tonnage of goods and minerals carried was 293,341,247, being an increase of 8,741,664 in the number of passengers, and a decrease of 16,285,131 tons of minerals conveyed as compared with the figures of the previous year.

The coal strike fell heavily on the railway companies, the increased price of fuel and the reduced mineral traffic particularly affecting the railway companies in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the Midland counties of England, and accounting for the large decrease in revenue from goods conveyed; and further, the impossibility of temporarily reducing

the establishments, or curtailing the intricate train system in the Midlands during the strike, resulted in the working expenditure remaining about level with that of the previous year.

The proportion of working expenditure to gross receipts shows an increase during the year to 57 per cent, as compared with 56 per cent in 1892.

The receipts from passenger and goods traffic averaged \$18,610 per mile of line open, as against \$19,320 in the previous year.

The rolling stock has slightly increased, and consisted of 18,032 locomotives, 41,058 passenger carriages, 15,705 passenger vehicles other than carriages, wagons (freight cars) 585,157, other vehicles 12,735.

The following tables give summaries of capital, traffic, etc., for the year ended December 31, 1893:

Length of lines, capital paid up, and passengers and merchandise conveyed on railways in the United Kingdom in 1893.

Division.	Length of line open.	Capital paid up.	Number of passengers conveyed.*	Goods and minerals conveyed.
	<i>Miles.</i>			<i>Tons.</i>
England and Wales.....	14,440	\$4,003,403,385	769,334,215	245,114,243
Scotland.....	3,215	659,420,505	80,127,776	44,032,540
Ireland.....	2,901	193,792,875	23,715,061	4,194,464
United Kingdom	20,646	4,856,616,765	873,177,052	293,341,247
Total in 1892.....	20,325	4,721,786,600	864,435,388	306,626,378

* Season tickets excluded.

Receipts and working expenses of the railways of the United Kingdom in 1893.

Division.	Gross receipts.				
	Passenger traffic.	Goods traffic.	Average receipts from passenger and goods traffic per mile of line open.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
England and Wales.....	\$152,525,675	\$171,704,100	\$22,455	\$17,032,745	\$341,262,520
Scotland.....	18,035,745	25,974,280	13,690	1,643,565	45,653,590
Ireland.....	8,685,835	7,294,805	5,345	262,720	16,243,350
United Kingdom	179,247,245	204,973,185	18,610	18,939,030	403,159,460
Total in 1892.....	178,314,080	214,332,490	19,320	17,813,630	410,460,200

Division.	Working expenditure.	Net receipts.	Proportion of working expenditure to gross receipts.
			<i>Per cent.</i>
England and Wales.....	\$196,036,455	\$145,226,065	57
Scotland.....	23,564,675	22,088,915	52
Ireland.....	8,874,465	7,368,885	55
United Kingdom	228,475,595	174,683,865	57
Total in 1892.....	228,589,825	181,870,375	56

TRAMWAYS.

The total length of tramways open in the United Kingdom in 1893 was 960 miles, an increase of 14 miles over that of the preceding year.

The passengers carried numbered 598,289,509, an increase of 16,610,963 over 1892.

The amount of capital authorized was \$84,645,660; the amount paid up \$68,541,745, while there was actually expended \$70,520,760.

The gross receipts were \$18,030,475, an increase of \$373,320; the working expenses, \$14,187,230, a decrease of \$79,550; net receipts, \$3,843,245, a net increase of \$452,870 over the previous year.

The rolling stock consisted of 30,225 horses, 563 locomotive engines, and 4,098 cars.

Length, paid-up capital, traffic receipts, and working expenses of tramways in the United Kingdom June 30, 1895.

Division.	Length of line open.	Paid-up capital.	Number of passengers conveyed.	Gross receipts.	Working expenses.	Net receipts.
England and Wales.....	761	\$55,765,900	476,928,892	\$14,520,130	\$11,492,865	\$3,027,265
Scotland.....	86	6,446,305	82,096,160	2,222,190	1,737,410	484,780
Ireland.....	113	6,329,540	39,265,517	1,288,155	950,955	331,200
United Kingdom.....	960	68,541,745	598,289,509	18,030,475	14,187,230	3,843,245
Total in 1892.....	946	67,855,000	581,678,546	17,657,155	14,266,780	3,390,375

AGRICULTURE.

The returns of this department for the United Kingdom show that the cultivated area in 1893 was 47,979,698 acres, a net increase of 1,795 acres over that of 1892, the arable land having during the year declined by 165,260 acres, while the permanent pasture increased 167,055 acres. This transfer is mainly accounted for by a rectification of the returns in regard to the reduction in land under clover and rotation grasses (of over 103,000 acres) in certain Scotch and Welsh counties. In former returns, it had been regarded as arable, although it was but nominally so, it having been practically shut out of rotation for several years on account of the low ruling market prices, and on account of the less productive and less easily worked nature of the soil having rendered its inclusion for arable purposes unprofitable.

The year was a remarkable one in regard to the changes in the various crops, cereals showing a net decrease of 157,521 acres. Of the increases in cereal crops, the area of oats under cultivation is the principal, showing an increase of 197,908 acres over that of 1892. This crop has increased during the past twenty years to the extent of nearly half a million acres, and takes the place which wheat previously occupied as the chief cereal crop of the United Kingdom. For good quality British oats in the United Kingdom, the average Gazette price of the year was \$4.36 per imperial quarter, as compared with \$3.95 in 1892, an increase of 41 cents per quarter. The average yield was 35.59 bushels per acre. The average market price was 27 cents per quarter less than in 1892.

Wheat accounts for the largest decrease in the year, namely, 343,394 acres. This, owing to abundant supplies of foreign grain, has long been a losing crop, and as compared with the returns of twenty years ago shows a diminished area of nearly 1,500,000 acres. Added to the abundant supplies of foreign wheat, the monetary needs of the English farmer was another factor in depressing home prices, and a large quantity of indifferent grain was early in the year thrown upon the market. Consequently, prices ruled as low as \$6 per quarter, and farmers found it more economical to use their wheat, along with roots, as forage for cattle than to sell at a losing price. The crop of 1893 was a short one, averaging for the United Kingdom 25.95 bushels per acre.

The average price of the year was \$6.41 per imperial quarter, or 95 cents under that of 1892.

The area under barley increased by 31,050 acres, the year's crop being a short one, and the consequent scarcity raising the Gazette price for home barley to \$7.08 per quarter as against \$5.96 in 1892, an increase of \$1.12 per quarter. The average market price of foreign barley was \$6.23 per quarter, or 14 cents less than in 1892. The average yield of barley in the United Kingdom was 28.69 bushels per acre.

The hay crop was a very light one, the long drought telling heavily, especially in England, where the crop ruled about 25 hundredweight per acre, or only one-third of an average crop, the product in Ireland and Scotland being quite that of an average year.

The acreage under hops in 1893 was 57,565, an increase of 1,306 acres over the previous year. The season's crop of 1893 was rather under the average and was estimated at 414,929 hundredweight. The prices for best quality averaged \$36.50 per hundredweight, which was evidently not a grower's price, for the extra cost and labor rendered necessary to keep down blight, red-spider, etc., was very considerable, and expenses being very heavy, the results in many cases showed a loss on the year.

The returns of live stock show a falling off in the number of sheep and cattle kept of 1,867,984 and 311,863, respectively, and an increase in the number of horses and pigs kept in rural districts of 12,038 and 12,132, respectively, as compared with the returns of the year 1892.

Acreage under crops, fallow, and grass in the United Kingdom on June 5, 1893, compared with that on June 4, 1892.

Crop.	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Corn crops:	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Wheat.....	2,298,607	1,855,213	.....	343,394
Barley, or bere.....	2,220,243	2,251,298	31,050	.....
Oats.....	4,238,036	4,435,944	197,908	.....
Rye.....	61,302	69,526	8,134	.....
Beans.....	315,413	248,304	.....	66,109
Pease.....	195,010	210,900	15,890	.....
	9,328,701	9,171,180	.....	157,521
Green crops:				
Potatoes.....	1,276,835	1,262,674	.....	14,161
Turnips.....	2,345,998	2,286,473	40,475	.....
Mangold.....	413,334	394,543	.....	18,791
Cabbage, etc.....	198,895	203,270	4,375	.....
Vetches and tares.....	204,399	181,152	.....	23,247
Other.....	127,654	134,643	6,989	.....
	4,467,115	4,462,755	.....	4,360
Clover, sanfoin, and grasses:				
For hay.....	2,772,065	2,701,846	.....	70,219
Not for hay.....	3,201,391	3,214,503	13,112	.....
	5,973,456	5,916,349	.....	57,107
Permanent pasture:				
For hay.....	6,018,308	5,803,011	.....	215,297
Not for hay.....	21,515,018	21,897,370	382,352	.....
	27,533,326	27,700,381	167,055	.....
Flax.....	72,065	68,715	.....	3,350
Hops.....	56,259	57,565	1,306	.....
Bare fallow.....	484,434	536,908	52,474	.....
Small fruit.....	62,547	65,845	3,298	.....
Cultivated area.....	47,977,903	47,979,698	757,363	755,568

The above areas include orchards and market gardens (not separately stated, but under the adjacent crops or bare fallow) to the extent of 210,307 acres orchards + 83,464 acres market gardens = 293,771 acres in 1892; and 213,074 acres orchards + 87,901 acres market gardens = 300,975 acres in 1893.

Estimated total product and average yield per acre of each of the principal crops in the United Kingdom for the years 1892 and 1893.

Crop.	1892.		1893.	
	Total product.	Yield per acre.	Total product.	Yield per acre.
Wheat.....bushels	60,775,245	26.48	50,912,847	26.08
Barley and bere.....do.	70,939,135	34.78	65,745,992	29.30
Oats.....do.	168,181,197	39.82	168,588,121	38.14
Beans.....do.	7,054,275	22.38	4,863,046	19.61
Pease.....do.	5,028,494	25.85	4,756,447	22.61
Potatoes.....tons	5,633,954	4.45	6,540,593	5.23
Turnips.....do.	31,419,153	14.04	31,110,312	13.66
Mangold.....do.	7,427,771	17.99	5,225,457	13.28
Hay.....do.	11,516,481	1.31	9,082,088	1.07
Hops.....cwt.	413,250	7.35	414,929	7.21

Insect pests of the United Kingdom in 1893.

Name of insect, etc.	Crop, etc., affected.	Extent of damage.
Aphides.....	Mangel, turnip, bean, and vetch...	Considerable.
Chlorops teniopus (Gent.).....	Barley, etc.	Do.
Hessian fly.....	Corn crops.....	Slight.
Moth (<i>Pyrallis glaucinella</i>).....	Hay and clover stacks.....	Do.
Rose chafer (grub).....	Grass roots.....	Considerable.
Red spider.....	Hops, gooseberry, etc.....	Do.
Wasps.....	Fruit crops.....	Very considerable.
Wolf moth, weevil, and Mediterranean wheat-mill moth.....	Corn stores.....	Slight.
Locusts.....	In hay imported from Buenos Ayres.	Do.
Generally caterpillars, etc.....	Leaves of green crops, bushes, trees, etc.	Considerable.

Number of live stock in the United Kingdom.

Animals.	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Horses (used solely for agriculture), mares (kept solely for breeding), and unbroken horses.....	2,067,549	2,079,587	12,038	.....
Cattle.....	11,519,417	11,207,554	.....	311,863
Sheep.....	33,642,808	31,774,824	.....	1,867,984
Pigs, exclusive of those kept in towns and by cottagers in Great Britain.....	3,265,898	3,278,030	12,132	.....

Contagious diseases of animals in 1893.

Disease.	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Pleuro-pneumonia (cattle slaughtered):				
As diseased.....	134	80	.....	104
As having been in contact.....	3,477	1,157	.....	2,320
As suspected.....	188	88	.....	100
Total.....	3,799	1,275	.....	2,524
Swine fever (died or slaughtered):				
Died.....	5,663	6,133	470	.....
Slaughtered (diseased or exposed).....	12,394	15,339	2,945	.....
Suspected.....	.....	23	23	.....
Total.....	18,057	21,495	3,438	.....
Rabies (died or killed).....	40	93	53	.....
Foot and mouth disease (died or killed).....	5,267	30	.....	5,237
Anthrax (animals attacked).....	633	1,294	661	.....
Glanders (animals attacked).....	2,954	2,127	.....	827

MINES.

The number of persons employed in and about all mines in the United Kingdom in 1893 was 718,747, of whom 5,760 were females employed above ground, a general decrease of 3,061 persons employed when compared with the previous year.

The total number of fatal accidents was 848, and the total number of deaths occasioned thereby 1,125, being a decrease in the number of separate accidents of 47, but an increase in lives lost of 57 as compared with the preceding year. There was one death to every 639 persons employed, which was a heavier death rate than that (1 to 679) of 1892.

The ratio of annual mortality to every 1,000 persons employed was, in coal mines 1.552, and in other mines 1.781.

The iron and steel and metal trades generally in 1892 had passed through a period of unusual depression; the demands of foreign and colonial markets had been regulated by requirements for immediate consumption only, and the consequent lowness of stocks seemed to foreshadow a revival of trade in 1893. There was evidence of this in the first six months of the year, notwithstanding the reduced trade with the Australian colonies, and a steady improvement was evident from the beginning of the year until July. In the end of that month, however, at the most critical period in the development of this upward tendency, the coal miners' strike commenced and continued for about four months. The strike principally affected the midland counties of England, including the southern parts of the counties of Yorkshire and Lancashire. The number of men who originally came out was estimated at about 75,000, and the number thrown out of employment was over 100,000. Incalculable misery was produced among a much greater working-class population, and general depression resulted in all industries dependent on the coal trade, in railway traffic, and more particularly in the iron trades, where it has disastrously and even permanently affected business.

The strike accounts for the decreased production in the coal and iron trades during the year. The quantity of coal mined in 1893 was 164,325,795 tons, a decrease of 17,461,076 tons as compared with the previous year, and the average price at the pit's mouth was \$1.67 per ton, being 11 cents less than in the previous year. The prices ranged from \$1.42 in Scotland to \$1.92 in Lancashire.

The quantity of iron ore produced during the year was 11,203,476 tons, a decrease of 109,199 tons, and the production of pig iron from same 3,978,694 tons, together with 2,998,296 tons produced from foreign ores, making 6,976,990 tons, of an estimated value of \$79,492,225, being less than 1892 by \$6,889,435.

The quantity of tin ore raised in 1893 was 13,689 tons, a decrease of 668 tons as compared with 1892. The tin smelted from same was 8,837 tons, of an estimated value of \$3,928,705, a decrease of \$536,205 as compared with the previous year. The market price of tin fell during 1893 from \$457.45, the opening price of the year, to \$384.45 per ton in the end of December, a fall of \$73 per ton. Such a reduction will necessarily prove a serious obstacle to the working of many of the mines, particularly those producing a low-grade ore. The decrease in the price is shown thus: Increase, January to April, \$17.03; decrease, April to September (steadily declined to \$403.92), \$53.53; a slight rise in October was obliterated by a decrease in November of \$7.30; a similar ten-

dency early in December was followed by a further fall of \$12.16; total decrease, \$73.

Other minerals showing a marked decrease in production were oil shale, 133,417 tons; clay, 38,644 tons; salt, 32,495 tons. The various kinds of stone produced were valued at \$38,868,715, a reduction of \$4,469,965; while slates, etc., showed an increased production of 20,752 tons as compared with the previous year.

The total value of coal and metals produced in 1893 (including pig iron from foreign ores valued at \$32,823,240), was \$365,120,330, a decrease, when compared with 1892, of \$58,986,420.

Persons employed in and about all mines in the United Kingdom.

Year.	Under ground (males).	Above ground.		Total.
		Males.	Females.	
1892.....	571,840	143,889	6,099	721,806
1893.....	570,978	142,009	5,760	718,747
Decrease.....	862	1,880	339	3,061

Quantities of minerals produced in the United Kingdom during the year 1893 compared with the previous year, and return of pure metal smelted from same during 1893.

Mineral.	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.	Pure metal smelted from ores (British).
Alum clay.....tons..	7,322	8,740	1,418		
Alum shale.....do..	2,922	2,115		807	
Antimony ore.....do..	6			6	
Arsenic.....do..	5,114	5,970	862		
Pyrites.....do..	4,497	3,036		1,461	
Barytes.....do..	24,247	22,343		1,904	
Bog ore.....do..	15,363	10,747		4,616	
Clays, except ordinary clay.....do..	3,103,852	3,065,208		38,644	
Coal.....do..	181,780,871	164,325,795		17,461,076	
Copper ore.....do..	5,995	5,340		649	425
Copper precipitate.....do..	270	230		40	
Fluor spar.....do..	171	215	44		
Gold ore.....do..	9,990	4,469		5,501	2,399
Gypsum.....do..	147,540	143,486		4,054	
Iron ore.....do..	11,312,075	11,203,476		109,199	3,678,064
Iron pyrites.....do..	13,987	15,837	1,870		
Jet.....pounds..	929	888		41	
Lead, etc., ore.....tons..	40,024	40,808	784		(†)
Lignite.....do..	4,247	3,264		983	
Manganese ore.....do..	6,078	1,336		4,742	
Ocher, umber, etc.....do..	12,131	10,534		1,597	
Oil shale.....do..	2,069,937	1,956,520		133,417	
Petroleum.....do..	218	260	42		
Phosphate of lime.....do..	12,200	3,300		8,900	
Salt.....do..	1,956,524	1,924,029		32,495	
Slate and slabs.....do..	418,241	438,993	20,752		
Stone, etc.....value	\$43,338,080	\$38,868,715		\$4,469,965	
Strontia-sulphate.....tons..	5,066	5,812	746		
Tin ore.....do..	14,357	13,689		668	8,837
Uranium ore.....do..	37	25		12	
Wolfram.....do..	125	22		103	
Zinc ore.....do..	23,880	23,754		126	9,284

* Ounces.

† 29,698 tons lead, 274,100 ounces silver.

Estimated value at the place of production of coal and metals produced in the United Kingdom during the year 1893 compared with 1892.

Produce.	1892.	1893.	Decrease.
Coal	\$390,282,255	\$279,049,040	\$51,203,215
Metals produced from British ores:			
Pig iron *	86,381,660	79,492,225	6,889,435
Fine copper	123,730	102,610	21,120
Lead	1,588,390	1,462,010	126,380
Tin	4,464,910	3,928,705	536,205
Zinc	1,017,680	838,850	178,830
Silver	224,990	203,435	21,555
Gold	52,555	43,455	9,100
Other metals	580	.....	580
Total	424,106,750	385,120,330	.....
Decrease in 1893 as compared with previous year .....	.....	.....	58,986,420

* Including pig iron produced in the United Kingdom from foreign ores, viz, 2,998,296 tons, valued at \$32,823,240.

SEA FISHERIES.

The total quantity of fish landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom in the year 1893 amounted to 13,491,000 hundredweight (755,496 tons), valued at \$33,663,000 at the point of landing. Adding to this the value of the shellfish, amounting to \$2,169,000, a total of \$35,832,000 is arrived at as the gross value of the sea fisheries of the United Kingdom at the place of landing.

Compared with the totals for the year 1892, a slight increase in both the quantity and value of the fish landed is shown, but the figures given are the landing values only, nothing being added for the cost of curing and other operations, which, it is estimated, makes the value about double by the time the fish reaches the wholesale market. The respective totals are:

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
1893	<i>Tons.</i> 755,496	\$35,832,000
1892	696,864	34,615,000
Increase	58,632	1,217,000

There has also been some slight increase in the average price of the fish at the point of landing, compared with 1892, although this average value still falls short, as regards fish other than prime, of that of the year 1891.

The total value of fish imported into the United Kingdom during the year 1893 amounted to \$13,410,000, of which \$2,749,000 worth was reexported, leaving a net import for home consumption amounting to \$10,661,000.

The exports of British and Irish produce amounted to \$8,849,000 during the year.

The number of boats engaged in the fisheries in 1892 was 23,813, being nearly two hundred more than the total given for 1891. These gave constant employment to 77,675 men and boys, and occasional employment to 42,681 others.

Compared with 1891, there is a small decrease in the number constantly employed and a falling off of over 3,000 in the number of those occasionally employed.

Quantities, values, and average price of fish landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom in 1893.

Description.	England and Wales.			Scotland.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Average price per pound.	Quantity.	Value.	Average price per pound.
			<i>Cents.</i>			<i>Cents.</i>
Soles.....cwt..	79,984	\$2,700,190	28.94	17,267	\$144,135	7.16
Turbot.....do..	68,237	1,291,600	16.22	4,141	66,970	13.86
Other prime fish.....do..	56,250	757,795	11.54	377	7,895	17.96
Cod.....do..	401,990	1,360,880	2.90	425,870	780,155	1.58
Haddock.....do..	1,957,096	5,236,095	2.30	685,195	1,938,010	2.42
Herrings.....do..	1,421,755	2,012,635	1.22	4,414,886	4,023,945	.78
Ling.....do..	103,446	355,425	2.94	189,732	293,570	1.32
Mackerel.....do..	315,411	1,512,580	4.12	2,900	11,220	3.32
Sprats.....do..	43,150	85,235	.70	58,319	21,970	.32
All other.....do..	2,130,715	8,874,065	3.58	397,599	828,515	1.78
Total.....	6,578,634	24,136,500	3.14	6,196,286	8,116,885	1.12
Shellfish:						
Crabs.....number..	5,008,084	282,925	* 65.00	3,297,631	76,845	* 27.00
Lobsters.....do..	748,933	163,290	*\$2.62.00	717,459	152,565	* \$2.55.00
Oysters.....do..	32,455,000	487,875	* 17.50	336,500	7,405	* 25.50
All other.....cwt..	568,528	775,450	1.16	322,404	188,505	.36
Total.....		1,719,040			375,320	
Total value of all fish.....		25,855,540			8,491,705	

Description.	Ireland.			Total, United Kingdom.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Average price per pound.	Quantity.	Value.	Average price per pound.
			<i>Cents.</i>			<i>Cents.</i>
Soles.....cwt..	2,714	\$45,620	14.40	99,965	\$2,889,945	24.78
Turbot.....do..	1,446	26,340	15.62	73,824	1,384,810	16.08
Other prime fish.....do..				58,627	765,690	11.58
Cod.....do..	40,753	93,140	1.96	868,613	2,234,175	2.20
Haddock.....do..	22,036	71,940	2.80	2,664,927	7,246,045	2.34
Herrings.....do..	105,336	154,780	1.26	5,941,977	6,191,860	.90
Ling.....do..	17,316	36,770	1.82	310,494	685,765	1.90
Mackerel.....do..	404,628	722,520	1.54	722,839	2,246,320	2.66
Sprats.....do..	1,914	1,065	.48	103,888	58,270	.48
All other.....do..	119,545	257,590	1.84	2,647,859	9,960,170	3.22
Total.....	715,688	1,409,785	1.68	13,490,608	33,662,650	2.14
Shellfish:						
Crabs.....number..	252,024	12,360	* 32.50	8,557,739	372,130	* 26.00
Lobsters.....do..	246,362	36,025	*\$1.72.50	1,710,754	351,880	* \$2.47.00
Oysters.....do..	1,898,065	14,490	* 9.00	34,689,585	519,270	* 17.00
All other.....cwt..	15,439	11,740	.66	906,371	925,695	.88
Total.....		74,615			2,168,975	
Total value of all fish.....		1,484,380			35,831,625	

* Per dozen.

Number of boats, men, and boys employed in the sea fisheries of the United Kingdom in 1891 and 1892.

Description.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.		United Kingdom, including islands.	
	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.
Boats.....	6,624	6,696	10,437	10,419	6,143	5,902	23,813	23,622
Men and boys:								
Constantly employed.....	32,697	33,044	32,544	32,881	10,920	10,800	77,675	78,077
Occasionally employed.....	8,525	9,011	18,119	19,872	14,042	14,754	42,681	45,697

POPULATION.

The population of the United Kingdom, estimated to the middle of the year 1894 (exclusive of the army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad), was 38,779,031, an increase, as compared with the previous year, of 338,782. The increase in England and Wales was 329,663, and in Scotland 30,732. The decrease in Ireland was 21,613.

In the year 1893, the births numbered 1,147,260, an increase in each division of the United Kingdom. The deaths numbered 732,386, and showed an increase in England and Wales and in Scotland of 10,833 and 4,073, respectively, and a decrease of 7,194 in Ireland. The number of marriages was 267,051, a considerable decrease in England and Wales and in Scotland, and a slight increase in Ireland.

The army of the United Kingdom consisted of 217,279 officers and men, of which 106,074 were stationed at home and 111,205 abroad. The number of officers and men stationed at home have slightly decreased, while those stationed abroad have increased by 3,780, making a net increase of 3,739 over the previous year.

The reserve forces show a net increase of 18,420 over those of 1892. The army reserve and militia have been considerably strengthened, and this is also the case, in a less degree, with the volunteer forces.

The navy, including coast guard, royal marines, etc., numbered about 76,700, an increase of about 3,000 over the figures of 1892. Ships of all classes numbered 281, a considerable addition to its strength having been made during the year.

The police force numbered 59,115 men: England and Wales, 41,164; Scotland, 4,488; Ireland, 13,463. The number has been increased in England, Wales, and Scotland, and has been slightly reduced in Ireland.

The number of paupers in receipt of relief in the United Kingdom in 1894 was as follows:

Description.	England and Wales (Jan. 1).	Scotland (Jan. 14).	Ireland (Jan. 6).
Indoor	212, 629	* 61, 978	43, 685
Outdoor.....	599, 812	† 33, 218	60, 346
Total.....	812, 444	95, 196	104, 031

* Paupers.

† Dependents.

The total number relieved during 1893 being 1,011,668, and the expenditure (from poor rates) during the year 1892-93 in relief, buildings, management, etc., being about \$108,700,000, besides some \$4,196,000 advanced by Government and expended under "seeds" (1880) and "seed-potato supply" (1890) and (1891) acts in relief of agricultural depression in Ireland.

Number of criminal offenders committed for trial during the year 1893.

Disposition.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Convicted.....	9, 797	1, 903	1, 378
Acquitted.....	2, 550	462	893
Total.....	12, 347	2, 365	2, 271

The total for the United Kingdom being 16,983, of whom 13,078 were convicted and 3,905 acquitted. There was an abnormal increase of convictions in Ireland and Scotland and a less marked increase in England. There is in Ireland still a larger proportion of acquittals to the total number committed for trial than in the other two divisions of the United Kingdom.

Population of each division of the United Kingdom, estimated to the middle of each year (exclusive of the army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad).

Division.	1893.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
England and Wales	29,731,100	30,060,763	329,663	.....
Scotland	4,093,959	4,124,691	30,732	.....
Ireland	4,615,190	4,503,577	.....	21,613
Total	38,440,249	38,779,031	338,782	21,613
Net increase			338,782	.....

Births, deaths, and marriages in the United Kingdom in 1893.

Division.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
England and Wales	914,189	218,251	509,923
Scotland	127,040	27,090	79,641
Ireland	106,031	21,710	82,822
United Kingdom	1,147,260	267,051	732,386
Total in 1892	1,126,431	276,961	724,674
Increase	20,829	.....	7,712
Decrease .....	.....	9,850	.....

Average strength of the regular army of the United Kingdom (at home and abroad) in 1893, and comparison with 1892.

Description.	1892.			1893.			Increase (+) and decrease (-).		
	At home.	Abroad.	Total.	At home.	Abroad.	Total.	At home.	Abroad.	Total.
Officers	3,878	3,775	7,653	3,846	3,820	7,666	- 32	+ 45	+ 13
Warrant officers, noncommissioned officers, and men	102,237	103,650	205,887	102,228	107,385	209,613	- 9	+ 3,735	+ 3,726
Total officers and men	106,115	107,425	213,540	106,074	111,205	217,279	- 41	+ 3,780	+ 3,739

Enrolled strength of the army reserve, militia, yeomanry, and volunteers in 1893 compared with 1892.

Description.	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Army reserve*	68,933	76,874	7,941	.....
Militia and militia reserve†	116,852	124,082	8,340	.....
Yeomanry‡	10,519	10,400	.....	179
Volunteers:‡				
Efficient	217,902	219,111	1,809	.....
Nonefficient	8,121	8,630	509	.....
Total	421,287	439,707	18,599	179

* On January 1 in each year.

† At date of inspection.

‡ On November 1 in each year.

EMIGRATION.

The gross emigration from the United Kingdom to countries out of Europe in 1893 amounted to 307,633, and the immigration into the United Kingdom from such countries to 141,054, leaving a net emigration of 166,579.

Of these totals, 208,814 emigrants and 102,119 immigrants were persons of British and Irish origin, making a net emigration of 106,695, equal to 0.28 per cent of the total population of the United Kingdom. This proportion is the lowest yet reached since the year 1878.

Of the total emigration, 213,212 persons went to the United States, of whom 148,949 persons were of British and Irish origin, viz, 83,293 English, 16,534 Scotch, and 49,122 Irish. The number of immigrants from the United States was 100,622, of whom 67,428 were of British and Irish origin, leaving a net emigration of persons of British and Irish origin to the United States of 81,521.

The occupations of emigrants of British and Irish origin going to the United States were stated to be as follows: Agricultural laborers, gardeners, carters, etc., 9,481; bricklayers, masons, etc., 1,145; clerks and agents, 3,557; farmers and graziers, 2,831; gentlemen, merchants, etc., 3,702; general laborers, 19,946; mechanics, 6,056; miners, 2,482; spinners and weavers, 1,606. Of female emigrants, 18,520 were stated to be domestic and farm servants, nurses, etc.

The statistics of foreign emigrants to the United States give 1,534 as farmers and graziers, 21,527 general laborers, 4,577 mechanics, and 4,742 female domestics.

A comparison of the gross emigration for 1893 with that of 1892 shows a decrease in the number of emigrants amounting to 13,764, equivalent to a diminution of 4.3 per cent. This continues a fall (of about the same extent) which took place between 1891 and 1892.

For this decrease foreigners are principally responsible, the number of foreign emigrants from the United Kingdom for 1893 being fewer by 12,228 than the total for 1892.

Compared with 1892, the number of those destined for the United States shows a reduction of 22,000, foreigners being again chiefly responsible for the decrease.

The gross immigration from non-European countries during 1893 shows a slight decrease of 2,693 against that of 1892.

This lessened movement is again due to the smaller number of foreign passengers, who diminished by 7,039, while the native arrivals increased by 4,339, in comparison with the figures for 1892.

This increase in the number of immigrants of British and Irish nationality and the decrease among foreign immigrants occurred almost entirely among the passengers coming here from the United States.

Emigration in 1893.

Nationality.	Destination.					Total.	Total in 1892.
	United States.	British North America.	Australasia.	Cape of Good Hope and Natal.	All other places.		
English	83,293	21,411	9,025	12,019	8,297	134,045	133,815
Scotch	16,534	1,958	1,246	985	1,914	22,637	23,325
Irish	49,122	1,363	932	98	622	52,132	52,902
Total British and Irish.	148,949	24,732	11,203	13,097	10,833	208,814	210,042
Foreigners	64,263	25,649	209	3,061	1,941	95,123	107,351
Not distinguished					3,696	3,696	4,004
Grand total	213,212	50,381	11,412	16,158	16,470	307,633	321,397

Immigration in 1895.

Nationality.	From—					Total.	Total in 1892.
	United States.	British North America.	Australasia.	Cape of Good Hope and Natal.	All other places.		
British and Irish	67,428	9,159	10,198	6,491	8,843	102,119	97,790
Foreigners	33,189	1,434	192	1,244	1,675	37,634	44,673
Not distinguished	5	.....	.....	.....	1,296	1,301	1,294
Total	100,622	10,593	10,390	7,735	11,714	141,054	143,747

Balance of recorded emigration and immigration to and from the following places in 1895.

Country.	Comparing total emigration with total recorded immigration.			Comparing emigration and immigration of persons of British and Irish origin only.		
	Emigrants.	Immigrants.	Excess of emigrants.	Emigrants.	Immigrants.	Excess of emigrants.
United States	213,212	100,622	112,590	148,949	67,428	81,521
British North America	50,381	10,593	39,788	24,732	9,159	15,573
Australasia	11,412	10,890	1,022	11,203	10,198	1,005
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	16,158	7,735	8,423	13,097	6,491	6,606
All other places	16,470	11,714	4,756	10,833	8,843	1,990
Total	307,633	141,054	166,579	208,314	102,119	106,695

REVENUE.

The total revenue of the United Kingdom for the year ended March 31, 1894, was \$455,667,050, and the total expenditure \$456,514,230—an excess of expenditure over revenue of \$847,180.

The revenue from customs amounted to \$98,535,000, a slight decrease as compared with that of 1892-93. The only increased tariff being that on sparkling wines, of 52 cents per bottle in addition to the duty on same in respect of alcoholic strength.

The revenue from excise was \$126,000,000, a decrease of \$800,000. That from stamps shows a decrease of \$4,725,000. The post-office and telegraph services show increased revenues of \$350,000 and \$300,000, respectively. The increase of 1d. (2 cents), from 12 to 14 cents per £1 (\$4.866), in the income tax produced an increase of revenue of \$8,650,000 over that of the previous year.

Revenue and expenditure of the United Kingdom for the year ended March 31, 1894.

Revenue.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
Customs	\$98,535,000	National debt services	\$126,000,000
Excise	126,000,000	Civil list	98,786,430
Stamps	64,300,000	Army	89,700,000
Land tax	5,175,000	Navy	70,240,000
House duty	7,125,000	Annuity under Indian army pension deficiency act, 1885	750,000
Property and income tax	76,000,000	Naval defense fund	7,142,855
Post-office	52,350,000	Charges for collection of revenue	63,894,945
Telegraphs	12,700,000		
Crown lands	2,100,000		
Interest on advances for local works and on purchase money of Suez Canal shares, etc.	1,093,150		
Fee and patent stamps	4,354,220		
Civil departments receipts	5,934,680		
	455,667,050		
Excess of expenditure over revenue.	847,180		
Total	456,514,230	Total	456,514,230

Net receipts of customs for year ended March 31, 1894.

Articles.	Amount.
Tea	\$17,485,470
Coffee	829,925
Spirits, foreign and colonial	*20,653,425
Wine	6,050,710
Tobacco and snuff	50,589,760
Currants, raisins, and dried fruits	1,825,465
Other imported articles	896,320
Miscellaneous articles	172,415
Total	98,493,490
Total in 1893	98,006,455

* Exclusive of portion collected for local authorities, \$998,975.

Net receipts of excise for year ended March 31, 1894.

Articles.	Amount.
Spirits	*\$75,946,725
Beer	47,684,740
Licenses	1,172,820
Railways	1,395,465
Coffee-mixture labels and chicory	14,250
Other receipts	20,305
Total	126,234,305
Total in 1893	126,418,670

* Exclusive of additional beer and spirit duties collected for local authorities, \$23,278,040.

Net receipts of stamps for year ended March 31, 1894.

Articles.	Amount.
Deeds and other instruments	\$13,200,455
Probate duty	*11,815,295
Estate duty	6,181,145
Legacies and successions	19,917,545
Life insurances	273,975
Marine insurances	695,020
Bills of exchange, bankers' notes, and composition for duty on bills and notes	3,843,640
Receipts and drafts	5,833,860
Other receipts	†2,175,230
Total	63,918,165
Total 1893	68,941,915

* Exclusive of proportion of probate duty collected for local authorities, \$11,815,295.

† Receipts from fee and patent stamps carried to "miscellaneous revenue" from April 1, 1882.

POST-OFFICE.

The following table shows the estimated number of letters, etc., delivered in the United Kingdom during the year ended March 31, 1894:

Description.	Number.	Increase.	Average number to each person.
		<i>Per cent.</i>	
Letters	1,811,800,000	1.2	47
Post cards	248,500,000	1.6	6.5
Book packets, circulars, and samples	574,300,000	7.3	14.9
Newspapers	164,900,000	1.3	4.3
Total	2,799,500,000	2.4	72.7
Parcels	54,034,000	3.2	1.4
Grand total	2,853,534,000	2.4	74.1

Of the total number of letters, etc., delivered, about 85 per cent were delivered in England and Wales (29.1 per cent being delivered in the London postal district alone), 9.1 per cent in Scotland, and 5.9 per cent in Ireland.

The total number of inland money orders issued was 9,027,934 of the value of \$122,875,180, an increase in the number of orders issued of 64,902, but a decrease in value of \$218,865, as compared with the preceding year.

The total number of foreign and colonial money orders issued in the United Kingdom and paid abroad was 435,231 of the value of \$6,138,705, an increase in number of 30,515 and an increased value of \$604,385 over the previous year.

The total number of foreign and colonial money orders paid in the United Kingdom was 1,061,609 of a total value of \$14,590,260, a decrease in the number of orders paid of 13,561 and a decrease in value of \$201,130 as compared with the year 1892-93.

The money-order system was extended during the year to include Tripoli, Kongo Free State, parts of Asia Minor, etc.

The value of money orders issued payable in the United States was \$1,285,850, an increase of \$314,730 as compared with 1892-93; and the value of orders issued in the United States and payable in the United Kingdom was \$5,331,530, a falling off in remittances to this country of \$515,965.

The number of postal orders issued in the United Kingdom was 57,232,939, or 642,271 more than in the previous year, and the value thereof was \$108,843,965, or \$2,118,200 more than the value of those issued in 1892-93.

The post-office savings bank shows a steadily increasing business, as is shown in the under-noted summary for 1893:

Balances at credit of depositors, December 31, 1892.....	\$379, 265, 395
Deposits, 1893.....	123, 245, 120
Interest, 1893.....	9, 300, 520
	<hr/>
	511, 811, 035
Withdrawals, 1893.....	108, 822, 830
	<hr/>
Balances at credit of depositors, December 31, 1893.....	402, 988, 205

The amount at the credit of depositors has thus increased \$23,722,810 during the year, and besides this the amount of Government stock at their credit has augmented by \$3,727,370, raising the total amount on December 31, 1893, to \$31,822,470, distributed among 69,131 holders.

The total number of depositors on December 31, 1893, was 5,748,239, distributed as follows:

Division.	Number of depositors.	Proportion to population.	Average balance due to each depositor.
England and Wales.....	5, 292, 178	1 in 6	\$70. 16
Scotland.....	220, 117	1 in 19	44. 98
Ireland.....	235, 944	1 in 20	91. 98
United Kingdom.....	5, 748, 239	1 in 7	70. 10

The number of telegraphic messages of all kinds sent during the year showed an increase of 1.4 per cent over the business of the previous year, the total number for 1893-94 being 70,899,498, and for 1892-93 being

69,907,848, an increase of 991,650, the advance (1,189,503) in the number of ordinary inland telegrams accounting for that increase.

The working of the telegraphs resulted in a deficit to the post-office of \$2,368,675 on the year. This, however, may be accounted for by its connection with other branches of the revenue, in the active competition of telephone companies, and in the rapid extension of lines which have not had sufficient time to pay interest on the capital employed in their development.

The system of connecting coastguard stations has been further proceeded with, 74 stations in addition to 22 lighthouses having telegraphic connection extended to them during the year.

The total postal revenue for the year 1893-94 was about \$52,360,000, and the expenditure \$38,690,000, leaving a balance of \$13,670,000.

The total telegraph revenue for the same time was \$12,670,000, and the expenditures \$13,205,000; leaving a debit balance of \$535,000, excluding revenue and expenditure for other departments and also excluding interest on capital, which during the year amounted to \$1,494,440. Taking the postal and telegraph services together, there is an increase in revenue of \$875,000, and in expenditure of \$1,465,000. The increased expenditure is due principally to increased salaries, wages, etc., the ratio of that item to revenue and expenditure having increased from 45.01 per cent and 57.92 per cent, respectively, in 1892-93 to 46.95 per cent and 59.47 per cent in the year 1893-94.

NATIONAL DEBT.

The net amount of the national debt of the United Kingdom on March 31, 1894, the end of the fiscal year, stood at \$3,320,815,705; a decrease of \$21,348,155, as compared with the previous year.

The cost of management and interest was \$91,916,410, and of repayment of capital \$33,277,205.

National debt of the United Kingdom.

Nominal amount of--	Fiscal year ended March 31--	
	1893.	1894.
Funded debt.....	\$2,947,665,410	\$2,938,155,480
Terminable annuities (capital value).....	303,807,450	285,384,490
Unfunded debt.....	108,741,850	107,231,500
Other capital liabilities.....	13,023,610	14,748,650
	3,368,237,820	3,345,520,120
Deduct assets, capitalized value, annuities receivable, Suez Canal shares, etc.	26,073,960	24,704,415
Net liabilities	3,342,163,860	3,320,815,705

WEATHER REPORTS.

I am indebted to the astronomer royal at the Greenwich Observatory, W. H. U. Christie, esq., for the following weather statistics:

[Complete saturation = 100.]

Month.	Mean relative humidity.	Month.	Mean relative humidity.
1893.		1894.	
October.....	80	March.....	79
November.....	84	April.....	76
December.....	86	May.....	75
		June.....	77
1894.		July.....	77
January.....	84	August.....	83
February.....	83	September.....	85

PATRICK A. COLLINS,
Consul-General.

LONDON, January 18, 1895.

DECLARED EXPORTS, 1894.

Value of declared exports for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in the United Kingdom during the year ended June 30, 1894.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
ABERDEEN.					
Combs	\$1,770.64	\$5,796.26	\$4,859.62	\$3,174.20	\$15,600.72
Granite, polished	107,855.30	92,631.76	62,833.96	77,362.06	340,683.02
Harness composition			560.76	220.32	781.08
Herrings	13,157.48	11,986.10	9,349.70	2,097.10	36,590.38
Iron sand	1,413.60	1,130.92		1,260.00	3,804.52
Linens	5,651.60	4,611.42	5,056.14	4,137.84	19,457.00
Paper	13,090.76	7,178.20	8,726.88	12,846.44	41,841.78
Whisky		1,234.22	318.00	571.44	2,123.66
Woolens	14,153.54	1,231.62	1,618.50	3,216.24	20,219.90
Total for 1894	157,092.92	125,800.50	93,323.06	104,885.58	481,102.06
Total for 1893	156,134.86	166,797.64	139,960.70	153,257.40	616,150.60
Increase	958.06				
Decrease		40,997.14	46,637.64	48,371.82	136,048.54
BIRMINGHAM.					
Animals			58.40		58.40
Anvils	4,435.92	4,945.66	12,344.74	8,663.46	30,389.78
Bedsteads	51,571.35	47,812.03	15,743.23	24,533.33	139,659.93
Buttons	2,049.21	2,547.66	170.28	4,661.48	9,428.63
Chain	5,631.87			658.41	6,290.28
Chemicals	31,532.44	50,251.54	39,082.50	51,185.42	172,051.99
Cotton goods	2,944.78	2,846.14	5,166.46	5,000.07	15,957.45
Cycles and cycle materials	28,249.44	36,860.56	68,718.10	32,447.53	166,276.53
Earthenware	13,783.21	7,309.56	1,823.92	945.58	23,862.27
Fancy goods	46,006.00	31,149.82	33,140.28	58,038.03	168,434.13
Glass	16,024.00	22,760.80	19,410.88	13,903.95	72,099.63
Glue	2,862.34	7,257.66	1,319.86		11,439.86
Guns and gun materials	24,529.40	4,919.88	7,489.76	4,709.51	41,648.55
Hardware	37,519.92	18,725.92	20,574.57	24,663.21	101,513.62
Hoes		4,006.59	241.13	800.26	4,547.96
Metal sheathing	7,079.88	11,427.17	4,227.57	6,530.00	29,264.62
Nickel			4,428.51	8,857.03	13,285.54
Pens and tips	33,975.80	28,931.24	22,049.70	34,017.46	118,974.20
Phosphorus	3,816.43		1,565.80	3,316.44	8,198.67
Saddlery	36,522.46	22,887.66	29,831.63	43,253.20	132,094.94

Value of declared exports for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in the United Kingdom during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
BIRMINGHAM—continued.					
Shells	\$3, 128. 70				\$3, 128. 70
Skins	4, 991. 57				4, 991. 57
Steel and iron	19, 934. 70	\$11, 812. 80	\$8, 656. 55	\$9, 863. 15	47, 267. 20
Steel tubes		27, 435. 36	17, 948. 46	17, 635. 48	63, 019. 30
Wires	2, 150. 99	1, 586. 96	3, 267. 68	4, 150. 17	11, 155. 80
Sundries	4, 781. 04	4, 843. 88	10, 856. 70	6, 895. 65	27, 377. 27
Total.....	383, 021. 45	349, 318. 89	326, 216. 78	363, 838. 82	1, 422, 395. 94
BRISTOL.					
Bath bricks	1, 142. 54	1, 905. 24	4, 333. 01		7, 380. 79
Books	2, 073. 12	134. 55	6, 401. 47	2, 624. 94	11, 234. 08
Blue	1, 571. 85	647. 22			2, 219. 07
Chemicals	7, 506. 41	8, 266. 73	5, 494. 13	8, 818. 13	30, 085. 39
Chocolate and cocoa	3, 543. 85	10, 789. 44	6, 727. 24	3, 860. 90	24, 921. 43
Earth	1, 845. 11	4, 326. 69	346. 48	1, 215. 00	7, 738. 28
Glue	535. 42		3, 580. 53	2, 113. 61	6, 229. 56
Matting	3, 278. 45	716. 74	3, 136. 28		7, 131. 47
Red and iron oxide	5, 681. 66	1, 454. 74	3, 344. 13	2, 731. 86	13, 212. 39
Seeds and bulbs	670. 85	1, 132. 83			1, 803. 68
Serges and woolen goods	2, 950. 05	1, 639. 10	2, 004. 20	1, 591. 61	8, 184. 96
Sausage casings	2, 667. 60	1, 604. 49			4, 272. 09
Salted roans and sheep pelts		30, 604. 12		4, 870. 97	35, 475. 09
Wines and spirits	278. 93	1, 740. 03	2, 557. 26	5, 469. 00	10, 045. 22
Miscellaneous	1, 740. 78	1, 968. 44	1, 874. 09	2, 598. 72	8, 182. 63
Total.....	35, 486. 62	66, 930. 36	39, 799. 42	35, 894. 73	178, 111. 13
CARDIFF.					
Black plate	115, 691. 54	52, 284. 23	3, 910. 05	12, 178. 71	
Black taggers	260. 11				
Bricks and sand		648. 96			
Bags, empty	60. 82				
Castings		246. 08	2, 663. 89	2, 229. 78	
Steam coal	9, 840. 42	6, 093. 70		24, 489. 15	
Coke	3, 578. 65				
Iron:					
Foundry machinery	1, 676. 89	680. 06	1, 025. 12		
Ladles	229. 99	639. 03	980. 24	187. 03	
Shovels			64. 76		
Hoop			185. 14		
Machinery	4, 758. 13		109. 49		
Packing cases	3. 89				
Safe (returned)			128. 96		
Terne plates	31, 519. 81	16, 210. 32	8, 477. 12	10, 925. 82	
Tin plates:					
Charcoal	9, 292. 84	2, 199. 87	4, 553. 43	4, 925. 47	
Coke	54, 347. 90	127, 225. 00	48, 880. 83	118, 009. 05	
Steel	3, 781. 40				
Unenumerated	98, 772. 24	72, 623. 89	16, 589. 09	12, 865. 31	
Tin, taggers		118. 49	114. 81		
Tin				10, 898. 30	
Miscellaneous			5. 86		
Total.....	333, 814. 63	278, 960. 13	87, 688. 29	196, 709. 22	897, 181. 27
CORK.					
Church vestments		170. 83		73. 00	243. 33
Cotton crochet goods		213. 13			213. 13
Feathers	4, 663. 18	4, 224. 03	1, 863. 21	3, 055. 61	13, 806. 03
Flower bulbs	1, 359. 37				1, 359. 37
Goatskins			2, 112. 77	320. 51	2, 433. 28
Herrings	226. 29				226. 29
Mackerel	40, 408. 59	42, 840. 23	25, 406. 16	23, 251. 40	131, 906. 38
Magnesia	434. 09	383. 11	257. 19		1, 074. 39
Personal effects		34. 07		510. 98	545. 05
Side car	184. 93				184. 93
Whisky	1, 647. 58	4, 940. 92	172. 11	170. 32	6, 830. 93
Works of art		4, 915. 16			4, 915. 16
Total.....	48, 924. 03	57, 720. 98	29, 811. 44	27, 390. 82	163, 847. 27

Value of declared exports for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in the United Kingdom during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
DUBLIN.					
Ale and beer	\$155,391.39	\$92,570.12	\$196,648.55	\$99,542.85	\$544,152.91
Animals for breeding			3,219.19		3,219.19
Bagging and bags	503.71	145.55			649.26
Books, paper, etc.	2,181.80	322.40	227.99	243.32	2,975.51
Carriages	605.39	526.91	255.37	317.78	1,705.45
Crystal barley	32.24				32.24
Drugs	114.85			194.66	309.51
Feathers	3,300.04	4,355.65	3,203.17	832.51	11,691.37
Glue		4,144.61	373.02	3,094.43	7,612.66
Harness		350.65			350.65
Hosiery	705.64	191.18	898.23	218.44	2,013.49
Leather			660.49		660.49
Miscellaneous	22,784.13	4,250.33	2,582.44	726.61	30,343.51
Moss	975.95				975.95
Oatmeal	6,495.86	6,354.51	6,140.55	1,917.48	20,908.40
Personal effects	291.99	73.00		141.13	506.12
Poplins		93.47			93.47
Pcttery		62.27			62.27
Roast maize	152.07	961.13	1,046.29	474.48	2,633.97
Sausage casings	1,855.60	2,445.41	1,167.96	936.80	6,405.77
Skins		10,140.17	9,279.76	10,557.38	29,983.31
Statuary		2,189.92			2,189.92
Wines and spirits	7,915.91	17,231.28	5,377.86	8,398.23	38,923.28
Woolens	2,592.07	3,411.62	1,415.90	2,522.00	9,941.59
Total	205,898.64	149,826.18	232,497.37	130,118.10	718,340.29
DUNDEE.					
Bagging	42,542.72	16,131.26	5,337.31	6,734.96	70,746.25
Bags, jute	2,326.02	2,317.75	1,658.81	1,313.97	7,616.55
Basils			256.04		256.04
Bearskins			124.83		124.83
Burlaps	780,821.86	959,714.58	823,129.40	978,151.81	3,521,817.15
Carpeting, jute	19,823.69	12,941.05	4,270.85	14,011.18	51,046.77
Cottons	1,725.75	982.38	13,277.34	4,046.54	20,032.01
Duck sail, flax	3,829.34	1,574.49	757.04	2,144.66	8,305.53
Effects, personal	1,543.08		73.00		1,616.08
Flax	1,970.65	297.50	854.39		3,122.54
Gauge glasses	3,712.15	3,107.34	3,614.17	3,761.47	14,195.13
Glue stock		1,559.72			1,559.72
Golf clubs and balls			464.30	527.63	991.93
Hemp			1,690.42		1,690.42
Herrings	1,995.27	587.14			2,582.41
Hose, canvas, flax	819.95	3,430.80	755.01	1,635.06	6,640.82
Jute				57,789.51	57,789.51
Leather	9,897.53	18,538.79	21,864.94	24,087.46	74,388.72
Linens	344,950.88	194,781.09	346,637.59	286,309.99	1,172,679.55
Machinery	513.62	1,027.81	602.29	368.58	2,512.30
Matting	1,082.84		169.32		1,252.16
Oakum	480.34	1,261.44			1,741.78
Oatmeal		159.58			159.58
Paddings	23,418.71	15,605.97	28,501.37	46,610.47	114,136.52
Paper stock	25,632.10	18,717.45	11,668.74	6,785.83	62,804.12
Pig iron	3,415.80				3,415.80
Potatoes		126,728.35	245,791.14	181,749.06	554,268.55
Preserves	6,666.11	3,553.54	3,553.54	2,667.05	16,440.24
Tow	163.56	3,107.62	1,421.56	3,444.88	8,137.62
Violins		138.15			138.15
Whisky	123.89	3,322.52		626.10	4,072.51
Wool	36,636.95	22,003.61	4,928.63	24,383.87	87,953.06
Woolens				461.84	461.84
Yarn	48,929.81	18,052.77	19,924.41	20,892.33	107,799.33
Zinc plates		170.57			176.57
Sundries	203.42				203.42
Total for 1894	1,343,226.04	1,429,819.27	1,541,326.44	1,668,503.75	5,982,875.50
Total for 1893	2,154,280.38	2,263,889.24	2,872,903.47	2,295,156.56	9,586,229.65
Decrease	811,054.34	834,069.97	1,331,577.03	626,652.81	3,603,354.15
DUNFERMLINE.					
Canvas		618.34	3,379.80	497.17	4,494.81
Cotton	21,093.56	16,602.26	14,855.92	12,118.23	64,669.97
Floor cloth	3,242.00			2,731.69	5,973.69
Linoleum	23,865.45	2,233.80	13,771.90	4,277.11	44,147.76

Value of declared exports for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in the United Kingdom during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
DUNFERMLINE—continued.					
Linen.....	\$387,819.89	\$255,840.99	\$307,038.35	\$252,866.90	\$1,202,566.13
Miscellaneous.....	797.72	402.57	576.40	28.47	1,805.16
Total.....	403,318.62	275,697.46	339,621.87	272,019.57	1,323,657.53
Total for preceding year.....	645,791.67	596,968.06	640,745.02	463,979.79	2,347,486.14
Decrease.....	209,473.05	321,270.60	301,123.75	191,960.22	1,023,827.62
GLASGOW.					
Beer.....	9,120.93	1,832.75	1,972.75	297.81	13,224.24
Books.....	40,932.98	61,424.65	26,445.34	20,571.29	149,874.26
Cotton in bale.....	22,405.99	22,405.99			22,405.99
Cotton goods.....	166,168.16	358,098.24	224,484.19	78,124.63	827,475.22
Carpets, carpeting, and rugs.....	26,800.34	10,557.83	15,329.53	15,860.70	68,048.40
Chemicals.....	41,195.22	84,874.50	70,980.85	86,564.84	283,614.91
Coals.....	27,871.18	22,578.70	16,558.68	29,503.34	96,511.90
Dogs.....	175.13	97.32	350.00	216.45	838.00
Earthenware.....	236.59	395.00	178.17	365.57	1,175.33
Fire-clay goods.....	5,622.04	6,233.42	5,492.48	3,957.54	21,805.48
Fishing gut.....	10,550.34	6,217.16	5,748.64	976.70	23,492.93
Flax.....	78,546.86	16,881.26	98,618.64	56,801.83	250,848.09
Furs.....	825.28		8,921.13	19,141.12	28,387.63
Gum and paints.....		2,558.24	2,051.42	2,256.16	6,865.82
Glass and glassware.....	1,491.12	945.14	553.96	289.33	3,279.55
Granite monuments.....			165.00		165.00
Hats and caps.....	4,210.12	742.50			4,952.62
Hemp and jute goods.....		1,089.24	95.79	1,226.69	2,411.72
Herrings.....	85,064.85	76,882.50	29,415.32	8,296.46	199,659.13
Hides and skins.....	8,879.12	20,091.63	498.88		29,469.63
Horses.....			2,953.21		2,953.21
Iron, pig.....	8,012.04	4,066.26	116.98	5,197.92	17,393.20
Lace curtains and nets.....	54,992.26	6,115.18	6,285.28	18,581.35	85,974.07
Laces and trimmings.....	10,919.22	7,523.52	2,789.63	1,480.10	22,712.47
Linen goods.....	8,026.25	18,025.22	28,549.27	4,016.86	58,617.00
Machinery and iron ware.....	23,663.40	30,306.24	36,790.73	22,837.79	113,098.16
Muslins.....	42,146.14	61,917.62	79,028.12	24,877.34	207,969.22
Paper and paper stock.....	9,437.78	8,421.50	4,696.25	8,087.98	30,643.51
Paper hangings.....		1,250.35	880.63	1,690.44	3,321.42
Printed paper.....	2,407.60	5,955.85	5,323.83	7,602.00	21,347.78
Potatoes, seeds, and fruits.....	986.66	48,443.50	46,224.76	109,865.87	205,520.79
Provisions.....	*25,141.55	32,989.82	*49,382.81	53,397.42	160,911.00
Rags, old and new.....	1,289.81	1,080.04	443.79	2,428.97	5,242.61
Shawls.....	1,068.37				1,068.37
Silk goods.....	2,456.74	14,827.25	9,520.10	5,800.60	32,604.69
Steel.....	1,398.58	4,388.83	8,160.00	3,972.84	17,919.75
Steel rails, old.....	1,202.18				1,202.18
Stones and stoneware.....	1,739.75	1,021.34	1,667.02	1,330.43	5,758.54
Tapestry and chenille goods.....	630.30	1,816.85	687.25	314.40	3,448.89
Tobacco pipes, clay.....	6,149.80	7,609.12	3,913.12	4,468.26	22,139.80
Thread.....	78,993.56	32,645.83	43,204.52	29,325.93	184,109.84
Union goods, cotton and woolen.....	29,542.66	17,736.08	15,155.88	1,547.56	63,982.18
Whisky.....	9,795.86	26,929.68	5,229.14	4,472.68	46,426.74
Wines and liquors.....	271.11	977.35	245.12	475.68	1,969.26
Wire goods.....		283.45	94.28	154.20	531.93
Wool.....	29,720.86	7,857.70	71,980.30	49,146.00	158,704.92
Woolen goods.....	13,218.46	1,627.85	6,723.18	974.82	22,544.31
Miscellaneous.....	24,183.50	23,959.16	115,751.94	118,117.41	82,012.01
Total.....	894,643.72	1,062,281.66	953,155.97	703,674.37	3,613,755.72
Total for preceding year.....	1,579,377.36	1,849,399.29	2,002,849.32	1,171,245.20	6,602,871.17
Decrease.....	684,733.64	787,117.63	1,049,693.35	467,570.83	2,989,115.45
GLOUCESTER.					
Elastic goods.....	2,915.56	1,589.14	1,257.44	1,885.72	7,647.86
Pickles, etc.....	1,024.36	1,203.54	680.62	970.96	3,879.48
Serges and woolen goods.....	29,351.58	6,649.70	0,150.94	4,796.82	46,949.04
Salted sheep pelts.....				2,128.14	2,128.14
Tin plates.....		2,396.40	14,787.52	6,656.66	23,840.58
Miscellaneous.....	598.68	270.46	67.56	566.46	1,503.16
Total.....	33,890.16	12,109.24	22,944.08	17,004.76	85,948.26

* Value of sugar included.

† Value of coal tar and pitch included.

Value of declared exports for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in the United Kingdom during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
HUDDERSFIELD.					
Boots, etc.	\$225.45				\$225.45
Bricks and clay	404.74	\$4,930.94	\$329.98	\$403.14	6,068.80
Buttons			55.57		55.57
Cards and card clothing	14,091.33	12,781.37	9,923.12	7,688.52	44,484.34
Chemicals and dyes	28,355.17	9,152.64	28,905.53	31,144.71	97,558.25
Corduroys and fustians	1,351.49	839.80	1,253.08	485.72	3,930.09
Cottons and cotton waste	2,409.76	431.99	5,508.04	1,578.45	9,928.24
Cottons:					
Velvets and velveteens		959.98	2,386.29	557.28	3,803.55
Sewing	21,820.96	30,053.98	19,761.58	36,969.08	108,605.60
Fullers' earth	5,931.79	6,208.68	3,677.85	4,204.16	20,022.48
Glue	802.99	349.15	282.53	60.26	1,494.93
Grease and oil			1,286.95	4,722.04	5,988.99
Heaslan			151.50	58.66	210.25
Jute yarns and jute mats	888.94	355.78		585.29	1,830.01
Linens and linen yarn	4,453.01	1,485.83	1,600.14	650.54	8,195.52
Linens and cotton	844.30	685.79	1,810.65	482.88	3,823.62
Linens and cotton and silk			659.03		659.03
Mohair			101.22		101.22
Mohair and cotton		282.06	293.12		575.18
Mohair and cotton and silk		249.86	523.48		773.34
Mohair and worsted and cotton	732.13				732.13
Machinery	3,131.89	205.89	737.09	889.56	4,964.43
Rugs and shawls and blankets	279.73				279.73
Silk, satin, and silk yarn	3,196.26	5,270.58	10,623.85	10,239.54	29,330.23
Silk and cotton	163.36		70.03	70.28	303.67
Stationery	376.74	4,273.39	105.51	366.26	5,121.90
Stuffs	592.65		640.83	176.11	1,409.59
Tea		10.55		10.54	21.09
Wire	2,448.97	97.64	86.74	1,066.64	3,699.99
Wool	253.16	7,195.24	2,203.66	6,591.01	16,243.07
Wool and mohair				278.04	278.04
Woolen rags	6,551.69	4,078.05		2,253.19	12,882.93
Woolens	132,593.32	41,501.84	80,263.93	66,762.99	321,122.08
Woolens and cotton		181.76	181.47	435.22	798.45
Woolens and mohair and camel hair	82.76	56.93			139.69
Woolens, cotton and silk	96.75		51.09		147.84
Worsted	390,335.19	193,158.96	365,281.30	181,133.78	1,129,909.23
Worsted and silk	697.15	312.40	911.85		1,921.40
Worsted and cotton	63.88	46.21	81.22	115.64	306.95
Worsted and cotton and silk	3,183.80	2,025.41	3,131.08	1,841.09	10,181.38
Worsted and woolens	2,305.69		20.07	369.36	2,695.72
Total	628,665.05	327,182.90	542,786.07	362,189.98	1,860,824.00
Total for preceding year					3,522,085.14
Decrease					1,661,261.14
HULL.					
Alum	196.07		403.26		599.33
Animals			148.55		148.55
Bagging, old	896.45		1,227.24	1,273.24	3,396.93
Carbolic, crystal and liquid				600.58	600.58
Cement	4,532.71	2,611.50			7,144.21
Chemicals			732.17		732.17
Cliff stone	4,171.41	915.02	5,430.71		10,517.14
Coal	2,529.40			1,460.43	3,989.83
Coke				527.83	527.83
Colors	10,261.03	8,253.46	2,717.44	6,733.86	27,965.79
Dog biscuits	192.58		197.86	98.06	488.60
Electrical fittings				57.62	57.62
Flax	888.88	994.39		2,605.44	4,488.71
Glue	3,142.19				3,142.19
Hair, cattle	613.52	404.52			1,018.04
Hemp tow	1,415.87	4,285.49		1,778.01	7,479.37
Leather			297.32	774.45	1,071.77
Linseed oil	1,252.07		3,386.00	342.60	4,980.67
Machinery	236.74			464.99	701.73
Manure, organic				2,896.64	2,896.64
Onions				8,579.97	8,579.97
Paints	765.54	528.63	1,023.54	583.50	2,901.21
Paris white				196.12	196.12
Pineapples		105.12			105.12
Pitch				286.66	286.66
Potash		805.30			805.30

Value of declared exports for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in the United Kingdom during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
HULL—continued.					
Potatoes		\$5,943.31	\$22,791.02	\$23,963.43	\$52,697.76
Rags		1,712.50			1,712.50
Raisins		603.10			603.10
Rope, old manilla		1,215.16			1,215.16
Saddlery		44.76			44.76
Settlers' effects				174.08	174.08
Skins	\$9,043.73				9,043.73
Stearine				2,697.42	2,697.42
Sulphite pulp	2,312.80				2,312.80
Washing blue	2,375.66	2,692.47	2,499.93	3,159.22	10,727.23
Whisky		28.46			28.46
Wood	134.68		128.55	490.05	753.28
Zinc sheets				1,099.73	1,099.73
Total	44,961.33	31,143.14	40,983.09	55,844.53	172,932.09
KIDDERMINSTER AGENCY.					
Carpets	20,588.15	3,580.29	1,652.66	5,793.48	31,614.58
China and porcelain	17,152.34	11,224.34	2,272.24	2,027.24	32,576.16
Dye goods	1,402.87				1,402.87
Glass	11,396.98	4,192.12	2,954.70	1,607.93	20,151.73
Hardware			2,282.00		2,282.00
Sauce	6,602.05	7,427.31	8,252.56	9,077.82	31,359.74
Skins	50,075.92	107,459.35	35,938.31	50,139.06	243,612.64
Sundries	656.48	1,466.03	2,817.46	2,387.30	7,327.27
Total	107,874.79	135,349.44	56,169.93	71,032.83	370,426.99
LEEDS.					
Chemicals and dyestuffs	7,469.12	4,122.96	4,981.71	7,365.25	23,939.04
Confectionery, etc.	2,485.73	1,467.84	1,267.36	2,637.62	7,858.55
Earthenware and bricks	29,457.53	20,573.60	17,662.92	11,827.75	79,521.80
Hair, wool, etc.	7,907.01	17,425.11	5,766.40	1,611.42	32,709.94
Leather, etc.	6,933.34	4,859.59	2,759.18	3,518.78	18,070.89
Linens, etc.	1,273.36	1,164.35	1,789.19	421.89	4,648.79
Metals, machinery, etc.	23,508.18	11,492.26	29,812.54	44,921.36	109,734.34
Orchids, plants, etc.	388.96	305.31			694.27
Skins and furs	4,384.72	14,904.41	27,210.47	29,591.16	76,090.76
Stationery	642.26	234.50			876.76
Sundries	1,831.95	1,710.23	2,597.80	1,731.66	7,871.64
Waste, spun silk, yarn	3,123.64		2,623.94	6,769.51	12,517.09
Woolens	12,722.37	10,454.58	14,930.32	13,719.79	51,827.05
Woolens, worsteds, etc.	18,662.91	20,112.41	9,307.63	4,308.35	52,391.30
Worsteds	56,535.95	16,481.64	18,672.76	12,205.73	103,896.08
Total	177,327.03	125,308.79	139,382.22	140,638.26	582,648.30
LEITH.					
Alc	3,886.63	5,592.54	4,210.09	9,541.66	23,230.92
Animals for breeding	17.76	76.65		121.66	216.07
Antifouling composition				82.42	82.42
Archery goods				43.61	43.61
Baby linen		579.36			579.36
Biscuits	905.82	1,284.01	347.87	936.47	3,474.17
Books	11,857.37	6,748.23	5,338.93	4,842.27	28,781.80
Brass-wire cloth	2,913.45	471.75		205.48	3,590.68
Canvas	169.25				169.25
Celluloid goods	407.57		127.46	136.36	671.39
Clocks		145.99			145.99
Clothing	217.78	40.63			258.41
Coal	918.55				918.55
Cork wood			269.88		269.88
Curry powder	55.00				55.00
Engravings	378.63				378.63
Fire bricks	532.40				532.40
Fish	7,614.90	15,111.46	1,550.47	1,216.26	25,493.09
Fishing tackle	116.55		655.58	236.63	1,008.76
Freestone	725.15	216.01			941.16
Furniture	415.23				415.23
Gas meters			1,172.52		1,172.52
Gelatin	29,947.43	25,064.54	56,529.28	52,521.21	164,062.46
Glassware	154.27		120.69	517.18	792.14
Globe covers		145.51	91.67		237.18
Golf goods		382.62	229.03		611.65

Value of declared exports for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in the United Kingdom during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
LEITH—continued.					
Grass seeds.....	\$1,740.63		\$62.78		\$1,803.41
Grindstones.....		\$349.41			349.41
Guns.....	569.50			\$604.18	1,173.68
Jewelry.....	74.27				74.27
Leather.....	768.12				768.12
Lime juice.....	251.82	251.48	489.81	1,138.02	2,131.13
Machinery.....	87.25	896.15		751.96	1,705.36
Maps.....	2,568.58	2,221.45	1,179.21	1,118.20	7,062.39
Medicines.....	2,331.76	4,569.18	7,128.98	7,465.09	22,485.61
Microscopes.....		562.02			562.02
Moquette.....	123.91			959.40	1,083.31
Net seines.....	1,508.53				1,508.53
Oatmeal.....			109.01		109.01
Oil.....		131.45		111.60	243.05
Onions.....				4,329.60	4,329.60
Paintings.....	102.93	138.21			241.14
Paper.....	412.54	3,513.88	1,984.08		5,890.50
Paper stock.....	164.02	566.06	1,355.32	657.68	2,743.68
Paraffin wax.....			3,302.35		3,302.35
Personal effects.....	1,940.64	170.33	3,106.04	2,010.59	10,227.60
Plates, anatomical.....		513.66			513.66
Printing ink.....	569.34	487.40	410.67		1,467.41
Potatoes.....		1,389.54	8,215.79	12,985.15	22,590.48
Raspberry vinegar.....				231.39	231.39
Rifles.....		403.10			403.10
Rubber goods.....	283.18	994.96	778.07	27.29	2,063.50
Sheepskins.....		928.47	814.65	1,602.32	3,435.44
Silver plate.....			212.18		212.18
Spirits.....	6,102.91	8,959.73	9,198.54	6,359.96	30,621.04
Stearin.....			4,645.96	6,049.24	10,695.20
Stereoplates.....		247.83	158.40	331.16	737.39
Sugar, baker's.....				260.39	260.39
Water-color drawings.....	1,849.48				1,849.48
Waterproof goods.....	212.87		634.92		847.79
Wheel tires and rims, cycle.....	302.82				302.82
Wool.....	5,130.99				5,130.99
Woolen goods.....	55,202.70	8,862.24	38,103.60	9,637.22	160,805.76
Total.....	143,008.08	91,926.54	150,508.83	127,122.15	512,565.60
Total for preceding year.....	233,001.07	198,990.65	336,898.50	164,404.06	933,294.30
Decrease.....	89,992.99	107,064.11	186,389.67	37,281.93	420,728.70

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	
LIVERPOOL.					
Ale, beer, etc	\$28,908.76	\$15,299.13	\$32,182.15	\$34,951.19	\$111,341.23
Animals	7,041.82	4,023.17	9,480.40	63,648.94	84,774.39
Bags and canvas	61,804.55	44,695.04	87,418.89	214,462.71	408,381.19
Books and stationery	1,273.22	2,324.00	3,053.38	1,031.54	7,682.20
Black plates, taggers, etc	70,792.55	60,001.12	112,906.25	179,194.13	422,894.05
Cement	39,457.58	55,804.15	50,090.87	66,510.41	211,863.04
Chemicals	1,368,461.03	1,424,467.58	1,257,377.70	1,274,694.01	5,325,000.32
Clay, china	7,406.80	10,842.55	16,565.54	13,674.85	48,489.74
Coal and coke	99,043.00	42,299.61	87,382.86	48,815.84	277,541.31
Cotton and cotton goods	69,783.44	236,742.78	210,553.98	134,473.38	651,553.58
Dyes and dye stuffs	962.70	2,997.75	7,324.08	.....	11,884.53
Dye and other woods	10,672.22	16,404.96	21,432.05	31,871.05	80,380.88
Earthenware and glass	19,684.87	17,102.98	16,267.90	38,904.01	91,956.76
Felt	4,019.72	1,250.68	4,039.18	3,601.19	12,910.77
Fish	148,841.89	108,435.33	8,010.25	118,893.44	384,180.91
Fruits and vegetables	153,163.35	46,056.54	123,628.56	29,271.69	352,120.44
Fruits, preserved	467.18	642.37	.....	209.25	1,318.80
Furniture	4,559.89	4,182.13	7,869.79	8,939.74	25,551.55
Grease, oils, and soap	35,325.92	57,964.87	63,249.69	151,949.39	308,490.07
Glue .....	.....	.....	1,119.29	423.98	1,542.67
Hardware	8,443.36	1,459.94	3,537.93	6,446.38	19,887.61
Hemp and flax	25,043.00	34,056.06	136,315.52	61,824.00	258,138.58
Hides, skins, and leather	181,281.98	165,392.86	167,393.26	196,348.66	710,406.76
Iron ore .....	.....	.....	413.65	.....	413.65
Iron and iron manufactures	38,372.37	59,857.93	87,381.64	90,317.36	275,928.30
Lime and lemon juice	228.72	914.89	3,776.39	2,606.24	7,426.24

Value of declared exports for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in the United Kingdom during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	
LIVERPOOL—continued.					
Machinery	\$2,029.32	\$685.69	\$5,072.69	\$4,112.18	\$12,009.28
Manures	2,472.17	160.50			2,632.76
Metals, other than iron and steel	12,424.17	22,965.01	13,960.84	18,946.16	67,396.12
Mill and other stones	1,221.49	1,086.56	2,705.77	1,094.86	6,068.78
Oilcloth	7,436.01	11,718.52	10,074.04	23,548.97	58,777.54
Oakum	1,211.75	1,091.80	512.50		2,816.05
Paints	3,812.14	3,436.20	10,537.30	5,153.88	22,939.52
Paper-making materials	83,815.73	69,050.76	93,811.51	61,030.77	307,708.76
Patent composition	175.19				175.19
Pitch and tar	968.42	3,348.14	2,778.76	3,007.49	10,102.81
Provisions	2,447.82		1,854.13	116.79	4,418.74
Rice and rice flour	20,682.61	22,969.86	49,944.87	29,052.99	122,650.33
Rubber	430,811.17	370,530.43	269,462.96	424,383.11	1,495,187.67
Sheathing, yellow metal	3,284.88	2,301.83	408.78	793.23	6,788.72
Saddlery and harness	2,185.05	2,272.65	3,216.74	2,189.92	9,864.34
Salt	118,634.80	91,952.47	81,275.40	138,506.43	430,369.10
Sausage casings	4,632.90	2,296.97	2,267.78	967.89	10,185.54
Seeds	13,353.67	9,611.33	14,541.09	22,342.09	59,848.18
Slates, bricks, and tiles	7,882.57	8,884.52	15,676.83	14,893.32	46,837.24
Spices	731.73	9,566.84	58,592.45	6,963.96	75,854.98
Steel, and manufactures thereof	25,378.70	37,024.03	63,498.08	40,839.65	166,740.55
Sugar	879,967.69	162,322.10	126,227.92	595,783.35	1,774,211.06
Tin		36,026.68	25,549.11	22,303.16	83,878.95
Tea and coffee	108,527.90	41,321.43	82,655.14	16,258.96	198,763.33
Tin and terne plates, tin tagged	1,437,331.35	1,387,451.22	1,466,739.73	1,313,982.17	5,595,504.47
Tobacco	287.12	403.90	126.62		817.54
Wax	944.09	1,897.92	944.09	1,396.95	5,173.05
Wines and spirits	1,119.28	2,345.64	2,063.38	233.59	5,761.89
Wool, hair, and noils	77,445.46	86,100.78	103,393.64	439,282.91	706,222.79
All other goods	82,157.82	35,359.31	9,479.74	30,871.48	107,868.35
Total for 1894	5,667,812.90	4,839,051.66	4,992,118.05	5,990,134.01	21,489,117.22
Total for 1893	8,518,755.23	8,635,608.69	7,125,331.85	4,411,253.18	28,690,948.05
Increase				1,578,880.83	
Decrease	2,850,942.33	3,796,557.03	2,133,213.20		7,201,831.73

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
LONDON.					
Animals	\$513,992.43	\$13,555.51	\$9,192.04	\$27,125.63	\$563,866.51
Antimony	6,488.10	11,940.10	22,592.70	42,282.08	83,302.98
Artificial flowers	14,792.86	32,917.53	25,969.45	5,793.46	79,472.30
Bags and bagging	12,562.43	22,668.95	32,543.36	26,593.22	94,357.96
Beer, ale, and stout	90,272.87	176,272.95	195,993.07	125,459.14	587,908.03
Blacking	3,885.21	2,929.87	4,884.14	5,619.63	17,318.85
Books, prints, magazines, etc	459,457.58	426,096.48	258,765.92	298,637.29	1,442,957.27
Bricks and tiles	45,475.05				475.05
Bristles	45,349.23	20,613.40	13,338.49	11,252.73	93,553.85
Brushes	16,705.60	11,291.62	6,480.90	8,004.63	42,482.75
Burlaps	2,175.79		5,093.27	27,057.92	34,296.98
Buttons	1,813.08	233.24	155.38	218.14	2,419.84
Card clothing					
Carpets	25,922.65	11,621.14	18,090.08	28,722.95	84,365.82
Cement	219,593.21	269,061.10	173,464.50	312,084.61	973,993.31
Chalk	10,982.72	7,966.28	14,791.44	10,299.32	49,979.76
China clay and potters' materials	6,447.88	7,327.79	3,079.30	2,238.89	19,093.36
Clocks and watches	24,486.06	3,960.67	5,954.37	4,075.51	38,485.61
Coal and coke	291.01	7,131.09	640.86	8,479.00	16,531.96
Cocoa and chocolate	24,545.39	39,407.52	84,527.03	52,285.07	201,065.01
Coffee	413,603.60	271,578.31	481,600.60	426,442.19	1,593,224.70
Colors, paints, and varnishes	79,214.52	47,811.96	67,535.93	62,819.17	257,381.78
Confectionery		1,253.50	12,622.95	12,540.07	26,186.52
Cotton			14,085.52	3,792.20	17,877.72
Cotton manufactures	44,078.14	41,923.03	104,939.89	82,797.90	223,738.96
Cutlery	583.91	732.90		152.68	1,719.49
Cycles	218.99	166.31	215.35		600.65
Drugs, dyes, and chemicals	332,001.36	511,320.95	1,033,877.30	575,757.88	2,452,957.49
Elastic	398.44	1,623.72	465.00		3,487.16
Emery	2,399.79	5,710.55	2,642.20	4,838.83	15,490.87

Value of declared exports for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in the United Kingdom during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
LONDON—continued.					
Feathers	\$71,810.70	\$102,300.88	\$110,995.17	\$141,080.52	\$425,987.22
Fish and game	7,066.38	27,675.46	9,841.03	1,936.16	46,519.03
Floor cloth	31,245.79	15,005.10	18,888.92	27,959.91	93,099.72
Fruits, nuts, and vegetables ..	35,016.41	332,489.78	85,697.99	42,614.36	495,818.54
Fuller's earth	10,331.82	12,311.76	11,771.90	19,313.31	53,728.69
Furniture	37,900.95	10,892.83	8,009.16	13,873.41	70,676.35
Glass, china, and earthen ware.	33,960.44	31,852.42	15,664.43	20,048.31	101,525.60
Gloves, hosiery, haberdash- ery, etc.	184,438.18	121,532.28	52,706.97	14,700.09	373,377.52
Glue and gelatin	8,996.47	11,147.99	17,841.70	15,345.45	53,331.61
Grease	4,478.96	7,363.05	9,906.90	4,507.33	26,258.24
Gums	26,550.53	43,176.49	57,110.33	72,340.26	199,177.61
Hair, cow, etc.	4,521.22	9,427.87	21,178.82	50,030.60	85,158.51
Hardware	7,055.23	18,916.24	9,598.58	1,158.61	36,728.66
Hats and felt	26,662.96	7,740.20	42,130.93	5,584.74	82,118.83
Hemp, flax, and tow	197,527.36	50,292.05	68,446.76	148,590.54	464,856.71
Indigo	4,983.33	27,868.80	60,351.14	95,483.30	188,686.57
Ivory	1,646.99	5,991.96	25,680.19	49,988.57	83,307.71
Jute	2,344.53	33,930.29	1,186.18	4,945.76	42,406.71
Lace	13,298.83	5,661.81	946.65	2,139.57	32,046.86
Leather	45,702.09	46,663.08	63,920.04	62,904.05	219,189.26
Linens	33,535.52	39,391.44	29,890.12	30,213.24	133,030.32
Linseed	5,267.13	.....	150,648.61	270,860.71	435,776.45
Machinery	26,394.05	14,299.00	18,118.32	22,467.03	81,278.40
Matches	882.97	2,913.35	1,676.88	1,610.23	7,063.37
Metals, iron and steel, and manufactures	71,948.15	21,585.46	12,036.84	11,477.58	117,048.03
Metals, other	65,601.66	64,453.64	103,383.86	101,031.86	334,470.52
Mustard	34,051.20	58,095.28	68,053.89	55,200.18	215,400.53
Oils	24,589.68	32,011.91	39,320.68	100,830.94	196,753.16
Ores, iron, etc.	4,604.82	1,158.44	.....	.....	5,763.06
Paper and paper hangings	32,019.66	33,963.07	31,872.25	43,605.56	141,480.54
Paper stock	60,763.74	62,850.34	59,385.71	79,259.45	262,222.24
Perfumery	18,572.85	20,306.56	12,000.24	11,483.95	62,363.70
Pitch and tar	41,908.04	35,531.79	34,707.89	46,844.06	158,991.78
Plumbago .....	.....	.....	.....	3,190.15	3,190.15
Precious stones	393,280.20	131,468.13	319,927.81	661,673.19	1,506,859.33
Preserves, pickles, etc.	40,562.28	108,839.68	69,416.40	68,363.58	324,211.94
Provisions, cheese, bacon, etc. .	15,171.13	24,664.41	21,009.59	14,672.88	75,518.01
Quicksilver	6,326.45	.....	.....	.....	6,326.45
Rice	62,863.18	31,944.79	9,566.89	24,815.82	129,210.68
Rope .....	.....	.....	1,120.07	.....	1,120.07
Rubber, raw	64,443.51	72,332.74	58,773.43	43,161.85	238,711.03
Rubber, clothing and manu- factures	12,971.21	7,631.78	16,158.10	12,302.05	49,063.14
Saddlery	20,204.16	11,365.76	10,119.30	15,919.42	57,608.64
Salt .....	.....	.....	1,595.61	.....	1,595.61
Sausage casings	22,217.70	33,248.47	24,920.88	24,186.69	104,573.74
Scientific and optical instru- ments	21,174.20	18,868.11	13,694.78	18,710.09	72,447.18
Seeds, plants, etc.	20,291.16	83,999.70	24,819.65	24,154.49	163,265.00
Shellac	82,543.85	57,938.25	133,506.55	86,942.88	360,930.53
Shells	49,661.18	76,453.42	56,694.34	131,441.02	314,249.96
Silks	145,929.57	69,504.71	93,180.16	31,383.71	309,948.15
Soaps	46,367.68	59,547.79	52,689.45	61,006.16	219,611.08
Skins, hides, furs, etc.	1,287,568.45	1,106,291.15	1,030,907.27	1,520,488.08	5,005,254.95
Spices	60,040.81	70,694.08	59,999.26	132,469.62	323,203.77
Sponges	9,406.84	17,507.17	13,140.48	23,670.05	63,724.54
Stationery	28,068.99	36,049.32	27,920.39	26,883.99	118,922.69
Sticks and canes	17,683.54	8,672.69	11,497.89	6,476.91	44,331.03
Straw:					
Plaits and braids	100,174.94	238,922.97	230,111.44	99,294.52	728,503.87
Manufactures	1,803.67	18,985.47	61,888.39	4,203.76	86,881.29
Stuff goods .....	.....	.....	2,090.34	.....	2,090.34
Stone, marble, granite, etc.	5,146.73	2,799.90	6,010.33	7,633.23	21,590.19
Sugar	20,812.70	5,620.80	9,280.85	59,338.79	95,052.64
Tea	82,566.38	278,586.74	240,223.92	151,565.20	752,932.24
Thread .....	.....	129.27	.....	.....	129.27
Tin	25,281.55	168,562.34	347,920.36	553,146.95	1,094,911.20
Tin plates	102,283.90	34,349.47	10,912.53	12,403.15	219,899.05
Tobacco and cigarettes	29,058.72	14,161.59	12,158.91	15,227.56	70,605.80
Unions	1,646.88	1,001.60	.....	.....	2,647.98
Wearing apparel	22,306.95	22,083.95	26,839.72	32,961.79	104,191.41
Wines and spirits	44,512.84	75,670.71	50,856.24	56,585.17	227,624.96
Woods	37,640.41	9,458.00	7,065.45	26,367.92	80,521.78
Wool, and camel and goat hair.	158,613.59	84,430.99	81,455.46	209,445.93	533,945.97
Woolens and worsteds	638,673.58	162,838.40	445,747.49	149,082.33	1,396,321.79

Value of declared exports for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in the United Kingdom during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
LONDON—continued.					
Works of art	\$123,067.66	\$22,466.31	\$38,178.97	\$64,943.93	\$248,676.87
Yarn	628.02	286.60	.....	1,627.58	2,542.29
All other articles	276,217.90	112,309.10	139,354.90	90,433.77	618,315.07
Total	7,771,637.19	6,592,542.30	7,596,066.11	8,153,707.98	30,113,953.67
Total for preceding year	13,524,874.72	12,301,482.37	15,178,180.38	13,077,207.72	54,081,745.19
MANCHESTER.					
Buttons	30.39	505.87	156.82	158.93	851.51
Card clothing	25,491.78	15,734.06	7,151.42	2,852.44	51,229.70
Carpets and rugs	85,834.82	9,635.75	24,134.57	19,390.83	89,004.47
Cattle hair and other hair	2,662.88	887.69	2,340.70	7,688.60	13,579.96
Chemicals	110,608.16	130,097.71	180,881.24	167,755.23	589,342.34
Cotton, raw	8,935.94	2,111.95	5,976.06	5,700.70	22,724.65
Cotton and worsted and worsted stuffs	48,780.92	23,710.42	22,280.81	15,842.10	110,623.25
Cotton piece goods	209,955.18	404,700.89	509,987.44	210,758.87	1,335,401.33
Cotton velvet, fustians, etc.	493,549.24	173,342.32	196,772.45	232,503.00	1,096,166.91
Cotton yarn and thread	59,554.66	29,831.82	32,027.96	44,730.25	165,644.69
Curtains, laces, etc.	45,239.70	35,148.79	44,355.68	68,930.07	193,774.24
Damasks, etc.	53,765.33	58,987.18	38,991.83	45,243.45	196,987.79
Elastic web and india-rubber thread	21,182.68	21,412.52	21,940.24	20,395.46	84,929.90
Felt hats	17,524.92	475.82	8,778.21	186.38	26,965.33
Handkerchiefs	158,552.50	74,006.54	73,767.16	91,610.68	397,936.88
Hosiery	55,514.15	7,216.22	19,981.52	15,303.16	98,015.05
Iron, steel, etc.	30,382.65	37,198.27	42,479.59	43,769.68	153,830.19
Leather and hides	23,888.13	11,215.47	14,597.79	20,905.19	70,606.58
Linens	66,472.61	67,481.22	92,656.71	85,845.91	312,406.45
Machinery	388,691.09	394,683.14	140,063.42	87,098.72	1,011,436.37
Miscellaneous	21,303.73	10,413.86	10,094.30	19,051.27	60,863.16
Paper, paper hangings, etc.	16,799.22	28,801.74	48,088.79	29,371.46	123,061.21
Quilts	19,070.85	11,027.57	11,127.58	7,735.14	48,961.14
Rags, paper stock, etc.	77,945.80	105,292.99	112,063.59	107,784.94	403,087.82
Shawls, etc.	21,578.32	66.98	1,877.05	4,001.50	27,523.73
Silk and cotton piece goods	6,769.64	9,414.67	19,807.97	1,213.18	37,205.44
Silk noils and waste	7,596.30	5,984.98	3,492.28	35,630.74	52,704.30
Silk seals, plushes, etc.	9,295.14	20,714.05	14,575.27	22,890.67	67,445.13
Silk yarn	104,135.60	25,281.16	62,960.44	57,964.38	250,341.58
Tape, braid, etc.	87,249.39	76,405.62	65,351.03	96,980.66	325,986.70
Towels	30,794.35	23,927.18	19,125.66	26,925.27	100,772.41
Waterproof garments	7,215.99	7,908.75	5,095.51	2,840.47	23,060.72
Wool, manufactures of	18,751.46	14,303.53	16,428.09	25,530.13	75,018.21
Worsted yarn	882.01	.....	.....	136.26	1,018.27
Yarn, other	4,600.33	3,446.76	340.66	2,091.44	10,479.19
Total	2,290,705.81	1,840,831.72	1,870,658.34	1,626,795.23	7,628,991.10
Total for preceding year	3,854,984.69	3,400,733.49	2,290,705.81	1,840,831.72	11,867,255.71
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.					
Antimony	16,490.50	23,894.51	25,758.38	26,391.03	92,534.42
Bitumastic asphalt .....	.....	.....	.....	900.35	900.35
Books	417.58	890.57	.....	223.73	1,536.88
Bricks	4,908.85	3,557.41	1,455.08	2,691.17	12,612.01
Carbonate of barytes	5,065.60	1,245.82	2,511.11	666.71	9,489.24
Carbonating furnaces .....	.....	.....	.....	5,635.41	5,635.41
Carpeting	10,616.19	.....	.....	.....	10,616.19
Cement	17,927.94	21,227.67	16,813.76	10,239.12	66,208.49
Chemicals	45,065.48	65,062.77	67,028.80	60,143.00	237,277.55
Coals and coke	16,233.23	.....	13,197.95	22,025.78	51,456.96
Composition paint	3,832.68	914.90	3,275.15	3,547.68	11,570.41
Cotton manufactures	19,811.14	16,390.51	13,120.08	11,424.90	60,746.63
Electroplates	394.19	.....	.....	111.93	506.12
Gooseberry bushes .....	.....	4,628.04	1,279.89	.....	5,907.93
Guns and appliances .....	.....	36,201.89	.....	.....	36,201.89
Iron	3,129.89	.....	.....	3,391.46	6,521.35
Leather	2,662.78	5,041.69	2,569.51	5,019.79	15,313.77
Linen manufactures	3,769.73	1,845.88	11,723.40	4,304.84	21,643.85
Oatmeal .....	.....	116.91	.....	.....	116.91
Paints and colors .....	.....	.....	.....	822.44	822.44
Refined red lead	171.97	486.65	204.39	150.86	1,013.87
Rope	1,389.44	890.57	2,248.82	6,233.99	10,762.32
Salt .....	.....	2,189.92	.....	.....	2,189.92
Skins	94,625.02	24,726.69	36,075.86	52,334.34	147,761.41
Steel	3,442.60	22,244.63	17,013.28	1,479.42	44,179.92

Value of declared exports for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in the United Kingdom during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—cont'd.					
Stone:					
Building	\$3,902.50	\$4,176.93	\$4,199.79	\$4,304.30	\$16,583.52
Grindstones	6,821.60	5,431.01	7,066.43	7,299.75	26,608.79
Sweeping and scraping machines	140.40		218.99		359.39
Thread, linen		162.62	150.86		313.48
Trees, young	103.34	1,684.35	3,688.81		5,476.50
White lead	965.58	1,289.62	1,464.82	1,031.70	4,751.72
Woolen manufactures	7,822.07	2,981.36	150.86	1,911.04	12,865.33
Miscellaneous	3,524.09	4,238.61	0,136.66	1,853.22	15,752.58
Total	213,243.89	251,521.52	237,839.18	234,142.96	936,747.55
Total for preceding year	282,160.59	330,304.19	429,646.65	336,824.88	1,378,936.31
Decrease	68,916.70	78,782.67	192,307.47	102,681.92	442,688.76
PLYMOUTH.					
Animals		223.86			223.86
Bricks			12.90		12.90
Brushes			127.20		127.20
Clay	46,793.38	25,649.63	46,068.50	19,933.02	138,444.53
Combs			63.14		63.14
Drugs and chemicals		9,797.80	10,119.00	7,224.50	27,141.30
Flower bulbs	4,215.58	827.89			5,043.47
Furniture	100.85				100.85
Stone, marble, etc.		215.33	668.73		884.06
Wines and spirits	2,535.69	2,488.30	1,637.93	3,275.88	9,937.80
Wearing apparel	395.46		1,337.20	63.66	1,796.34
Works of art				122.50	122.50
REDDITCH AGENCY.					
Needles, fishhooks, etc.	67,014.88	85,982.86	82,771.01	69,710.14	305,478.89
WATERFORD.					
Felt and mastic		1,908.88		1,391.88	3,300.76
Mackerel	9,680.46				9,680.46
Marble and stone	710.50	531.20	1,849.80	836.94	3,428.44
Total	59,314.99	60,161.06	81,661.24	29,119.64	180,256.93
Total for preceding year	41,931.09	69,646.94	19,506.41	28,820.81	159,905.25
Increase	17,383.90		12,154.83	298.83	20,351.68
Decrease		9,485.88			
WOLVERHAMPTON AGENCY.					
Chemicals	667.52	1,369.00	934.79	3,008.58	6,579.89
Cycles and cycle materials	86.40	336.76	169.60		592.76
Glue	2,330.07	832.17	4,140.05	4,867.00	12,169.29
Hardware	10,498.11	7,846.44	4,278.02	9,311.44	31,434.01
Steel and iron	231.89	561.83			793.72
Tiles, etc.	21,852.38	24,281.74	12,710.28	6,158.61	63,003.01
Sundries	652.35			469.25	1,121.60
Total	36,318.72	34,727.94	22,232.74	24,414.88	117,694.28

DECLARED EXPORTS, 1895.

Value of declared exports from the United Kingdom to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
BELFAST.					
Animals			\$17. 76		\$17. 76
Cottons	\$203,544. 83	\$177,644. 54	278,965. 32	\$182,861. 88	843,016. 27
Felt	3,276. 13	2,351. 74	1,820. 66	2,513. 58	10,962. 11
Flax	138,043. 52	194,515. 28	179,263. 30	143,775. 02	655,597. 12
Ginger ale	32,895. 26	15,429. 49	20,822. 98	50,585. 23	119,732. 96
Hides		2,735. 33			2,735. 33
Linens	1,877,721. 71	1,960,940. 81	2,200,035. 08	1,520,525. 68	7,559,823. 86
Machinery	1,913. 25	2,279. 24	1,313. 95	389. 32	5,895. 76
Nursery stock		5,551. 54	482. 31	125. 92	6,109. 77
Rope				491. 59	491. 59
Seeds	3,184. 09	4,625. 95	644. 80		8,454. 84
Stationery	5,339. 17	6,422. 79	3,722. 17	4,217. 86	19,701. 99
Threads	42,184. 44	73,376. 35	94,344. 37	40,279. 00	250,184. 16
Unions	67,636. 38	68,572. 62	125,280. 60	78,272. 15	369,761. 75
Whisky	2,334. 89	17,893. 77	3,749. 07	4,144. 77	28,123. 10
Woolens			1,014. 12	1,019. 29	2,033. 41
Sundries	2,160. 89	5,712. 97	5,591. 50	4,027. 14	17,492. 50
Total	2,410,234. 26	2,538,052. 42	2,917,619. 19	2,034,228. 43	9,900,134. 30
Total for preceding year	1,826,142. 07	1,486,487. 99	1,594,084. 71	1,496,189. 51	6,402,904. 28
Increase	584,092. 19	1,051,564. 43	1,323,534. 48	538,038. 92	3,497,230. 02
BIRMINGHAM.					
Animals	1,070. 63			214. 12	1,284. 75
Anvils	10,985. 72	19,515. 25	17,004. 80	15,889. 40	63,394. 67
Bedsteads	38,009. 98	39,985. 02	23,100. 13	31,837. 86	132,933. 89
Buttons	1,693. 19	13,962. 21	13,029. 54	7,845. 63	36,530. 57
Chain	1,010. 49	2,717. 20	3,063. 40	1,513. 70	8,304. 79
Chemicals	47,680. 02	55,306. 77	51,126. 32	52,403. 77	206,510. 88
Cotton goods	3,252. 68	6,192. 50	5,919. 49	2,491. 03	17,855. 70
Cycles and cycle materials	9,222. 20	22,957. 49	49,714. 53	68,834. 90	150,729. 12
Earthenware	8,620. 86	9,062. 47		4,310. 42	21,998. 75
Fancy goods	64,795. 99	84,099. 42	78,088. 21	75,181. 72	302,715. 34
Glass	17,796. 00	29,935. 36	20,170. 59	17,839. 43	85,741. 47
Glue	1,323. 03			2,429. 36	3,752. 39
Guns and gun materials	13,746. 81	6,592. 34	8,492. 03	9,215. 16	38,026. 34
Hardware	38,760. 36	49,190. 31	66,569. 00	50,685. 95	205,205. 62
Hoes	476. 01	3,014. 24	632. 00		4,123. 75
Metal sheathing	7,741. 50	17,186. 83	2,974. 08	8,210. 22	36,112. 63
Nickel	4,428. 52	15,056. 47	14,080. 40	7,040. 20	40,605. 59
Pens and tips	29,207. 27	39,281. 41	21,803. 78	36,288. 21	126,580. 07
Phosphorus	3,838. 38	4,621. 26	2,609. 66	3,312. 81	14,382. 11
Saddlery	35,092. 67	43,463. 16	73,893. 13	84,788. 27	237,237. 23
Shells			1,524. 86	1,733. 82	3,258. 68
Skins	2,668. 60		6,533. 52	1,993. 32	11,195. 44
Steel and iron	8,099. 18	11,759. 99	12,707. 28	24,389. 92	56,956. 37
Steel tubes	12,713. 65	37,601. 06	49,139. 34	73,111. 05	172,560. 00
Wells	3,049. 11	3,221. 96	8,307. 23	8,309. 16	22,887. 46
Sundries	7,231. 29	15,148. 16	5,397. 39	6,156. 66	33,933. 50
Total	372,514. 82	530,472. 68	730,405. 11	596,026. 09	2,035,418. 70
<i>Redditch Agency.</i>					
Needles, fishhooks, etc	61,405. 23	81,525. 46	88,500. 20	80,793. 29	312,224. 18
<i>Kidderminster Agency.</i>					
Carpets	2,042. 73	13,720. 16	13,688. 34	15,270. 22	44,721. 45
China and porcelain	9,017. 16	8,917. 15	6,290. 12	1,928. 02	26,182. 45
Dye goods	4,661. 17		9,979. 29		6,640. 46
Glass	5,978. 96	5,068. 10	6,992. 63	10,000. 43	28,040. 18
Hardware	3,071. 75	4,957. 50	2,645. 18	11,162. 45	21,836. 68
Sauce	9,903. 09	6,602. 05	4,120. 28	9,903. 09	30,534. 61
Skins	52,498. 49	85,022. 92	41,829. 78	36,222. 47	215,573. 66
Sundries	603. 02	1,933. 47	8,095. 60	4,045. 90	14,678. 14
Total	87,806. 37	126,221. 41	85,647. 81	88,532. 64	388,207. 73
<i>Wolverhampton Agency.</i>					
Chemicals	2,683. 95	2,205. 42	2,197. 43	4,197. 14	11,283. 94
Cycles and materials					
Glue	1,582. 91	1,030. 72	1,030. 72	1,030. 72	4,675. 07

Value of declared exports from the United Kingdom to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
BIRMINGHAM—continued.					
<i>Wolverhampton Agency—Continued.</i>					
Hardware	\$4,834.60	\$5,852.67	\$4,941.49	\$5,996.08	\$21,624.88
Steel and iron	1,078.81				1,078.81
Tiles, etc.	14,505.33	17,409.44	10,995.93	3,897.07	46,807.77
Sundries	537.03			482.52	1,019.55
Total	25,272.13	26,496.25	19,165.57	15,573.53	86,459.48
Total for Birmingham district and agencies ..	546,948.55	764,717.80	729,718.19	780,925.55	2,822,310.09
Total for preceding year ..	594,229.84	605,379.18	487,390.40	528,906.67	2,215,996.10
Increase		159,338.67	242,327.73	251,928.88	606,313.99
Decrease	47,281.29				
BRISTOL.					
Bath bricks	260.56	2,051.77		1,559.38	4,171.71
Bicycle parts			4,912.79	6,118.12	11,030.91
Books	3,892.44		3,742.43	1,441.24	9,076.11
Bronze gates				2,973.42	2,973.42
Chemicals	18,626.45	14,561.24	17,829.52	18,184.74	69,201.95
Chocolate and cocoa ..	4,805.81	8,174.38	5,449.88	7,450.72	25,880.77
English lead			1,134.98		1,134.98
Fullers earth	1,948.71	2,117.60	2,526.65	1,767.79	8,350.75
Glue and glue stock ..	2,427.51	5,208.43	4,061.26	3,011.98	14,709.13
Hemp lines and rope ..	1,576.59	1,298.56			2,875.15
Iron oxide and iron ore ..	2,482.83	2,226.86	5,148.06	3,563.11	13,420.86
Linseed		104,894.29	24,021.68		128,916.17
Leather				2,063.57	2,063.57
Napier matting	1,717.29		1,115.57		2,832.86
Pig lead		4,693.66			4,693.66
Salted roans and sheep pelts ..	7,366.04	8,708.90	7,132.31	24,304.75	47,512.00
Soap lyes			1,283.93		1,283.93
Woollen goods	4,813.62	3,276.60	9,865.70	13,724.87	31,680.79
Wines and spirits	864.34	1,555.11	1,705.70	1,488.65	5,563.80
Miscellaneous	502.44	2,944.46	2,329.04	2,115.54	7,891.48
Total	51,284.63	161,711.88	92,259.68	90,007.83	395,264.00
Total for preceding year ..	85,486.62	66,830.36	39,799.42	35,894.73	178,111.13
Increase	15,798.01	94,781.50	52,460.26	54,113.10	217,152.87
CARDIFF.					
Books	522.91				522.91
Bricks and sand	498.81	868.15			1,366.96
Castings	308.28	500.03	578.03	432.87	1,814.21
Coal	24,448.69	5,890.28			30,338.97
Electric machinery	473.26			161.44	634.70
Grease			133.38	578.45	711.78
Iron-foundry machinery ..	197.82				197.82
Iron ladles	262.25	1,192.29	399.13		1,853.67
Oxide				234.11	234.11
Ropes	1,758.92	1,896.26	1,457.54	2,645.10	7,727.82
Tin plates, etc.	263,108.13	212,765.92	182,968.06	55,556.97	687,399.06
Miscellaneous	166.44		92.34	12.65	270.43
Total	264,744.59	223,077.93	185,623.43	59,621.59	733,067.46
CORK.					
Down quilts	433.49				433.49
Dog		10.21			10.21
Feathers	1,399.90	2,070.13	1,927.73	680.81	6,078.67
Grass seed		654.53			654.53
Gold watch and chain ..	97.33				97.33
Goatskins		806.62		1,839.87	2,646.49
Hides		2,456.95	15,549.28	21,355.10	39,361.33
Irish moss	170.69				170.69
Mackerel	42,125.38	19,313.57	7,276.54		68,715.49
Magnesia	363.66	734.81	269.61	204.65	1,672.73
Marble and stone	1,021.47		270.04		1,391.51
Oil paintings				97.33	97.33
Potatoes		142.33			142.33
Side car	97.33				97.33
Whisky	2,003.91	2,562.93	550.30	399.92	5,517.06
Total	47,718.16	28,752.08	25,843.50	24,577.68	177,086.52

Value of declared exports from the United Kingdom to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
DUBLIN.					
Ala, beer, etc.	\$169,840.83	\$144,234.12	\$165,763.08	\$155,893.94	\$635,731.97
Animals	461.16		97.33		558.49
Bacon		121.06	140.55	310.47	572.08
Bags	216.76				216.76
Books	721.96	265.93		192.73	1,180.62
Carriages		170.38			170.38
Feathers	893.51	1,920.03		1,104.12	3,917.66
Glue		5,686.99		919.77	6,606.76
Hides			26,413.03	40,111.78	66,524.81
Hosiery		122.63	538.57	693.08	1,354.28
Maize, roasted	1,256.77	611.75	158.16	754.30	2,780.98
Malt				1,491.66	1,491.66
Miscellaneous	1,088.88	1,221.85	613.32	1,545.66	4,969.71
Moss	486.65			496.65	973.30
Oatmeal	1,267.14	14,044.60	4,583.90	1,417.75	21,308.39
Personal effects	146.00			554.78	700.78
Poplins		583.98			583.98
Sausage casings	1,739.77	1,338.28	802.97	1,352.88	5,233.90
Skins	6,777.33	3,861.54	10,152.49		20,791.36
Wines and spirits	3,913.21	1,695.30	9,152.52	10,587.33	30,348.36
Wool		6,207.81	7,434.19		13,642.00
Woolen goods	4,409.07	9,458.75	13,666.87	17,676.76	45,211.45
Total	196,214.04	191,545.55	239,516.98	235,093.66	864,370.23
DUNDEE.					
Bagging, jute	56,840.80	24,233.29	7,239.87	5,559.98	93,873.94
Bags, jute	1,645.38	828.55	111.18		2,085.09
Burlaps	1,038,298.58	1,206,877.76	968,331.04	1,162,301.90	4,375,309.28
Carpeting, jute	11,546.90	23,129.32	20,792.69	18,733.02	74,201.93
Cottons	7,479.00	5,328.50	23,708.80	8,804.29	50,320.59
Duck, sail, flax	1,334.82	2,415.40	1,136.06	3,431.17	8,317.45
Effects, personal	851.64	28.35	384.46		1,264.45
Fire bricks	915.64				915.64
Flax	19,534.26	14,719.60	7,747.83	4,529.63	46,931.27
Gauge glasses	3,083.14	7,475.63	3,497.88	5,148.88	19,155.53
Golf goods	495.14	438.23	1,716.63	1,397.68	4,047.68
Hemp		66.43		193.08	259.51
Herring		559.65			559.65
Hose, canvas, flax	1,902.09	3,557.82	1,123.80	1,748.98	8,332.69
Jute	69,118.74	42,445.68	26,377.86	2,032.93	139,974.71
Leather	9,509.23	27,411.11	18,773.79	5,933.79	61,627.92
Linens	440,274.18	460,895.57	636,780.20	536,960.82	2,074,910.77
Machinery	1,420.58	982.36		628.26	3,029.20
Matting	1,467.76	696.86	5,889.93	1,334.27	9,388.82
Mica			484.30	289.80	774.10
Oakum		268.89	697.90	608.31	1,570.10
Oatmeal		144.30			144.30
Paddings	63,354.04	77,970.17	71,838.79	62,390.67	275,553.67
Paper stock	8,012.16	14,145.81	12,597.22	15,013.07	40,767.76
Potatoes	654.79	26,173.01	56,655.65	19,284.48	102,767.93
Preserves	5,575.31	10,908.83	2,107.32	2,107.32	20,698.78
School bags			192.76	218.87	411.63
Silks			234.33		234.33
Tow	2,207.45	4,068.86	4,390.96	8,397.74	19,065.01
Waterproof cloth			124.08	2,705.67	2,829.75
Whisky and other spirits	915.57	5,449.92	2,757.31	1,171.34	10,294.14
Wool	11,740.15	21,543.16	14,130.93	13,164.78	60,579.02
Woolens	8,127.13	97.39	2,286.77	2,822.13	8,333.42
Yarns	26,994.90	36,008.52	81,476.12	24,889.67	119,364.21
Total	1,788,249.96	2,017,892.80	1,928,351.63	1,912,100.58	7,646,594.97
Total for preceding year	1,343,226.04	1,429,819.27	1,541,326.44	1,668,503.75	5,982,875.50
Increase	~445,023.92	588,073.53	387,025.19	243,596.83	1,663,719.47
Aberdeen agency.					
Combs	5,882.88	11,634.98	13,345.24	5,429.22	36,292.32
Granite, polished	74,076.98	61,542.24	62,930.86	87,225.14	285,775.22
Fish, preserved	1,704.00				1,704.00
Harness composition		357.80	186.60	596.00	1,140.40
Herring	8,525.88	9,082.20	3,058.02	1,957.50	22,923.60
Hides		162.00		336.00	498.00
Iron sand	805.00	1,136.00	756.00	1,296.00	3,993.00
Lantern slides		181.26		458.40	599.66

Value of declared exports from the United Kingdom to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
DUNDEE—continued.					
Aberdeen agency—Continued.					
Linen	£8,211.90	£8,186.88	£11,547.96	£10,989.00	£38,935.74
Linseed		49,555.36			49,555.36
Machinery	2,052.00	196.80			2,248.80
Marble			120.00		120.00
Paper	9,612.84	9,244.22	11,267.00	8,472.52	38,596.58
Seeds		140.72			140.72
Whisky	543.80	883.76	1,003.50	1,133.88	3,564.94
Wines	224.60				224.60
Woolens	2,459.00	413.02	5,750.56	8,280.40	16,903.58
Sundries				548.64	548.64
Total	114,399.48	152,667.24	109,965.74	126,722.70	503,755.16
Total for preceding year.	157,092.92	125,800.50	93,323.06	104,885.58	481,102.06
Increase		26,866.74	16,642.68	21,837.12	22,653.10
Decrease	42,693.44				
DUNFERMLINE.					
Cottons	26,090.75	23,548.27	22,188.70	23,162.80	94,990.52
Canvass	1,255.56				1,255.56
Linoleum and floor cloths	50,470.58	30,288.75	50,829.03	16,263.88	147,852.24
Linen	472,861.85	480,681.16	446,848.70	288,669.54	1,689,061.25
Whisky			477.65	539.70	1,017.35
Yarns			930.07	4,581.63	5,511.70
Miscellaneous	911.07	897.16	180.58		1,498.81
Total	551,589.81	534,915.34	521,454.73	333,217.55	1,941,177.43
Total for preceding year.	434,318.62	275,697.46	339,621.87	272,019.57	1,321,657.71
Increase	117,271.19	259,217.88	181,832.86	61,197.98	619,519.72
GLASGOW.					
Beer	1,924.63	3,271.31	1,887.30	1,253.50	8,336.74
Books	51,147.50	34,049.25	11,960.42	18,222.08	115,379.25
Cotton in bale		13,238.78	62,562.30	26,628.84	102,429.92
Cotton goods	145,112.73	422,386.34	410,998.51	150,955.94	1,129,453.52
Carpets, carpeting, and rugs	27,981.72	15,130.04	57,371.20	20,924.14	121,407.10
Chemicals	80,145.93	192,184.35	117,263.23	154,284.58	543,878.09
Coals	29,273.48	450.96	5,944.58	5,155.76	40,824.78
Coal tar and coal-tar pitch	8,089.80	16,697.05	10,320.04	8,575.24	43,681.93
Dogs	809.00	49.00	2.50	435.00	795.50
Earthenware		3,386.38	796.60	1,368.18	5,545.16
Fire-clay goods	3,606.64	6,244.48	1,722.84	2,561.46	14,133.92
Fishing gut	5,650.69	5,718.52	12,015.00	4,989.12	28,382.33
Flax	71,215.42	94,600.53	53,275.38	79,065.74	298,157.07
Furs	6,304.50	11,376.83	3,753.52	6,061.82	28,096.17
Gum and paints	3,078.43	7,552.70	6,275.83	9,208.94	26,171.90
Glass and glassware	86.50	656.37	148.48	457.58	1,348.93
Hats and caps	1,588.32	2,924.50	788.90	2,501.56	7,893.28
Hemp and jute goods	3,189.26	6,036.58	136.82	1,433.00	10,775.66
Herrings	108,098.08	99,967.12	32,605.95	12,737.46	222,308.61
Hides and skins	18,592.80	13,494.25	18,773.98	50,867.20	101,728.23
Horses	8,150.00	750.00			8,900.00
Iron, pig	2,379.23	5,196.80	4,113.30	3,492.18	15,181.51
Lace curtains and nets	25,955.46	23,481.90	45,642.22	19,408.68	114,488.26
Laces and trimmings	6,157.94	3,018.38	1,008.60	1,890.48	12,074.75
Linen goods	15,746.75	21,654.48	22,796.50	6,532.35	66,730.08
Machinery and ironware	19,217.50	27,045.81	18,459.03	16,230.52	74,952.86
Muslins	54,588.88	92,439.57	164,444.92	44,785.60	356,253.67
Paper and paper stock	6,732.46	7,067.38	5,750.45	9,522.32	29,662.64
Paper hangings		5,427.50	5,416.00	1,154.12	11,997.62
Printed paper	5,640.12	9,150.32	6,250.30	4,815.04	26,855.78
Ponies		98.00			98.00
Potatoes, seeds, and fruits	1,935.18	24,325.88	36,543.86	10,190.14	72,995.06
Provisions	29,538.64	27,842.86	44,505.93	59,400.10	161,287.53
Rags, old and new	912.48	7,786.94	4,955.42	5,635.38	19,289.62
Shawls	1,712.28		814.38	8,417.12	5,443.78
Silk goods	34,184.47	61,669.85	37,097.18	5,377.60	138,329.10
Steel	6,881.95	2,360.35	7,594.22	2,506.70	19,343.22
Stone and stoneware	4,666.06	1,523.50	1,045.18	2,593.81	9,828.55
Tapestry and chenille goods	2,643.88	1,513.62	2,530.24	778.18	7,465.92
Tobacco pipes, clay	9,285.82	11,976.81	4,588.00	6,126.52	31,976.95
Thread	29,260.80	64,637.22	49,915.50	58,057.10	201,870.12
Union goods, cotton and woolen	7,883.62	56,114.78	113,790.50	58,142.28	235,481.06

a Value of sugar included.

Value of declared exports from the United Kingdom to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
GLASGOW—continued.					
Whisky.....	\$8, 643. 48	\$24, 215. 14	\$6, 659. 90	\$6, 211. 50	\$45, 730. 02
Wines and liquors.....	1, 694. 14	2, 691. 83	2, 362. 06	1, 211. 70	7, 959. 73
Wire goods.....	518. 56	4, 096. 34	1, 513. 54	2, 040. 98	8, 169. 42
Wool.....	94, 677. 62	88, 613. 59	68, 417. 00	64, 197. 44	315, 905. 65
Woolen goods.....	9, 347. 73	13, 393. 30	31, 326. 10	26, 036. 82	80, 103. 95
Miscellaneous.....	7, 724. 00	20, 618. 77	16, 386. 34	28, 402. 20	73, 081. 31
Total.....	954, 953. 58	1, 528, 615. 61	1, 511, 973. 28	1, 006, 586. 50	5, 002, 128. 97
Total for preceding year.....	894, 643. 72	1, 062, 281. 06	953, 155. 97	703, 674. 37	3, 613, 756. 73
Increase.....	60, 309. 86	466, 333. 95	558, 817. 31	302, 912. 13	1, 388, 373. 25
GLOUCESTER.					
Elastic goods.....	2, 490. 80	2, 540. 14	2, 659. 47	3, 631. 72	11, 322. 18
Linseed.....		108, 424. 74			108, 424. 74
Pickles.....			1, 035. 80	1, 049. 73	2, 085. 33
Salted roans.....	2, 486. 66	5, 343. 16	4, 164. 61	3, 501. 34	15, 495. 77
Tin andterne plates.....	10, 128. 28	12, 090. 88	8, 275. 01	3, 856. 32	34, 349. 49
Woolen goods.....	15, 057. 48	2, 118. 28	26, 663. 85	9, 054. 04	52, 891. 63
Miscellaneous.....	1, 417. 06	3, 141. 58	540. 68	1, 188. 70	6, 288. 02
Total.....	31, 580. 26	133, 656. 78	43, 399. 22	22, 280. 85	230, 857. 11
Total for preceding year.....	33, 890. 18	12, 109. 24	22, 944. 08	17, 004. 76	85, 948. 26
Increase.....		121, 547. 54	20, 395. 14	5, 276. 09	144, 908. 85
Decrease.....	2, 309. 92				
HUDDERSFIELD.					
Alpacas.....		1, 569. 49			1, 569. 49
Blankets.....			399. 29	54. 92	454. 21
Card clothing.....	10, 367. 89	23, 634. 33	24, 942. 15	8, 989. 26	67, 933. 63
Carpet waste and carpet yarns.....	1, 351. 67	4, 332. 29	2, 832. 86		8, 516. 82
Chemicals and dyes.....	36, 511. 56	43, 339. 49	39, 782. 65	38, 167. 88	157, 801. 58
Clocks, antique.....				738. 49	738. 49
Corduroys and fustians.....	1, 595. 36	4, 008. 21	2, 938. 13	2, 379. 86	10, 921. 55
Cotton cloth.....	1, 489. 75	1, 885. 48	7, 332. 92	1, 817. 18	12, 525. 33
Cottons and calf hair.....		1, 914. 45	2, 370. 39	313. 51	4, 598. 35
Cottons, sewing.....	34, 452. 36	32, 627. 62	36, 232. 74	32, 860. 59	136, 173. 31
Cotton, velvets, and velveteens.....	871. 93	4, 264. 97	871. 49		6, 008. 39
Fuller's earth.....	3, 893. 45	2, 931. 18	3, 896. 82	5, 387. 91	16, 089. 16
Grease and oil.....	1, 498. 66	2, 488. 44	1, 010. 08	497. 60	5, 494. 78
Haircloths.....			279. 08		279. 08
Jute yarn and jute mats and Hessians.....			1, 098. 17		1, 098. 17
Linens and cotton.....	134. 55	660. 82	1, 363. 91	577. 96	2, 737. 24
Linens and linen yarn.....	1, 184. 66	2, 867. 52	6, 128. 63	1, 251. 86	11, 432. 66
Machinery.....	667. 82	10, 813. 37	6, 266. 15	3, 698. 89	21, 436. 23
Mohair and cotton.....	4, 826. 98	15, 541. 54	5, 059. 38	47, 445. 49	73, 872. 39
Mohair, wool, and cotton.....	2, 834. 04	183. 16		778. 43	3, 795. 63
Mohair and luster wool yarn.....			675. 35	776. 20	1, 451. 55
Rugs and shawls.....			1, 075. 16	1, 372. 66	2, 447. 82
Silk and cotton.....	69. 83	680. 35	950. 36	628. 38	2, 328. 92
Silk, satins, and silk yarn.....	9, 873. 82	12, 642. 56	10, 678. 59	9, 200. 10	42, 395. 07
Soap.....				810. 51	810. 51
Stationery.....	649. 27	3, 526. 97	222. 17	274. 95	4, 673. 36
Stuffs.....			1, 585. 64	4, 381. 82	5, 917. 56
Wire.....	462. 13	899. 28	160. 26	1, 316. 06	2, 337. 75
Wool.....	5, 289. 75	13, 500. 34	25, 163. 03	19, 496. 60	63, 450. 72
Wool and goat hair.....	191. 49				191. 49
Woolens.....	100, 904. 78	121, 035. 94	229, 567. 96	352, 416. 17	803, 924. 85
Woolens and cotton.....	232. 22	3, 132. 33	31, 872. 63	47, 467. 44	82, 704. 62
Woolen cotton and shoddy.....				2, 271. 64	2, 271. 64
Woolens and silk.....	19. 43				19. 43
Woolen rags.....	2, 534. 19	4, 970. 04	5, 375. 05	2, 679. 58	15, 858. 86
Woolen-thread waste.....	2, 435. 46	4, 889. 82	7, 275. 04	8, 368. 72	23, 019. 04
Woolen yarn.....				876. 62	876. 62
Worsted.....	125, 382. 16	145, 229. 04	759, 029. 03	484, 226. 50	1, 783, 866. 73
Worsted and cotton.....		356. 27	507. 40	3, 332. 66	3, 332. 66
Worsted, cotton and shoddy.....		443. 39	2, 722. 91	1, 648. 99	5, 312. 66
Worsted, cotton and silk.....	1, 487. 79			733. 42	5, 387. 51
Worsted waste.....				1, 689. 12	1, 689. 12
Worsted and silk.....	1, 166. 19	227. 99	855. 67		2, 249. 85
Worsted and woolens.....	1, 139. 55	110. 84		5, 221. 20	6, 471. 59
Worsted yarn.....		18, 774. 59	29, 374. 99	29, 192. 71	77, 343. 29
Miscellaneous.....		8. 89	117. 79	12. 93	134. 61
Total.....	358, 857. 73	752, 986. 00	1, 250, 013. 66	1, 123, 273. 93	3, 480, 181. 32

Value of declared exports from the United Kingdom to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
HULL.					
Alum			\$403. 16	\$553. 49	\$956. 65
Animals		\$107. 30			107. 30
Bleaching powder		11, 116. 44	8, 659. 52	6, 163. 56	25, 939. 52
Cliff stone		2, 659. 73	319. 48	1, 122. 33	4, 101. 54
Coal				1, 662. 80	1, 662. 80
Colors	\$4, 439. 56	3, 556. 00	5, 187. 53	7, 321. 48	20, 504. 57
Confectionery				108. 27	108. 27
Creosote			121. 48		121. 48
Dogs			2, 676. 58		2, 676. 58
Dog biscuits	197. 40	98. 70	98. 70		394. 80
Enameled plates	96. 92				96. 92
Fire bars		69. 83			69. 83
Grapes		1, 121. 24	547. 48		1, 668. 72
Hair:					
Camel		6, 188. 11			6, 188. 11
Cattle	1, 414. 80	815. 10	971. 42		3, 201. 32
Harness		387. 54			387. 54
Hemp		2, 605. 70		257. 92	2, 863. 62
Herrings			1, 222. 94		1, 222. 94
Hides and skins				41, 796. 65	41, 796. 65
Jute bags				684. 35	684. 35
Leather	1, 347. 25	995. 64		3, 887. 15	6, 230. 04
Linseed		727, 666. 24			727, 666. 24
Linseed oil	1, 107. 33	1, 943. 53	3, 956. 51	3, 889. 16	10, 896. 53
Machinery			153. 90	858. 44	1, 012. 34
Onions				3, 698. 73	3, 698. 73
Oranges			14, 002. 61		14, 002. 61
Paints	1, 007. 59	1, 142. 36	256. 16	1, 496. 60	3, 902. 71
Pitch	791. 35		184. 28	645. 78	1, 621. 36
Porcelain ware				55. 25	55. 25
Potatoes		11, 041. 54	3, 750. 11		14, 791. 65
Rope, old manila	3, 221. 63	2, 218. 57	1, 594. 07	527. 16	7, 561. 43
Rubber shoes, old		1, 369. 93			1, 369. 93
Seeds			208. 38		208. 38
Starch			96. 67		96. 67
Stearin	1, 856. 62				1, 856. 62
Stove polish		60	359. 63		360. 23
Sulphate ammonia			24, 727. 17		24, 727. 17
Tar				498. 20	498. 20
Turpentine		508. 88	498. 20	495. 77	1, 497. 85
Washing blue	3, 497. 48	791. 87	6, 715. 20	6, 244. 59	17, 249. 14
Wood			118. 40	184. 60	252. 00
Wool	3, 302. 88	3, 002. 61	541. 17	468. 93	7, 815. 59
Zinc sheets		155. 84			155. 84
Total	21, 780. 81	779, 538. 30	77, 870. 70	82, 561. 21	961, 251. 02
LEEDS.					
Chemicals and dyestuffs	6, 772. 20	5, 592. 76	13, 074. 22	10, 462. 96	35, 902. 14
Confectionery, etc	2, 100. 87	2, 781. 15	1, 006. 88	2, 964. 07	8, 832. 97
Earthenware and bricks	19, 026. 45	19, 484. 92	19, 343. 93	16, 197. 88	74, 053. 18
Hair, wool, etc	38, 319. 86	44, 515. 03	32, 847. 34	55, 771. 02	170, 953. 25
Leather, etc	4, 937. 86	4, 666. 04	5, 234. 63	7, 615. 40	22, 453. 93
Linens, etc	1, 314. 18	2, 526. 00	2, 113. 88	542. 35	6, 496. 36
Metals, machinery, etc	19, 831. 80	30, 439. 11	20, 499. 24	78, 798. 64	158, 563. 79
Orchids and ferns	215. 95				215. 95
Skins and furs	13, 886. 58	25, 375. 96	27, 364. 55	17, 867. 72	84, 493. 81
Sundries	1, 420. 06	3, 163. 65	2, 727. 15	3, 077. 54	10, 388. 40
Waste, spun silk, yarn	7, 138. 67	3, 184. 39	9, 845. 17	11, 246. 48	31, 414. 71
Woolens	13, 686. 18	71, 551. 81	90, 044. 71	97, 668. 56	273, 951. 26
Woolens, worsteds, etc	12, 035. 73	167, 600. 05	324, 720. 56	278, 405. 63	782, 761. 97
Worsteds	70, 525. 68	59, 808. 51	171, 033. 91	139, 024. 71	440, 392. 81
Total	211, 211. 07	440, 669. 38	728, 356. 12	719, 637. 96	2, 099, 874. 53
LEITH.					
Bedding	62. 53				62. 53
Beer, ale, and stout	2, 590. 23	5, 505. 41	5, 548. 96	8, 075. 95	21, 720. 55
Bicycles	102. 32			160. 00	262. 32
Biscuits	695. 75	1, 618. 92	523. 89	1, 253. 69	4, 091. 75
Books, printed sheets, etc	15, 705. 23	8, 964. 74	8, 789. 54	5, 119. 21	38, 578. 72
Carpets			2, 679. 52	720. 58	3, 400. 40
China			78. 23	90. 76	168. 99
Clocks	89. 66	61. 52			151. 18
Cloth		30. 86			30. 86

Value of declared exports from the United Kingdom to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
LEITH—continued.					
Corkwood		\$3,957.23		\$978.77	\$4,936.00
Fish	\$8,110.04	9,788.65	\$5,204.96	3,225.69	26,328.34
Freestone				497.47	497.47
Furniture	64.36				64.36
Gelatin	34,379.94	42,197.06	61,779.75	59,504.05	197,880.80
Glassware		245.64	407.87		653.51
Globe covers	247.65	150.90			398.55
Golf goods	334.33	372.84	2,602.92	7,591.06	10,901.15
Grain bags				115.37	115.37
Harness			202.32		202.32
Lime juice	354.57				354.57
Liquid malt extract	355.70	6,623.10	1,969.09		8,947.89
Machinery	4,477.71	1,846.21			6,323.92
Manila ropes	760.55				760.55
Maps	1,290.72	1,432.80	1,761.14	837.68	5,422.34
Medicines, drugs, and chemicals	1,296.76	3,207.25	1,785.54	504.63	6,794.18
Nets		1,895.07	2,111.79	1,476.39	5,483.25
Oil	108.44				108.44
Paper		559.83		693.92	1,243.75
Paper stock	819.17	2,803.33	1,530.12		5,152.62
Pease			346.47		346.47
Personal effects, etc.	265.22	433.75		1,366.27	2,065.24
Photo apparatus				71.82	71.82
Pictures	194.66		15,336.77	7,755.79	23,287.22
Printing ink and dry color	900.40	2,163.77	719.00	1,098.22	4,881.39
Printing type		360.22			360.22
Provisions			1,462.52	6,375.43	7,837.95
Sheepskins	2,816.22	2,596.22			5,412.44
Silver			74.58		74.58
Stationery			221.07		221.07
Stearin	13,171.47	5,637.56	1,317.26	5,518.09	25,694.38
Stereotype plates		126.29	302.04	411.83	840.16
Stone wheels	106.25	572.42	214.23		892.90
Table linen	733.14				733.14
Tallow		207.37	2,709.07		2,916.44
Tea		405.54			405.54
Vulcanite and celluloid goods	751.37	4,393.15	3,437.27	1,887.39	10,469.18
Waterproof goods		348.69	247.41		596.10
Wax		1,016.13			1,016.13
Wearing apparel			263.58		263.58
Wines and spirits	13,518.24	17,341.65	18,594.90	20,757.60	70,212.39
Wire and wire cloth		671.49	3,237.88	6,564.23	10,473.60
Wool		14,888.29	3,399.45	239.10	18,526.84
Woolen and worsted goods	611.92	794.76	971.45	1,428.43	8,806.56
Total	104,964.55	143,258.66	149,830.38	144,309.42	542,363.01
Galashiels agency.					
Animals for breeding (dogs)		194.66	48.66		243.32
Fishing tackle, etc.			404.78	483.52	888.25
Machinery		311.70			311.70
Plants			125.43		125.43
Wines and spirits			75.85		75.85
Wool	7,335.29	5,198.55	7,230.03		19,763.87
Woolen and worsted goods	47,793.03	22,703.71	96,160.06	61,906.96	228,563.76
Total	55,128.32	28,408.62	104,044.76	62,390.48	249,972.18
Total for Leith	104,964.55	143,258.66	149,830.38	144,309.42	542,363.01
Total for consular district.					
Total for preceding year.	160,092.87	171,667.28	253,875.14	206,699.90	792,335.19
	143,008.08	91,926.54	150,508.83	127,122.15	512,565.60
Increase	17,084.79	79,740.74	103,366.31	79,577.75	279,769.59

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	
LIVERPOOL.					
Ale, beer, and mineral waters..	\$35,695.76	\$32,741.80	\$34,946.32	\$38,834.66	\$142,218.54
Animals, cattle, etc.....	3,936.99	14,224.68	28,941.07	15,285.66	62,388.40
Bags and canvas	183,539.52	99,053.09	171,082.70	227,380.72	681,045.03
Books and stationery	622.90	1,284.75	559.64	4,915.10	7,382.89

Value of declared exports from the United Kingdom to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	
LIVERPOOL—continued.					
Black plates, taggers, etc.	\$119, 573. 57	\$87, 734. 75	\$69, 416. 13	\$56, 805. 34	\$333, 529. 79
Cement	35, 223. 71	21, 042. 74	88, 000. 91	57, 633. 95	201, 901. 31
Chemicals	1, 729, 432. 42	1, 277, 402. 05	982, 303. 01	1, 080, 349. 97	5, 019, 487. 45
Clay, china	15, 295. 40	7, 791. 25	13, 013. 00	11, 470. 32	47, 569. 97
Coal and coke	40, 818. 95	80, 701. 16	55, 979. 33	83, 844. 92	260, 344. 36
Cotton	276, 078. 15	510, 753. 84	175, 183. 79	266, 901. 74	1, 228, 917. 52
Cotton, woolen, etc., manufactures		36, 542. 54	44, 188. 30	36, 162. 95	116, 893. 79
Dyes and dyeing stuffs	10, 696. 56	4, 199. 77	5, 479. 66	14, 842. 81	35, 218. 80
Dye and other woods	48, 572. 53	45, 929. 51	29, 479. 65	34, 060. 63	158, 042. 32
Earthenware and glass ware	13, 197. 94	17, 850. 30	19, 558. 45	43, 842. 28	94, 448. 97
Felt	4, 730. 23	3, 713. 13	4, 151. 11	3, 294. 61	15, 889. 06
Fish and game	187, 163. 38	102, 846. 23	16, 092. 08	154, 662. 23	461, 363. 92
Fruits:					
Green and dry, vegetables	129, 186. 50	249, 306. 92	75, 022. 61	95, 256. 86	548, 771. 98
Preserved	2, 009. 85	457. 44	175. 19	257. 92	2, 900. 40
Furniture	31, 018. 66	2, 486. 76	4, 292. 23	14, 784. 41	52, 582. 06
Grease, oils, and soap	125, 890. 23	136, 442. 04	256, 892. 79	396, 759. 77	917, 484. 83
Glue	837. 03	579. 10	1, 931. 99	2, 773. 89	6, 122. 01
Hardware	10, 029. 84	10, 623. 56	12, 740. 49	4, 939. 49	38, 333. 38
Hemp and flax	53, 458. 48	66, 101. 66	84, 253. 70	50, 850. 52	254, 464. 36
Hides, skins, and leather	313, 298. 04	212, 534. 65	662, 744. 55	542, 866. 54	1, 730, 944. 38
Iron, and manufactures of	97, 818. 22	43, 092. 84	155, 835. 65	299, 262. 08	596, 008. 79
Lime and lemon juice		1, 275. 01	6, 384. 84	817. 56	8, 477. 41
Machinery	6, 292. 36	4, 584. 23	1, 557. 27	1, 737. 59	14, 161. 45
Manures	21, 548. 20	21, 159. 53	6, 959. 08	14, 599. 48	54, 296. 29
Metals other than iron or steel	13, 368. 26	19, 913. 20	6, 039. 32	51, 876. 88	91, 197. 66
Mill and other stones		1, 411. 27	1, 149. 49	1, 421. 00	3, 980. 76
Oilcloth	18, 721. 42	39, 209. 38	28, 021. 29	46, 348. 52	123, 300. 61
Oakum	467. 18	515. 84	272. 52	467. 18	1, 722. 72
Paints and varnish	837. 02	3, 440. 61	6, 540. 57	4, 433. 36	15, 251. 56
Paper-making materials	97, 446. 87	60, 067. 19	83, 883. 85	70, 564. 24	311, 962. 15
Patent composition		608. 30			608. 30
Pitch and tar	2, 102. 31	14, 034. 97	22, 921. 21	27, 335. 11	66, 393. 60
Provisions	3, 479. 54	253. 05		4, 559. 90	8, 292. 49
Rice and rice flour	73, 605. 80	24, 313. 01	34, 065. 49	29, 437. 44	161, 421. 74
Rubber	661, 960. 79	395, 682. 95	672, 320. 95	697, 078. 29	2, 426, 942. 98
Sheathing, yellow metal	1, 012. 22	384. 45	1, 021. 95		2, 418. 62
Saddlery and harness	6, 462. 70	2, 744. 70	5, 557. 53	5, 528. 33	20, 293. 26
Salt	214, 266. 10	129, 666. 05	124, 421. 79	164, 969. 71	633, 323. 65
Sausage casings				204. 39	204. 39
Seeds	24, 819. 13	25, 062. 44	16, 541. 22	24, 707. 21	91, 130. 00
Slates, bricks, and tiles	6, 599. 76	2, 369. 96	11, 149. 14	7, 324. 07	27, 412. 93
Spices	545. 04	22, 475. 76	57, 811. 33	7, 465. 20	88, 397. 83
Steel, and manufactures of	70, 714. 59	51, 341. 05	54, 835. 70	142, 116. 39	319, 007. 73
Sugar	29, 979. 82	61, 473. 62	41, 885. 95	126, 961. 56	260, 520. 95
Tin	38, 056. 02	24, 853. 20	34, 048. 02	34, 698. 14	131, 653. 38
Tea and coffee	23, 076. 94	16, 200. 56	15, 305. 13	28, 035. 89	82, 618. 52
Tin and terneplates, etc.	1, 961, 601. 01	1, 839, 676. 76	1, 306, 055. 75	1, 615, 959. 64	6, 723, 293. 16
Tobacco		864. 97	29. 19	233. 50	627. 75
Wax	1, 065. 75	14, 492. 43	12, 064. 05	5, 182. 80	32, 805. 03
Wines and spirits	1, 678. 93	5, 299. 60	3, 416. 27	2, 593. 84	12, 988. 64
Wool, hair, and noils	1, 499, 483. 20	691, 446. 91	713, 862. 01	1, 035, 401. 65	3, 940, 193. 77
Woolen rags for remanufacture	16, 806. 88	18, 064. 43	81, 369. 45	18, 586. 36	82, 779. 12
All other goods	40, 275. 13	26, 366. 67	44, 958. 12	22, 849. 10	134, 449. 02
St. Helens agency.					
Books and stationery	138. 18	225. 96	520. 35	448. 41	1, 332. 90
Black plates and taggers	430. 71	1, 288. 28			1, 718. 99
Chemicals	179, 266. 85	230, 120. 01	398, 981. 82	407, 433. 77	1, 215, 502. 45
Earthenware and glass ware	36, 287. 82	43, 935. 10	40, 617. 42	41, 439. 66	163, 280. 00
Paints and varnish	7, 179. 42	6, 044. 48	7, 130. 75	7, 909. 77	28, 264. 42
Rubber	226. 18				226. 18
Slates, bricks, and tiles	2, 558. 37				2, 558. 37
All other goods	903. 72	589. 19	429. 89	206. 71	2, 129. 51
Total	226, 901. 25	282, 203. 02	447, 680. 23	457, 438. 32	1, 414, 312. 82
Total for Liverpool	8, 293, 870. 52	6, 584, 187. 06	6, 337, 309. 83	7, 680, 782. 79	28, 896, 650. 90
Total Liverpool and St. Helens agency	8, 520, 861. 77	6, 866, 390. 68	6, 784, 990. 06	8, 138, 221. 11	30, 308, 063. 63
Total for preceding year	5, 667, 812. 90	4, 839, 051. 06	4, 902, 118. 65	5, 990, 138. 98	21, 499, 116. 59
Increase	2, 853, 048. 87	2, 027, 339. 62	1, 792, 871. 41	2, 148, 082. 13	8, 830, 847. 03

Value of declared exports from the United Kingdom to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
LONDON.					
Animals.	\$233, 154. 74	\$36, 307. 01	\$4, 903. 98	\$3, 395. 72	\$277, 761. 45
Antimony	41, 413. 43	96, 516. 51	27, 544. 12	15, 918. 05	121, 392. 11
Artificial flowers	41, 168. 88	45, 566. 05	42, 823. 97	2, 963. 57	132, 022. 47
Bags and bagging	12, 398. 03	1, 791. 11			14, 184. 14
Beers, ale, stout, etc.	79, 368. 68	225, 511. 96	177, 915. 45	120, 220. 45	603, 016. 54
Blacking	4, 207. 46	4, 679. 39	6, 773. 61	5, 066. 46	21, 326. 92
Books	456, 550. 27	387, 661. 76	321, 721. 11	853, 761. 98	1, 519, 695. 12
Bristles	65, 053. 87	89, 481. 39	59, 754. 88	58, 200. 33	272, 490. 47
Brushes, tooth and hair	12, 641. 58	10, 883. 92	19, 407. 10	10, 931. 00	53, 863. 00
Burlaps	42, 890. 69	41, 806. 62	32, 740. 13	37, 122. 21	154, 562. 05
Buttons	250. 38			444. 77	695. 15
Carpets and rugs	23, 655. 89	22, 653. 87	70, 760. 25	44, 766. 90	161, 836. 41
Cement	233, 015. 99	182, 522. 34	129, 838. 49	241, 864. 84	786, 741. 66
Chalk	17, 573. 48	22, 251. 59	6, 860. 87	22, 347. 47	68, 532. 91
China clay, etc.	8, 213. 69	4, 527. 24	1, 204. 40	1, 942. 64	10, 887. 97
Clocks and watches	10, 602. 16	11, 528. 98	6, 862. 01	15, 496. 67	44, 489. 82
Coal and coke	1, 793. 56			18, 541. 86	15, 336. 41
Cocoa and chocolate	61, 229. 90	35, 915. 49	62, 690. 78	171, 645. 00	331, 481. 17
Coffee	382, 346. 51	228, 896. 75	112, 719. 11	60, 302. 26	783, 764. 63
Colors, paints, and varnishes	73, 774. 13	75, 758. 27	85, 122. 14	100, 327. 17	334, 981. 71
Confectionery	10, 463. 66			5, 058. 70	15, 522. 36
Cotton	483. 97				483. 97
Cotton manufactures	37, 246. 52	79, 749. 12	106, 822. 85	87, 248. 68	261, 067. 17
Cycles				342. 60	342. 60
Drugs and chemicals	478, 360. 48	475, 863. 89	488, 297. 07	341, 551. 29	1, 784, 072. 73
Elastic	396. 62		2, 160. 86	148. 67	2, 705. 65
Emery	3, 833. 35	5, 391. 21	4, 916. 92	3, 820. 79	17, 962. 27
Feathers	145, 300. 15	370, 714. 47	188, 359. 89	328, 875. 12	1, 033, 249. 63
Fish	3, 274. 67	15, 546. 52	13, 774. 36	7, 735. 67	40, 331. 22
Floor cloths	37, 543. 83	29, 639. 17	56, 233. 02	42, 820. 95	166, 236. 97
Fruits, nuts, and vegetables	27, 218. 20	221, 838. 62	113, 856. 67	36, 082. 03	428, 995. 52
Fuller's earth	12, 223. 67	21, 504. 72	17, 304. 32	8, 597. 82	59, 630. 53
Furniture	41, 395. 24	25, 315. 77	21, 332. 44	22, 700. 19	110, 743. 64
Glass, china, and earthenware	45, 832. 13	60, 522. 61	22, 354. 47	32, 187. 52	160, 896. 73
Gloves, hosiery, etc.	169, 665. 35	54, 331. 07	93, 545. 75	26, 051. 21	342, 593. 38
Glue and gelatin	13, 643. 11	14, 052. 51	10, 581. 49	82, 864. 92	62, 142. 03
Grease, etc.	94, 226. 47	40, 834. 57	66, 459. 96	72, 232. 18	273, 753. 18
Gums	87, 256. 73	114, 926. 39	94, 946. 78	79, 315. 42	376, 445. 32
Hair, cattle, etc.	23, 745. 25	41, 168. 42	71, 281. 43	85, 536. 92	221, 732. 02
Hardware	7, 678. 12		3, 062. 98	1, 771. 72	12, 512. 82
Hats and caps	37, 633. 39	12, 701. 02	38, 000. 61	8, 730. 45	97, 065. 47
Hemp, flax, and tow	155, 337. 93	170, 210. 70	77, 218. 48	110, 994. 78	513, 761. 89
Indigo	134, 845. 10	85, 106. 08	81, 309. 40	26, 767. 88	328, 028. 46
Ivory	55, 190. 85	79, 805. 49	44, 100. 71	38, 578. 40	217, 675. 45
Jute	61, 647. 53	39, 618. 28	83, 301. 40	38, 829. 27	223, 396. 48
Laces	901. 52			725. 79	1, 627. 31
Leather	41, 841. 03	89, 295. 08	69, 339. 23	608, 649. 92	809, 125. 26
Linen	30, 724. 16	47, 455. 51	81, 018. 95	42, 039. 92	201, 238. 54
Linseed	302, 030. 32	862, 266. 43		317, 784. 29	1, 482, 081. 04
Machinery	8, 888. 28	21, 858. 32	21, 530. 33	21, 689. 65	76, 966. 58
Matches	2, 795. 01	3, 351. 80	1, 647. 92	1, 777. 55	9, 572. 28
Metals:					
Iron and steel and manu- factures	8, 338. 74	15, 309. 03	46, 473. 66	48, 485. 77	118, 607. 20
Other	187, 669. 45	194, 888. 44	221, 439. 45	108, 820. 82	712, 818. 16
Mustard	45, 054. 83	81, 804. 47	63, 009. 82	57, 020. 35	246, 889. 47
Oils	104, 045. 56	169, 334. 53	115, 114. 20	101, 105. 01	489, 599. 30
Paper and paper hangings	42, 553. 27	61, 291. 13	73, 367. 61	52, 218. 88	229, 430. 89
Paper stock	85, 353. 70	99, 344. 04	115, 511. 18	114, 218. 02	414, 426. 94
Perfumery	13, 663. 84	23, 073. 80	9, 858. 84	8, 442. 48	55, 038. 46
Pitch and tar	55, 816. 46	55, 373. 96	31, 910. 21	63, 018. 86	205, 119. 49
Plumbago	1, 436. 84	7, 812. 58			9, 249. 42
Precious stones	854, 152. 28	565, 191. 86	458, 803. 56	645, 240. 90	2, 523, 388. 60
Preserves, pickles, etc.	134, 102. 71	140, 180. 02	69, 724. 84	88, 345. 65	432, 352. 72
Provisions, cheese, bacon, etc.	13, 298. 44	16, 404. 08	12, 618. 13	3, 607. 22	45, 927. 87
Quicksilver				7, 007. 76	7, 007. 76
Rice	18, 785. 18	19, 670. 49	22, 067. 14	16, 899. 86	78, 022. 67
Rope	1, 009. 07			11, 800. 78	12, 809. 85
Rubber:					
Raw	78, 953. 47	172, 419. 47	138, 777. 38	74, 819. 66	464, 969. 93
Clothing and manufactures	10, 355. 65	19, 903. 01	19, 341. 72	69, 280. 71	118, 881. 09
Saddlery	7, 043. 05	7, 917. 19	9, 024. 44	17, 296. 01	41, 280. 69
Salt				2, 025. 68	2, 025. 68
Sausage casings	33, 312. 41	28, 996. 80	13, 130. 04	3, 285. 62	78, 724. 87
Scientific and optical instru- ments	18, 803. 71	25, 733. 77	13, 339. 75	22, 732. 05	80, 609. 28
Seeds, plants, etc.	24, 376. 91	157, 457. 07	69, 901. 72	215, 896. 86	467, 632. 56

Value of declared exports from the United Kingdom to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending.				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
LONDON—continued.					
Shell-lac	\$145,892.65	\$106,302.37	\$92,617.88	\$104,652.91	\$448,965.31
Shells	123,325.99	173,980.64	130,068.29	140,007.99	567,382.91
Silks	69,878.68	104,105.85	128,017.57	55,868.41	357,870.51
Soaps	54,551.28	51,369.56	51,819.18	50,144.83	207,884.85
Skins, hides, furs, etc.	1,538,010.35	1,516,881.99	1,579,334.96	2,360,583.19	6,982,795.49
Spices	157,920.64	97,874.03	52,917.53	87,286.27	395,998.47
Sponges	11,480.93	22,303.41	18,110.58	19,834.82	71,709.74
Stationery	39,851.58	33,507.80	24,460.67	24,187.03	122,007.08
Sticks and canes	11,589.59	27,622.80	14,047.68	5,543.45	58,803.52
Straw:					
Plait and braids	172,748.39	378,615.44	260,817.94	113,872.27	925,552.04
Manufactures, other	1,595.12	56,969.76	98,237.01	15,046.43	171,848.32
Stone, marble, granite, etc.	10,993.52	13,412.07	13,244.30	5,353.56	43,008.45
Sugar	39,888.99	4,932.68	17,519.62	4,119.07	66,460.36
Tea	141,975.72	194,526.64	280,927.07	191,387.31	808,816.74
Tin	751,094.04	552,829.53	954,470.55	852,234.23	3,110,628.25
Tin plates	30,736.99	117,509.67	36,063.34	15,535.13	199,845.13
Tobacco and cigarettes	26,938.94	31,110.84	17,452.04	19,438.02	94,939.84
Wearing apparel	26,432.66	28,577.55	44,657.82	24,518.26	134,186.29
Wines and spirits	97,921.19	106,335.64	57,214.36	75,129.15	306,600.34
Woods	46,420.38	26,414.88	29,846.26	41,395.50	144,076.97
Wool, and camel and goat hair ..	1,112,009.97	1,557,615.98	2,434,204.48	2,477,161.61	7,580,892.04
Woolen and worsted goods	480,894.75	369,748.40	937,211.76	346,105.64	2,133,960.55
Works of art	314,211.17	484,853.84	158,460.83	151,402.37	1,108,928.21
Yarn	684.45			1,664.79	2,349.24
All other articles	159,908.15	238,753.59	184,373.20	269,118.26	852,153.20
Total	11,170,510.59	12,607,990.72	12,159,007.25	12,834,044.10	48,771,552.66
Total for preceding year	7,771,637.19	6,592,542.39	7,506,066.11	8,153,707.98	30,118,953.67
Increase	3,398,873.40	6,015,448.33	4,562,941.14	4,680,336.12	18,657,598.99
MANCHESTER.					
Buttons	77.18	1,056.98	4,558.30	666.04	6,358.50
Card clothing	5,490.73	19,005.66	24,501.52	17,287.33	65,275.24
Carpets and rugs	12,507.15	25,780.72	58,180.64	31,879.36	128,347.87
Cattle hair and other hair	2,643.91	9,574.15	3,981.18	5,683.26	21,882.50
Chemicals	198,270.18	216,509.79	217,017.66	217,876.13	849,673.76
Cotton:					
Egyptian	4,621.47	15,465.37	16,424.84	21,500.72	58,102.40
Worsted and worsted stuffs	51,520.48	64,492.09	108,528.59	98,219.15	322,760.31
Piece goods	200,394.53	565,699.32	752,085.71	326,379.29	1,844,568.85
Velvets, fustians, etc.	464,424.15	462,795.27	563,068.44	527,256.82	2,018,044.68
Velvet skirt bindings				184,587.24	184,587.24
Yarn and thread	70,067.68	184,739.03	142,246.40	146,196.64	493,249.75
Curtains, laces, etc.	53,424.58	77,790.19	111,810.99	62,186.64	305,212.40
Damasks, etc.	83,968.68	148,329.13	113,909.92	111,958.22	453,165.95
Elastic web and india-rubber thread	25,747.28	84,059.48	31,516.56	27,588.00	118,911.32
Felt hats	13,551.00	2,129.52	14,017.32	7,477.49	37,175.33
Handkerchiefs	208,901.20	119,017.80	129,812.69	165,157.29	623,888.98
Hosiery	26,454.71	18,623.24	31,423.18	36,070.60	112,571.68
Iron, steel, etc.	68,071.04	58,028.90	51,268.24	50,564.75	217,963.63
Leather and hides	24,260.94	35,890.75	19,064.94	33,791.36	117,507.99
Linens	106,096.48	189,839.08	209,776.45	195,479.19	650,691.18
Machinery	128,492.51	222,533.37	358,801.99	294,971.00	1,004,798.87
Miscellaneous	32,791.27	38,228.00	28,496.16	27,710.48	127,225.91
Paper, paper hangings, etc.	39,551.41	71,209.70	84,267.55	53,900.66	248,929.32
Quilts	11,039.58	22,443.27	17,277.87	5,486.40	56,247.07
Rags, paper stock, etc.	108,070.43	131,477.70	97,883.34	97,831.78	434,763.25
Shawls, etc.	6,746.83	152.06	7,744.07	9,282.59	23,926.15
Silk:					
Cotton piece goods	2,167.23	22,618.05	33,573.99	12,368.65	70,728.02
Noils and waste	12,275.64	39,964.92	26,048.14	19,294.24	97,582.94
Seals, plushes, etc.	7,218.95	15,264.65	14,481.19	41,313.16	78,277.95
Yarn	84,652.93	68,962.52	84,518.97	100,073.79	338,208.21
Tape, braid, etc.	97,792.13	125,598.62	167,603.94	109,083.42	500,078.11
Towels	30,105.66	41,496.19	34,780.02	28,597.95	134,979.85
Waterproof garments and cloth	7,907.40	11,961.64	13,080.46	4,858.72	37,808.22
Wool felts, blanketing, lap- ping, etc.	20,458.64	28,322.64	35,571.42	33,648.62	118,001.38
Wool and wool noils		7,372.20	3,306.09	5,806.34	15,898.63
Worsted yarn	230.38	1,450.83	11,882.82	11,874.02	25,588.15
Yarn, other	1,502.69	2,408.88	4,284.58	6,472.65	14,668.75
Total	2,206,487.04	2,993,286.49	3,626,806.73	3,135,007.06	11,961,587.34

Value of declared exports from the United Kingdom to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending.				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
NEWCASTLE ON TYNE.					
Antimony.....	\$22, 278. 97	\$18, 818. 75	\$24, 702. 35	\$37, 019. 47	\$102, 814. 54
Books.....	915. 17	520. 71		228. 73	1, 664. 61
Bricks.....	484. 95	1, 698. 41	632. 64	3, 674. 21	6, 490. 21
Carbonate of barytes.....	1, 064. 96	3, 523. 35		2, 369. 99	6, 968. 80
Carpeting.....		1, 001. 62	2, 778. 60	140. 37	3, 915. 59
Cement.....	8, 993. 29	1, 318. 82	6, 842. 30	1, 056. 08	18, 210. 44
Chemicals.....	50, 470. 47	71, 426. 02	56, 213. 13	62, 156. 79	240, 266. 41
Coal and coke.....	6, 253. 45	13, 952. 26	7, 990. 79	23, 216. 98	51, 413. 48
Composition paint.....	2, 835. 92	2, 506. 25	3, 902. 93	2, 340. 79	11, 085. 89
Cotton, manufactures of.....	19, 894. 25	9, 683. 68	34, 681. 67	18, 321. 86	82, 581. 46
Electroplates.....			423. 39		423. 39
Iron.....			5, 926. 66	8, 339. 65	14, 266. 31
Lead, pig.....		2, 491. 65			2, 491. 65
Leather, dressed sealskin.....	2, 963. 70	4, 866. 50	13, 947. 39	6, 968. 83	28, 746. 42
Linen, manufactures of.....		7, 160. 71	5, 905. 80	6, 559. 17	18, 925. 18
Machinery.....				1, 065. 76	1, 065. 76
Oatmeal.....	97. 33		97. 83		194. 66
Paints and colors.....	569. 38		253. 06		822. 44
Red lead.....				622. 91	622. 91
Rope.....	2, 486. 78	2, 968. 56	5, 250. 95	4, 078. 13	14, 784. 42
Salt.....			5, 631. 14		5, 631. 14
Skins, hare and cony.....	23, 227. 80	14, 983. 95	35, 491. 88	27, 787. 71	101, 490. 84
Soap.....		494. 83			494. 83
Steel.....	8, 642. 71	15, 616. 03	6, 538. 19	2, 895. 57	33, 687. 50
Stone:					
Building.....	8, 336. 75	35. 27			8, 372. 02
Grindstones.....	8, 131. 92	9, 012. 76	1, 868. 74	11, 703. 98	30, 717. 35
Sugar.....		664. 28			664. 28
Sweeping machines.....	142. 33		158. 16	1, 290. 35	1, 590. 84
Tin canisters.....		379. 68			379. 68
Trees (young gooseberry and currant bushes).....		8, 649. 41	3, 591. 98		12, 241. 39
White lead.....	2, 988. 03	3, 216. 76	1, 946. 60	11, 285. 41	19, 436. 80
Wood, in logs.....			1, 669. 21		1, 669. 21
Woolen manufactures.....	3, 532. 78	4, 764. 78	2, 585. 40	11, 360. 82	22, 243. 78
Miscellaneous.....	2, 374. 67	7, 781. 23	5, 121. 48	11, 223. 58	26, 400. 96
Total.....	176, 110. 61	207, 536. 27	233, 640. 77	255, 707. 04	872, 994. 69
Total for preceding year.....	213, 243. 89	251, 521. 52	237, 639. 18	234, 142. 96	936, 247. 55
Decrease.....	47, 133. 28	43, 985. 25	3, 698. 41		63, 252. 86
Increase.....				21, 564. 08	
PLYMOUTH.					
Animals.....	2, 457. 58		1, 520. 37		3, 977. 95
Books.....		619. 59			619. 59
Brushes.....			90. 15	110. 95	201. 10
Clay.....	46, 994. 81	62, 869. 47	62, 354. 66	65, 888. 65	238, 105. 59
Drugs and chemicals.....	6, 899. 48	10, 937. 06	3, 578. 57	9, 999. 18	31, 412. 29
Flower bulbs.....	2, 215. 13	145. 59	267. 17		2, 627. 89
Flower roots.....		68. 62			68. 62
Furniture.....	356. 47		843. 08		699. 55
Leather.....			236. 91		236. 91
Stone, marble, etc.....		1, 259. 33	1, 291. 45	200. 74	2, 751. 52
Wearing apparel.....		198. 00	234. 56	98. 95	531. 51
Wines and spirits.....	4, 639. 56	4, 006. 14	2, 183. 92	2, 988. 35	13, 907. 97
All other articles.....	1, 277. 33		278. 77	31. 75	1, 587. 85
Total.....	64, 840. 36	80, 193. 80	72, 377. 61	79, 316. 57	296, 728. 34

RÉSUMÉ OF DECLARED EXPORTS FOR 1894 AND 1895.

Declared exports, by consulates, for the United Kingdom to the United States for the years ended September 30, 1894 and 1895.

Consulates.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	
1894.					
Belfast	\$1,436,487.99	\$1,594,084.71	\$1,496,189.51	\$2,410,234.26	\$6,966,996.47
Birmingham	605,379.13	487,390.46	528,996.67	546,848.55	2,168,714.81
Bradford	1,130,472.75	1,275,036.28	1,257,016.75	1,946,001.80	5,608,527.58
Bristol	79,039.60	61,743.50	52,899.49	82,864.89	276,547.48
Cardiff	271,989.13	87,688.28	196,708.22	264,744.51	828,111.14
Cork	60,161.06	31,661.24	29,119.64	48,753.14	169,695.06
Dublin	149,826.18	232,497.37	130,118.10	198,214.04	710,655.69
Dundee	1,556,619.77	1,634,649.50	1,773,389.33	1,902,649.44	6,866,308.04
Dunfermline	275,697.46	339,621.87	272,019.57	551,589.81	1,438,928.71
Falmouth	65,985.81	53,991.42	69,211.33	76,849.06	266,637.62
Glasgow	1,062,281.06	953,155.97	703,674.37	954,953.58	3,674,065.58
Huddersfield	327,182.90	542,786.07	362,189.98	353,857.78	1,598,016.68
Hull	31,143.14	40,983.09	55,844.53	21,780.81	149,751.57
Leeds	125,808.79	139,382.22	140,630.26	211,211.07	616,532.34
Leth	91,926.54	150,508.83	127,122.15	180,092.87	529,650.39
Liverpool	5,687,612.90	4,839,051.06	4,992,118.65	5,990,133.96	21,489,116.56
London	6,592,542.39	7,596,066.11	8,153,707.98	11,170,510.59	33,512,827.07
Manchester	1,840,831.72	1,870,658.94	1,626,796.23	2,206,487.04	7,544,772.33
Newcastle	251,531.52	237,339.18	234,142.96	176,110.61	899,114.27
Nottingham	775,419.87	1,200,305.19	1,121,441.27	1,001,837.69	4,098,504.02
Plymouth	39,202.81	60,034.80	60,619.58	64,840.36	194,697.35
Sheffield	338,060.20	282,050.96	356,791.54	526,072.89	1,502,975.59
Southampton	13,043.23	19,864.34	24,875.63	48,947.00	111,730.20
Swansea	1,085,220.35	1,859,348.45	1,887,293.06	1,620,387.27	5,952,249.73
Tunstall	526,945.37	497,710.19	709,147.39	1,066,319.71	2,790,122.66
Total	24,461,082.27	25,587,609.23	26,332,664.79	33,591,892.70	109,973,248.99
1895.					
Belfast	2,538,052.42	2,917,619.19	2,034,228.43	2,557,895.22	10,047,795.26
Birmingham	764,717.90	729,718.19	780,925.55	824,627.03	3,099,988.57
Bradford	3,737,179.55	6,763,210.70	6,325,523.55	7,890,846.05	24,706,809.85
Bristol	295,868.64	135,508.90	112,288.68	174,575.88	717,832.10
Cardiff	223,077.94	185,623.43	59,621.50	147,833.02	616,155.98
Cork	28,752.08	25,023.59	24,577.68	80,933.36	109,286.71
Dublin	191,545.55	239,516.98	235,093.66	241,093.33	907,249.52
Dundee	2,170,560.04	2,038,317.37	2,038,823.28	2,181,653.76	8,379,354.45
Dunfermline	534,915.84	521,454.73	333,217.55	607,193.56	1,996,781.18
Falmouth	78,888.13	61,748.30	59,933.86	74,010.20	274,580.49
Glasgow	1,528,615.61	1,511,973.28	1,006,586.50	1,286,800.84	5,333,976.23
Huddersfield	752,986.00	1,250,013.66	1,123,273.93	1,328,210.16	4,454,483.75
Hull	779,588.30	77,370.70	82,561.21	71,210.38	1,010,690.59
Leeds	440,069.38	728,356.12	719,637.96	853,455.70	2,741,119.16
Leth	171,667.28	253,875.14	206,699.90	280,072.56	862,314.88
Liverpool	8,520,361.77	6,866,390.68	6,784,990.06	8,138,221.11	30,809,963.62
London	12,607,990.72	12,159,007.25	12,834,044.10	15,903,723.89	53,504,765.96
Manchester	2,993,286.49	3,626,806.73	3,135,007.08	3,702,619.05	13,457,719.35
Newcastle	207,536.27	253,640.77	255,707.04	273,421.28	970,305.36
Nottingham	1,433,738.23	1,784,233.78	953,736.89	1,158,158.65	5,329,852.54
Plymouth	80,198.80	72,377.61	79,316.57	92,784.65	324,672.63
Sheffield	715,232.04	547,978.80	603,833.01	686,235.76	2,552,279.61
Southampton	18,301.00	13,250.12	25,076.44	38,397.81	95,025.37
Swansea	1,676,481.26	1,402,386.66	1,271,713.96	1,721,426.08	6,072,008.56
Tunstall	1,041,914.46	1,086,968.23	1,197,642.14	1,256,212.61	4,582,727.44
Total	43,531,556.09	45,232,450.91	42,284,110.62	51,409,612.54	182,457,729.16
Increase					72,484,483.17

DECLARED EXPORTS FOR TEN YEARS.

Value of declared exports from the various consular districts of the United Kingdom to the United States for the ten years ended September 30, 1895.

Year ended Sept. 30—	Belfast.	Birmingham.	Bradford.	Bristol.	Cardiff.
1886	\$8,391,933.19	\$3,218,881.93	\$18,319,924.26	\$463,995.00	\$2,378,539.83
1887	8,788,274.12	3,470,593.85	16,554,821.28	533,273.00	3,758,435.38
1888	9,827,105.47	3,512,590.05	19,123,358.29	803,661.00	5,400,611.49
1889	9,230,991.86	3,377,056.08	22,266,640.77	373,304.00	10,480,680.32
1890	9,485,669.59	4,158,756.78	23,668,021.63	444,765.80	11,157,240.35
1891	8,330,463.78	4,162,370.12	10,968,635.31	563,468.83	13,748,031.31
1892	8,776,770.85	4,144,191.17	12,906,783.22	468,114.49	4,562,911.64
1893	8,806,381.89	3,896,304.03	12,876,246.45	411,003.30	2,978,268.87
1894	6,986,996.47	2,168,714.81	5,608,527.58	276,547.48	828,111.14
1895	10,047,795.26	3,099,988.57	24,706,809.85	717,832.10	616,155.98
Total	88,678,421.48	35,209,507.99	166,509,868.64	5,075,965.00	55,918,986.31

Year ended Sept. 30—	Cork.	Dublin.	Dundee.	Dunfermline.	Falmouth.
1886	\$256,836.22	\$1,032,404.87	\$6,858,574.26	\$1,859,097.14	\$59,042.13
1887	139,394.30	1,130,616.11	7,220,197.56	1,790,990.94	46,103.13
1888	127,334.44	1,262,009.00	8,170,227.22	2,066,263.11	77,471.67
1889	113,578.87	986,454.56	9,377,144.93	2,224,920.27	126,114.60
1890	126,513.70	1,168,728.41	10,045,286.86	2,210,262.57	188,701.76
1891	128,274.53	934,952.85	9,561,661.74	1,765,381.70	181,929.63
1892	103,684.71	1,105,874.50	9,441,213.20	2,114,373.41	200,109.84
1893	177,289.15	1,081,046.45	9,392,283.97	2,188,011.91	233,337.17
1894	169,695.08	710,655.09	6,866,368.04	1,458,928.71	266,637.62
1895	109,286.71	907,249.52	8,379,354.45	1,966,781.18	274,580.49
Total	1,447,399.71	10,370,091.55	85,312,262.33	19,435,010.94	1,604,029.04

Year ended Sept. 30—	Glasgow.	Gloucester.	Huddersfield.	Hull.	Leeds.
1886	\$6,549,455.96	\$140,753.74	(a)	\$249,066.87	\$5,179,506.35
1887	7,863,682.55	(a)	(a)	281,673.44	5,854,348.67
1888	9,320,713.01	(a)	(a)	410,568.37	5,921,449.57
1889	8,166,578.88	(a)	(a)	510,816.07	6,018,425.98
1890	7,964,495.41	(a)	b \$2,486,120.90	680,017.93	4,144,232.49
1891	6,244,623.85	(a)	3,076,718.85	382,660.80	1,796,186.15
1892	5,799,408.75	(a)	3,218,220.14	332,501.71	1,445,277.31
1893	5,918,137.53	(a)	3,187,662.77	407,895.89	1,300,350.37
1894	3,874,065.58	(a)	1,586,016.68	149,751.57	616,532.34
1895	5,323,976.23	(a)	4,454,483.75	1,010,680.59	2,741,119.16
Total	66,835,122.85	140,753.74	17,979,228.09	4,365,672.24	35,017,428.39

Year ended Sept. 30—	Leith.	Liverpool.	London.	Londonderry.
1886	\$843,961.62	\$33,532,938.66	\$51,632,923.19	\$4,235.91
1887	805,151.75	32,801,068.76	55,900,183.80	(c)
1888	1,144,151.66	35,186,418.55	50,889,914.82	(c)
1889	1,064,708.81	33,896,825.14	47,385,928.17	(c)
1890	1,031,857.88	39,028,754.69	56,830,421.06	(c)
1891	686,888.97	38,819,653.78	49,362,976.80	(c)
1892	850,794.76	28,260,497.74	52,307,577.12	(c)
1893	843,301.81	28,690,948.95	48,328,507.66	(c)
1894	629,650.39	21,489,116.59	38,512,827.07	(c)
1895	862,314.88	30,309,963.62	53,504,765.96	(c)
Total	8,662,782.03	321,966,186.50	499,656,025.65	4,235.91

a Returns included in Leeds consulate.

b Six months.

c Included in returns from Belfast consulate.

Value of declared exports from the various consular districts of the United Kingdom to the United States for the ten years ended September 30, 1895—Continued.

Year ended Sept. 30—	Manchester.	Newcastle on Tyne.	Nottingham.	Plymouth.
1886.....	\$11,281,578.09	\$1,940,896.69	\$5,731,355.84	\$97,866.35
1887.....	10,781,705.59	3,451,490.86	5,862,050.70	133,132.40
1888.....	11,075,448.91	3,005,493.87	5,680,807.50	221,143.11
1889.....	12,099,290.10	1,998,870.04	5,784,687.42	237,204.39
1890.....	13,813,775.50	2,371,660.65	6,961,701.49	283,740.07
1891.....	11,920,516.95	1,740,222.61	5,511,338.61	287,998.78
1892.....	12,279,249.56	1,348,904.70	6,622,391.32	408,441.27
1893.....	13,138,827.48	1,310,019.52	6,246,480.27	314,999.02
1894.....	7,544,772.33	899,114.27	4,096,504.02	194,697.35
1895.....	13,457,719.35	970,305.36	5,329,852.54	324,672.63
Total	117,392,883.86	19,036,978.57	57,809,149.71	2,503,895.37

Year ended Sept. 30—	Sheffield.	Southampton.	Swansea.	Tunstall.
1886.....	\$2,546,092.71	\$6,437.48	(a)	\$3,136,018.95
1887.....	4,120,579.95	7,371.55	(a)	3,445,178.61
1888.....	3,321,586.44	14,731.96	(a)	3,821,073.25
1889.....	2,964,488.41	7,046.47	(a)	3,755,890.02
1890.....	3,364,415.14	7,735.32	(a)	3,916,123.71
1891.....	2,314,160.49	74,618.03	(a)	3,854,053.63
1892.....	2,350,474.74	50,007.39	b \$5,050,593.27	3,891,652.02
1893.....	2,194,314.82	69,252.10	7,371,916.41	4,023,497.22
1894.....	1,502,975.59	111,730.20	5,952,249.73	2,790,122.06
1895.....	2,552,279.61	95,025.37	6,072,008.56	4,582,727.44
Total	27,231,367.90	443,955.87	24,446,787.97	37,216,317.11

a Included in returns of Cardiff consulate.

b Part of year.

SUMMARY.

Year ended Sept. 30—	Gross total.	Year ended Sept. 30—	Gross total.
1886.....	\$165,512,318.36	1892.....	\$168,060,124.43
1887.....	174,741,320.30	1893.....	164,786,424.01
1888.....	180,344,192.85	1894.....	109,973,248.99
1889.....	182,466,605.26	1895.....	182,457,729.16
1890.....	205,507,499.69		
1891.....	176,315,828.70	Grand total.....	1,710,165,289.75

Recapitulation, by consulates, for the ten years ended September 30, 1895.

Consulate.	Amount.	Consulate.	Amount.
London	\$499,656,025.65	Newcastle	\$19,036,978.57
Liverpool.....	321,966,186.50	Huddersfield.....	b 17,979,223.09
Bradford.....	166,509,868.64	Dublin	10,270,091.55
Manchester.....	117,392,883.86	Leith	8,662,782.03
Belfast.....	88,673,421.48	Bristol	5,075,965.00
Dundee.....	85,312,262.33	Hull	4,365,672.24
Glasgow.....	66,835,122.85	Plymouth.....	2,503,895.37
Nottingham.....	57,809,149.71	Falmouth.....	1,604,020.04
Cardiff.....	55,918,986.31	Cork	1,447,399.71
Tunstall.....	37,216,317.11	Southampton.....	443,955.87
Birmingham.....	35,209,507.99	Gloucester.....	c 140,753.74
Leeds.....	35,017,428.29	Londonderry.....	c 4,235.91
Sheffield.....	27,231,367.90		
Swansea.....	a 24,446,787.97	Total	1,710,165,289.75
Dunfermline.....	19,435,010.94		

a These figures represent only the declared value of exports from February, 26, 1892, to September 30, 1895, Swansea having previously been an agency of the Cardiff consulate.

b These figures represent only the declared value of exports for the five years and six months ended September 30, 1895, Huddersfield having previously been an agency of the Leeds consulate.

c These figures represent only the declared value of exports for the year ended September 30, 1895, those for the years 1887 to 1895 being embodied in the reports from Bristol and Belfast, of which consulates Gloucester and Londonderry are, respectively, agencies.

Recapitulation, by consulates, for the year ended September 30, 1895.

Consulate.	Amount.	Consulate.	Amount.
London	\$53,504,765.96	Dunfermline.....	\$1,996,781.18
Liverpool	30,309,963.62	Hull	1,010,680.59
Bradford	24,706,809.85	Newcastle	970,305.36
Manchester	13,457,719.35	Dublin	907,349.52
Belfast	10,047,795.28	Leith	862,314.88
Dundee	8,379,354.45	Bristol	717,832.10
Swansea	6,072,008.56	Cardiff	616,155.98
Glasgow	5,333,976.23	Plymouth	324,672.68
Nottingham	5,329,852.54	Falmouth	274,580.49
Tunstall	4,582,727.44	Cork	109,236.71
Huddersfield	4,454,488.75	Southampton	95,026.37
Birmingham	2,099,988.57		
Leeds	2,741,119.16	Total	182,457,729.16
Sheffield	2,552,279.61		

BRITISH SHIPPING.

The mercantile tonnage launched in the United Kingdom in 1894, consisted of 549 steamers of 964,926 tons, and 65 sailing vessels of 81,582 tons; of these, 464 steamers of 837,832 tons, and 60 sailing vessels of 74,491 tons were for British subjects.

During the same period, there were constructed in foreign countries 142 steamers of 202,154 tons, and 149 sailing vessels of 68,073 tons.

The output from British colonies was very small—only 6 steamers of 1,125 tons, and 21 sailing ships of 5,678 tons.

Of the vessels built in the United Kingdom, 85 steam and 5 sailing vessels, with a total of 134,185 tons, were for people of other nations. The total output of the world has been approximately, 1,168,000 tons steam, and 156,000 sail.

It appears from Lloyd's Register of wrecks, etc., that about 278,000 tons of steam, and 414,000 tons of sail have been totally lost, broken up, etc., during the year, so the tonnage of the world at the end of 1894 was about 632,000 gross tons more than at the beginning of the year, the increase in steam being about 890,000 tons, and the decrease in sail being about 258,000 tons.

The following tables give the figures of the additions to and subtractions from the Register of the United Kingdom for 1894 and seven preceding years, from which it will be seen that 529 steamers, with a total of 811,859 tons, were added in 1894, and of these, 480, with a tonnage of 765,251, were built in the United Kingdom; and there were removed from the register for various causes, 343 steamers of 416,385 tons; while of sailing tonnage, 304 vessels of 109,884 tons were added, and 599 vessels of 153,619 tons were removed from the register; thus showing a net addition of 186 steamers and of 395,474 tons, and a net deduction of 295 sailing vessels and 43,735 tons.

During the year, 184,270 tons of steam and 67,895 tons of sailing tonnage have been sold by British subjects to foreigners—these figures are unprecedented—whilst 34,453 tons of steam and 1,327 tons of sailing tonnage have been bought from foreigners. Japan and Norway have been the largest purchasers, the former country having bought nearly 62,000 tons, and the latter nearly 41,000 tons.

During 1894, 447 new steamers of 816,307 tons, and 71 new sailing ships of 90,794 tons, were classed by Lloyd's Register; these constitute about 88 per cent of the total output of the United Kingdom. Of the steamers so classed, 19 were over 5,000 tons, and of the sailing vessels, 9 were over 3,500 tons; 133 steamers ranged from 3,000 to 7,000 tons.

The average size of the steamers classed is about 1,826 tons, and of sailing vessels about 1,279 tons, or, excluding yachts, trawlers, and vessels under 200 tons, the average size is 2,219 steam, 1,816 sail.

To show how steel has superseded iron and wood, it may be mentioned that of the tonnage classed, 98.54 per cent was built of steel, 1.15 per cent of iron, and only 0.31 per cent of wood.

Particulars of tonnage have been given under three heads: (1) The new tonnage and the losses of the world so far as these can be ascertained; (2) the tonnage registered in the United Kingdom, all of which is owned by British subjects; (3) the tonnage classed by Lloyd's Register, whether owned by British or foreign subjects. For ease of reference the figures are recapitulated:

Class.	Output of the world.	Losses of the world.	Output of England.	Losses of England.
Steam	<i>Tons.</i> 1, 168, 000	<i>Tons.</i> 278, 000	<i>Tons.</i> 811, 859	<i>Tons.</i> 416, 385
Sail.....	156, 000	414, 000	109, 884	153, 619
Total	1, 324, 000	692, 000	921, 743	570, 004

At the close of the year 1894, there were under construction in the United Kingdom for the merchant service, steam, 632,443 tons; sail, 25,843 tons; for the navy, 260,000 tons displacement of warships.

Mr. Mark Whitwill says, in the course of the report from which the above information is derived:

The low prices at which shipbuilders have been contracting during the past two years have led to orders being given far in excess of the real requirements of commerce, and consequently freights have been depressed to an extremely low level, and the market value of vessels previously built has been seriously depreciated.

Additions to the Register of the United Kingdom.

STEAM.

Year.	New vessels.		Brought from abroad.		Transferred from colonies.		Other additions.		Total.	
	No.	Gross tons.	No.	Gross tons.	No.	Gross tons.	No.	Gross tons.	No.	Gross tons.
1887.....	286	367, 697	19	18, 846	24	64, 000	24	3, 702	353	454, 245
1888.....	431	605, 504	38	49, 193	8	17, 500	41	10, 802	518	682, 999
1889.....	533	830, 963	15	9, 515	6	5, 000	34	12, 466	588	857, 944
1890.....	568	856, 480	19	8, 629	7	7, 500	28	3, 577	622	878, 186
1891.....	580	762, 644	21	31, 563	5	6, 000	25	8, 464	631	806, 671
1892.....	472	681, 389	13	14, 357	1	3, 700	19	3, 613	505	703, 059
1893.....	420	636, 180	12	14, 064	4	8, 571	16	1, 545	424	660, 340
1894.....	480	765, 251	23	34, 453	5	6, 887	21	5, 268	529	811, 859

SAIL.

Year.	No.	Gross tons.	No.	Gross tons.	No.	Gross tons.	No.	Gross tons.	No.	Gross tons.
1887.....	226	79, 755	26	10, 109	10	2, 500	77	8, 042	339	100, 406
1888.....	223	70, 234	15	5, 676	38	28, 500	88	8, 179	364	112, 569
1889.....	215	111, 110	21	9, 913	28	7, 500	85	7, 841	349	126, 364
1890.....	207	109, 989	21	6, 196	17	8, 200	69	4, 734	314	129, 119
1891.....	252	188, 678	17	4, 880	14	8, 500	42	2, 763	325	190, 821
1892.....	266	274, 455	21	6, 811	16	7, 500	61	4, 045	384	282, 811
1893.....	225	121, 593	7	1, 021	9	7, 706	64	5, 756	305	136, 076
1894.....	225	90, 944	10	1, 327	11	10, 218	58	7, 400	304	109, 884

Removals from the Register of the United Kingdom.

STEAM.

Year.	Lost, broken up, etc.		Sold foreign.		Transferred to colonies.		Other deductions.		Total.	
	No.	Gross tons.	No.	Gross tons.	No.	Gross tons.	No.	Gross tons.	No.	Gross tons.
1887.....	219	170,255	80	73,199	26	17,000	1	83	326	260,537
1888.....	194	151,828	99	77,535	20	11,500	.....	.....	313	240,863
1889.....	158	128,361	129	88,653	28	25,000	5	2,178	320	242,192
1890.....	204	194,749	112	90,787	23	19,300	4	472	343	305,308
1891.....	172	227,052	122	123,394	21	15,500	8	2,265	323	368,211
1892.....	163	165,997	95	97,567	15	11,500	6	844	279	275,908
1893.....	157	159,358	133	109,944	14	18,972	7	1,570	311	349,844
1894.....	193	223,253	136	184,270	8	8,382	6	480	343	416,385

SAIL.

1887.....	765	167,513	140	72,929	22	6,500	4	482	931	247,424
1888.....	605	145,108	162	89,129	18	6,500	3	232	788	241,029
1889.....	506	115,695	163	91,749	14	5,000	22	1,180	707	213,624
1890.....	497	116,480	232	97,900	31	8,300	19	1,173	779	223,853
1891.....	468	100,780	154	34,638	31	11,500	31	1,276	684	148,194
1892.....	473	126,890	105	41,657	13	3,000	31	1,596	622	173,132
1893.....	467	107,462	138	55,135	3	1,266	25	781	633	164,644
1894.....	420	84,718	165	67,896	3	664	11	342	599	153,619

Net additions to, or deductions from, the Register of the United Kingdom.

[Additions +, and deductions —.]

Year.	Steam.		Sail.		Total.	
	No.	Gross tons.	No.	Gross tons.	No.	Gross tons.
1887.....	+ 27	+193,708	—592	—147,018	—565	+ 46,690
1888.....	+206	+442,136	—424	—128,440	—219	+313,696
1889.....	+268	+615,752	—358	—77,260	—90	+538,492
1890.....	+279	+572,878	—465	—94,784	—186	+478,144
1891.....	+308	+440,460	—359	+ 51,627	— 51	+492,087
1892.....	+226	+427,161	—238	+119,679	— 12	+546,830
1893.....	+141	+310,496	—328	—28,568	—187	+281,928
1894.....	+186	+395,474	—295	—43,735	—109	+351,739

The vessels on the Register of the United Kingdom on December 31, 1894, were approximately as follows:

Class.	Vessels.	Gross tons.
Steam	8,274	9,673,339
Sailing	12,944	3,157,862
Total	21,218	12,831,221

LORIN A. LATHROP, *Consul.*

BRISTOL, August 22, 1895.

BELFAST.

I beg to call the Department's attention to the general condition of trade in Belfast during the past year, and particularly as it relates to the staple industry, as gathered from personal observation and the annual reports of the local boards of trade.

The authoritative statement of the retiring president of the chamber of commerce was that "the year 1894 has been an almost uninterrupted

period of commercial depression everywhere, but for Belfast especially it may certainly be classed as the most disastrous year we have ever experienced."

The year has been a very trying one in nearly all branches of business, caused to a large extent by the prolonged stagnation of trade in the United States and the shrinkage in values, for which the time occupied in remodeling the tariff law is held largely responsible. This latter statement may seem strange until it is understood that the chief industry of Belfast and vicinity is the manufacture of flaxen textiles in their many qualities and designs, and that the United States consumes from 50 to 60 per cent of the total exports. In this connection, I shall quote from the proceedings of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce at its annual meeting, showing the estimation which that body places upon the trade with the United States:

Our principal customer, the United States, took, during the year, over 84,000,000 yards [meaning white and finished goods], * * * and as the total exported to all countries amounted to 156,000,000, it will be seen that the States take more than all our other customers put together. To the States, therefore, the linen trade owes a great deal of its prosperity, and it is not generally known that England's commerce with 65,000,000 people under the Stars and Stripes amounts to quite as much as her trade with the 368,000,000 under the British flag. America, therefore, is the best friend of English commerce. International commerce is the strongest tie to international friendship, and long may the two great English-speaking nations be bound together by ties of friendship, of commerce, and of kinship.

The shrinkage in values, from whatever cause, has had the most serious effect; a careful and conservative calculation putting it at \$5,000,000. The result of this shrinkage has been to not only eat up all profit, but in some instances to create a loss account. One of the resulting sequences was a large curtailment in production, in some cases from one-fourth to one-third of the mill's capacity.

To this shrinkage is attributed the failure last spring and in the early summer of several large concerns, which is estimated to have entailed a loss among the shareholders of at least \$1,300,000. Also the severity of the winter has played an important part in the distress and suffering which now prevails. Usually in February, the farmers are at work plowing and planting, but for the past month there has been a covering of snow upon the earth from 6 to 10 inches on the level. The frost has been also severe, the thermometer registering frequently from 10° to 20° below the freezing point. For the third time within seventy years, Lough Neagh is frozen over for miles. These conditions have prohibited all outdoor work, thus cutting off every opportunity for many classes of artisans and laborers from earning a livelihood. The city authorities and benevolent people have been compelled to inaugurate extraordinary measures to relieve the widespread want, frequently bordering on starvation.

The spinners appear to have been the greatest sufferers. The area under flax in Ireland in 1894 rose to 100,851 acres and was nearly 50 per cent greater than in 1893, and larger than any former year for ten years. While both the continental and Irish crops have been abundant, the fiber everywhere is chiefly coarse or medium in quality, and fine quality scarce; so that while prices have been maintained for the fine grades, they have fallen for the coarser grades to the lowest point touched for years. As a result, the prices of yarns closely followed the prices of flax, and at the end of the year were relatively lower. The stocks of medium numbers of both warps and weft had grown large and heavy on spinners' hands, so that every turnover meant a loss, and not until the cessation of the tariff turmoil was there any relief.

At the annual meeting of the Belfast Linen Merchants' Association held recently, the effect of the recent tariff agitation upon their business was under consideration, and the following quotation from the president's address expresses the sentiments of that body:

Our chief desideratum with regard to American customs duties is that the tariff should be rarely altered. If the rates are high, it is the Americans who pay them.

With the passage of the tariff law in the United States, orders began increasing, and business in the textile industry revived, until the demand is now equal to what it was at any time within the past five years. This revival is so pronounced that it has brought the total exports of linen piece goods in 1894 up to 156,293,600 yards, valued at \$16,848,708, as against 158,335,300 yards, valued at \$17,537,216 in the preceding year, showing a diminution of barely 1½ per cent in quantity and 4 per cent in value, whereas for the seven months ending in July, 1894, as compared with the same months in the five previous years, it had fallen off 20 per cent in quantity and value.

The increase in the demand to the United States is not for the higher grade of linens, it is the medium and coarser grades which have felt the stimulus. There is also a great and growing demand for a coarse, light cloth called "scrim," which is stiffened and used very largely for the groundwork in ladies' sleeves. The wholesale price on this side averages about 3 cents per yard. One thousand looms have been working upon it and approximately 250,000 pieces of 100 yards to the piece, have been manufactured, the larger portion of which has gone to the United States.

I shall be surprised if some of the textile manufacturers on the other side do not soon see the importance of this trade and utilize their inventive genius to supply it with a home product, as there certainly must be some material at hand that can be converted into an excellent substitute for the Irish "scrim" at a lower figure than it can be imported.

A notable feature in the exports of textiles is the growing demand for all cotton and "union" (part cotton and part linen) goods, which no doubt take the place to some extent of pure linens upon which Belfast, because of her climatic conditions, has built her high reputation, and which has given her so large a monopoly of the linen trade. According to the Belfast Harbor returns, 4,285 tons of cotton yarn were imported in 1894, equal to 10 per cent of the linen yarn production of the Irish mills. The quantity imported in 1892 was 3,575 tons, and in 1890, 2,879 tons, thus showing a large increase since that date. If the great demand for cottons and unions continues, the effect on the linen trade of Belfast will be a matter of speculation to textile manufacturers on both sides of the Atlantic.

JAMES B. TANEY, *Consul*.

BELFAST, *February 18, 1895.*

BRADFORD.

The records of the Bradford consulate show that since its origin there have been well on to a thousand shippers of goods and material from this district to the United States. Many of these names represent a single shipment only to the United States; others represent occasional or intermittent invoices; perhaps fifty represent shipments at stated

intervals to certain clients, and a score of well-known firms represent regular shipments every week, in season and out of season. During the last fifteen years, worsted coatings have taken a prominent position as a staple of the Bradford trade. Dress goods, linings, raw wool, machinery, and of late years cotton goods have, however, formed no inconsiderable part of the Bradford business with the States. The student of the table of Bradford exports to the United States will have studied the figures in vain unless he takes into consideration the various conditions of tariff, trade, etc., in certain years. In the last thirty years, the declared exports from Bradford to the United States amount to about \$400,000,000 at manufacturers' and exporters' prices. The cost of these goods to the consumer in the United States, with tariff and two or three intermediate profits added, can readily be calculated. In 1864, the exports to the United States were, in round numbers, \$8,000,000. There were fewer firms in the American trade then, prices were higher, and this sum represented a great profit to Bradford houses. The ensuing year, 1865, showed a rise to about \$13,000,000, and in the next year, 1866, when the country was just recovering from the paralysis of the war, the purchases from Bradford amounted to \$15,000,000. The figures then fluctuated between \$10,000,000 in 1867 and \$18,000,000 in 1872, when there seems to have been a revival. They fell to \$6,000,000 in 1876, and remained at about that figure until 1883, when the amount increased to \$10,000,000; they advanced to nearly \$18,000,000 in 1886, were \$20,000,000 in 1888, and in 1889 reached the phenomenal figure of nearly \$23,000,000, which was followed by \$20,000,000 in 1890.

The exceedingly heavy shipments of the latter part of 1889 (which was the banner year of Bradford in the American trade) and the first half of 1890 represented the rush of getting in large stocks of goods before the McKinley bill should be passed and put into operation. After the McKinley law went into effect, it will be seen that exports declined to something over \$11,000,000 in 1891, but rose again after exporters had adapted themselves to the new law to over \$13,000,000 in 1892. In 1893, which was a year of depression in the United States as well as in nearly every other country, the exports were reduced in value to something less than \$10,000,000. It was not so much a question of hostile tariff in 1893 as it was the condition of the American people, who were not able to buy. Importers simply traded from hand to mouth during the panic and pending the tariff alterations. Business was, therefore, at the minimum. This condition continued during 1894 until about the middle of August, when the importers began to take goods. Despite the good trade of the quarter ending December 31, 1894, the total exports for the year amounted to \$8,215,234.38 only. For the first nine months of 1894, the exports were \$4,478,054.83. Had the same conditions been maintained throughout the year just closed, the Bradford exports would have amounted in value to but \$5,970,738.44, which, with a single exception, the year 1878, would have been the lowest in the history of the consulate.

From 1864 until 1880, the principal exports from Bradford to America were "stuffs" consisting of Orleans, alpacas, mohairs, Italians, serge linings, cashmere, and fancy goods. From 1880 to 1885, inclusive, worsted coatings began to take a prominent part. From 1888 to 1893, inclusive, worsted coatings and stuff goods in the aggregate amount exported were about the same, the former leading in 1893. In 1894, pending the tariff readjustment, the worsted coating exports to the United States fell to 50 per cent less than that of stuffs, the former standing at \$2,159,176 for the year, and the latter at \$2,902,050. It

must be remembered, too, that, especially as far as worsted coatings are concerned, the trade did not begin until the last quarter of the year, or until after the tariff had been settled.

The following table shows the exports each year from 1864 to 1894, inclusive, a term of thirty-one years, and will enable the reader to see for himself the fluctuations in the values of each year:

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Bradford to the United States from 1864 to 1894.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1864.....	\$7,856,747.11	1881.....	\$7,808,327.90
1865.....	12,787,077.81	1882.....	8,161,188.46
1866.....	14,750,596.74	1883.....	10,766,497.27
1867.....	10,225,955.93	1884.....	13,018,571.28
1868.....	12,807,460.14	1885.....	13,547,544.37
1869.....	12,996,075.80	1886.....	17,877,892.65
1870.....	14,680,720.73	1887.....	16,544,580.69
1871.....	15,765,705.85	1888.....	20,341,361.25
1872.....	16,302,369.79	1889.....	22,635,594.31
1873.....	14,898,622.98	1890.....	20,014,055.35
1874.....	18,762,945.12	1891.....	11,644,912.07
1875.....	11,317,626.35	1892.....	13,593,088.80
1876.....	6,696,450.88	1893.....	9,909,106.10
1877.....	7,144,288.78	1894.....	8,215,234.38
1878.....	5,206,149.10		
1879.....	7,087,458.38	Total.....	389,457,192.70
1880.....	9,873,987.38		

The following table will furnish an interesting study as showing the total value of declared exports for the entire year of 1894, also giving the totals quarterly. It must be remembered in making comparisons that the last quarter was after the passage of the Wilson tariff bill, and represents in addition to the ordinary demand a very large number of delayed or indefinitely suspended orders:

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Bradford to the United States during the year ended December 31, 1894.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Alpaca.....		\$34,388.02	\$25,223.45		\$59,611.47
Camel's hair nolls.....			1,930.25	\$1,482.60	3,412.85
Card clothing.....	\$9,219.73	13,191.93	17,019.47	25,415.08	64,846.21
Carpets and rugs.....	3,648.53	1,605.20	6,796.17	27,663.65	39,713.55
Cashmere carding.....	1,210.02			2,027.85	3,237.87
Chemicals.....	177.95	1,217.30	667.84	1,544.35	3,607.44
Clocks.....				289.65	289.65
Cotton.....	2,744.00	7,421.20	15,909.75	7,233.55	33,398.50
Cotton goods.....	123,053.92	118,184.95	130,108.57	193,193.03	564,540.47
Cotton waste.....	256.20	276.35			532.55
Cow and calf hair.....	2,615.75	6,429.35	1,866.80		10,411.90
Dyestuffs.....	326.80		119.40		446.20
Furniture.....		9,653.37			9,653.37
Glass.....		1,065.72			1,065.72
Grease, etc.....	675.05	814.90	1,702.10	1,300.52	4,492.57
Hair cloths.....	4,700.68	428.95	102.20	29,329.25	34,561.08
Hemp bagging.....			207.64		207.64
Household effects.....	1,541.43			704.50	2,245.93
Iron, steel, etc.....	34,474.56	43,543.92	41,835.50	51,125.73	170,979.71
Lanterns and slides.....	199.50	410.40	904.32	2,948.68	4,462.90
Leather.....	4,006.95	8,404.97	8,988.44	9,765.58	29,165.94
Machinery.....	12,240.35	17,994.88	40,781.95	101,357.05	172,374.23
Miscellaneous.....	38.75	475.70	530.80	398.97	1,443.72
Mohair goat's hair.....	22,205.70	223.70	17,406.17	27,582.98	67,418.55
Nolls.....			9,347.25	14,888.85	24,236.10
Oil cake.....	1,946.15	2,426.75	2,461.52	490.80	7,325.22
Paper.....	196.60	728.15	768.55	2,415.52	4,108.82
Pipes.....				192.95	192.95
Rags.....			1,241.15	472.00	1,713.15
Reeds and heads.....	68.13	122.20			190.33

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Bradford to the United States during the year ended December 31, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Shawls, etc.	\$132. 00			\$2, 133. 70	\$2, 270. 70
Silk goods.	27, 945. 10	\$17, 309. 70	\$21, 003. 39	51, 561. 84	118, 310. 03
Silk waste.	921. 47	928. 95	14, 959. 47	4, 577. 95	21, 388. 04
Statuary			854. 80		854. 80
Stuff goods.	537, 721. 85	554, 321. 80	763, 965. 40	1, 046, 041. 65	2, 902, 050. 70
Tape, braid, etc.	220. 07	811. 20	938. 25	3, 691. 90	5, 161. 42
Tapestry, damasks, etc.	3, 867. 28	675. 30	6, 336. 02	1, 199. 85	12, 079. 35
Waste, worsted.			6, 425. 18	40, 975. 45	47, 400. 63
Wool.	98, 042. 70	128, 824. 70	349, 342. 82	507, 005. 75	1, 080, 815. 97
Woolen goods.	2, 625. 75	4, 999. 00	5, 043. 28	92, 828. 30	105, 496. 33
Wool tops.				44, 758. 77	44, 758. 77
Worsted coatings.	283, 334. 05	221, 561. 88	377, 967. 27	1, 276, 293. 17	2, 159, 176. 37
Yarns:					
Silk.	47, 691. 80	48, 159. 53	54, 137. 80	100, 838. 76	250, 827. 89
Worsted and mohair.	46, 265. 98	13, 284. 25	11, 446. 05	42, 140. 67	113, 076. 95
Other.	161. 48	1, 714. 53	9, 472. 18	21, 313. 65	82, 681. 84
Total.	1, 275, 036. 28	1, 257, 016. 75	1, 946, 001. 80	3, 737, 179. 55	8, 215, 234. 38
Same period 1893.	3, 926, 216. 80	3, 077, 474. 35	1, 774, 941. 20	1, 130, 472. 75	9, 909, 105. 10
Decrease.					1, 693, 870. 72

Value of the principal declared exports from the consular district of Bradford to the United States during the three months previous to and three months following the McKinley tariff becoming operative, compared with the same period of the Wilson tariff.

Article.	McKinley tariff, 1890.		Wilson tariff, 1894.	
	Three months before.	Three months after.	Three months before.	Three months after.
Stuffs.	\$2, 843, 423	\$1, 064, 330	\$763, 965	\$1, 046, 041
Worsted coatings.	1, 483, 249	524, 232	377, 967	1, 276, 293
Wool.	343, 722	95, 933	349, 342	507, 005
Silk goods.	573, 504	71, 774	21, 003	51, 501
Yarns.	416, 471	122, 338	75, 056	184, 293
Machinery.	103, 751	99, 725	40, 781	101, 357
Cotton goods.	24, 321	34, 478	130, 108	193, 193
Total.	5, 787, 441	2, 082, 810	1, 758, 322	3, 339, 693
Decrease.		3, 664, 631		
Increase.				1, 580, 861

Value of the principal and total declared exports from the consular district of Bradford to the United States during the year 1894, compared with 1890 and 1893.

Article.	1894.	1893.	1890.	1894 compared with 1893.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
Stuffs.	\$2, 902, 050. 70	\$3, 438, 638. 21	\$9, 802, 229. 28		\$536, 587. 51
Worsted coatings.	2, 159, 176. 37	3, 590, 065. 01	4, 021, 695. 01		1, 430, 888. 64
Wool.	1, 080, 815. 97	598, 785. 86	1, 275, 035. 99	\$482, 030. 61	
Silk goods.	118, 310. 03	150, 842. 97	1, 849, 949. 16		82, 551. 94
Yarns.	395, 586. 68	492, 898. 02	1, 029, 308. 71		97, 306. 34
Machinery.	172, 374. 23	136, 611. 19	474, 699. 98	35, 763. 04	
Cotton goods.	564, 540. 47	801, 703. 43	155, 301. 76		237, 222. 96
Wool tops.	44, 758. 77			44, 758. 77	
Total exports.	8, 215, 234. 38	9, 909, 105. 10	20, 014, 055. 35		1, 693, 870. 72

Value of the principal declared exports from the consular district of Bradford to the United States from 1878 to 1894.

Year ended Septem- ber 30—	Stuffs.	Worsted coatings.	Wool.	Cotton goods.	Woolen goods.	Machin- ery.	Yarns.
1878	\$4, 918, 900	\$59, 757	\$273, 468	\$2, 173	\$9, 641	\$89, 676	\$104, 675
1879	4, 776, 733	20, 167	562, 785	5, 164	54, 164	138, 101	138, 617
1880	7, 292, 617	241, 819	1, 685, 216	10, 914	176, 434	353, 979	209, 956
1881	5, 099, 025	111, 179	858, 935	4, 998	181, 790	280, 383	79, 400
1882	6, 257, 743	432, 064	515, 007	5, 337	159, 423	128, 400	136, 199
1883	5, 920, 208	1, 205, 801	611, 859	29, 129	232, 347	162, 691	152, 873
1884	6, 671, 877	2, 472, 407	1, 597, 861	142, 283	230, 978	480, 718	503, 753
1885	4, 991, 164	2, 634, 665	1, 161, 061	163, 058	150, 968	386, 875	402, 352
1886	6, 927, 715	4, 137, 524	1, 776, 854	158, 311	295, 502	443, 524	1, 881, 256
1887	6, 695, 090	3, 324, 977	1, 847, 191	233, 728	432, 356	437, 621	824, 912
1888	6, 712, 593	5, 172, 551	959, 908	387, 373	505, 922	278, 243	908, 091
1889	7, 785, 879	6, 566, 164	1, 291, 363	359, 864	265, 186	474, 110	949, 018
1890	10, 601, 793	5, 310, 106	1, 338, 060	169, 188	271, 774	468, 796	1, 209, 355
1891	4, 632, 462	2, 522, 916	913, 463	326, 422	118, 644	630, 432	845, 343
1892	4, 845, 467	4, 781, 002	647, 009	698, 732	144, 689	264, 153	574, 096
1893	4, 278, 705	4, 749, 332	721, 114	895, 594	107, 504	208, 082	555, 703
1894	2, 234, 600	1, 275, 626	649, 756	435, 529	19, 899	77, 730	309, 840

One of the most surprising developments of Bradford trade with the United States is in connection with cotton goods. A study of the table of "principal exports from 1878 to 1894" will prove instructive to all interested in the cotton trade. In 1878, cotton linings valued at about \$200, an insignificant sum, were exported. This was more than doubled the following year, and sprang to nearly \$11,000 in 1880. The increase was maintained until 1893, when the total of cotton goods exported to the United States from Bradford amounted to the enormous sum of \$895,594. The McKinley tariff has been given as the cause of this unprecedented gain in cotton-goods exports, which rose to such proportions during the years it was in force. In this period of about four years, while the law was in effect, the total declared value of the cotton goods exported to the United States was about \$2,600,000 in round numbers, contrasted with about \$1,000,000 in the four years immediately preceding. The only reason given for this astonishing increase under a high duty is that cotton linings were cheaper and were therefore substituted for linings in which wool, worsted, alpaca, or mohair were the chief value. However that may be, the cotton textile trade received an impetus which has not yet greatly declined. Under these favorable conditions, the cotton linings improved in make and finish until the present time, when cotton fabrics are being exported to the United States for linings and dress goods which are beautiful to the sight and so exquisitely finished that to the touch they are as soft and pleasing as silk.

Value of declared exports from Bradford during the year ended September 30, 1895.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	
Alpaca.....				\$1, 929. 82	\$1, 929. 82
Buttons.....		\$96. 35			96. 35
Camel's-hair tops and noils ..	\$1, 482. 60	7, 226. 70	\$7, 005. 85	2, 824. 72	18, 539. 87
Card clothing.....	25, 415. 08	34, 060. 60	31, 250. 45	39, 861. 20	130, 587. 33
Carpets and rugs.....	27, 663. 65	69, 358. 80	18, 812. 50	89, 280. 37	204, 615. 32
Cashmere carding.....	2, 027. 85				2, 027. 85
Chemicals	1, 544. 35	1, 811. 00	587. 75	971. 53	4, 914. 63
Clocks.....	289. 65				289. 65
Cotton	7, 233. 55	4, 786. 75	18, 073. 55	17, 870. 66	47, 964. 51
Cotton goods.....	193, 193. 03	368, 642. 75	282, 978. 55	224, 964. 87	1, 069, 809. 20
Cow and calf hair.....		3, 680. 70	2, 279. 67	2, 295. 52	8, 255. 89
Furniture.....			412. 20	93. 20	505. 40
Grease, etc.....	1, 300. 52		8, 331. 15	2, 838. 56	7, 470. 23

Value of declared exports from Bradford during the year ended September 30, 1895—Cont'd.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	
Hair cloths.....	\$29,329.25	\$15,696.85	\$18,487.05	\$18,470.13	\$81,983.28
Hemp bagging.....		5,442.60	4,835.47	2,996.10	13,273.17
Household effects.....	704.50				704.50
Iron, steel, etc.....	51,125.73	45,190.55	54,237.65	43,984.88	204,538.31
Lamp-post.....		82.10			32.10
Lanterns and slides.....	2,948.68	1,970.95	2,064.50	7,131.67	14,115.70
Leather.....	9,785.58	9,781.10	10,816.75	9,099.68	39,463.11
Machinery.....	101,357.05	111,486.00	75,990.85	61,137.88	349,971.28
Miscellaneous.....	398.97	532.20		551.63	1,482.80
Mohair goat's hair.....	27,582.96	28,079.95	29,415.15	45,150.18	130,228.26
Nolls.....	14,888.85	17,409.65	7,491.90	36,612.46	76,402.86
Oil cake.....	490.80	734.00	1,613.38	1,499.46	4,307.64
Paper.....	2,415.52	1,558.30	1,496.05	1,724.56	7,194.43
Pipes.....	192.95				192.95
Rags.....	472.00	7,361.00	6,559.35	10,968.10	25,350.45
Ready-made clothing.....		489.60			489.60
Roivings.....		16,748.55	25,849.75	3,052.11	45,650.41
Rubber cloths.....		206.80			206.80
Scientific instruments.....				2,919.90	2,919.90
Shawls, etc.....	2,138.70	3,556.80	767.10	3,296.10	9,748.70
Shellac.....			3,703.10		3,703.10
Shoddy.....			1,310.05	1,674.58	2,984.63
Silk goods.....	51,551.84	59,602.20	24,103.00	47,895.15	163,152.79
Silk waste.....	4,577.95	2,725.50	2,659.17	1,840.00	11,802.62
Skins.....		115.00			115.00
Stuff goods.....	1,046,041.85	2,390,086.45	2,227,968.40	2,711,627.65	8,375,724.15
Tape, braid, etc.....	3,691.90	2,717.95	1,899.72	984.00	9,293.57
Tapestry, damasks, etc.....	1,199.85	5,942.70		2,206.87	9,599.42
Telescope.....			6,813.10		6,813.10
Tops.....	44,758.77	146,333.80	18,607.60	54,567.05	259,266.72
Waste, worsted.....	40,975.45	18,870.20	20,618.20	40,516.45	120,980.30
Wines and spirits.....		791.55			791.55
Wool.....	507,006.75	544,991.15	641,981.20	1,089,057.51	2,782,035.61
Woolen goods.....	92,828.80	379,648.95	610,061.40	809,969.30	1,892,497.95
Worsted coatings.....	1,276,293.17	2,171,610.30	1,885,729.65	2,241,418.80	7,575,051.92
Yarns:					
Worsted and mohair.....	42,140.67	185,447.85	173,999.80	167,537.50	569,125.82
Silk.....	100,838.76	109,683.55	83,302.16	55,262.70	349,067.17
Other.....	21,313.65	8,102.80	13,719.78	25,765.30	68,901.53
Total.....	3,737,179.55	6,763,210.70	6,325,573.55	7,890,846.05	24,706,809.85
Same period, 1894.....	1,130,472.75	1,275,036.28	1,267,016.75	1,946,001.80	5,608,527.58
Increase.....					19,098,282.27

CLAUDE MEEKER, *Consul.*

BRADFORD, *October 5, 1895.*

BRISTOL.

CATTLE TRADE.

A special feature of the Bristol cattle trade of 1894 is found in the fact that it started much earlier than in 1893, the first cargo arriving here on January 7, 1894. In consequence of the Canadian cattle having come under the same restrictions as United States cattle, they had to be slaughtered at the port of discharge, but still the arrivals of 1894 proved much larger than they have been under similar restrictions for some years. The early consignments were followed by good supplies up to July, and then moderate supplies to December 4, which was a later date than usual, while the States cattle trade terminated about October.

The prices of beef opened in the early months at 12 to 13 cents per pound, gradually decreasing toward June, to 11 to 12 cents in July.

After that date, ~~as~~ ~~some in~~ ~~Canada~~ rather freely, but not of such good quality. ~~Prices~~ ~~from 9½ to 11½ cents~~; and, as in December, ~~the trade of the past year~~ ~~and~~ ~~on~~, the carcasses had to be sent to a different ~~characterized by~~ ~~restrictions~~ as to compulsory slaughtering still continued ~~activity in any of~~ ~~not likely to be removed for some time, in spite of the~~ ~~efforts of the Canadian authorities, the accommodation both at Avonmouth and Bristol in the way of lairage and slaughtering must be extended if the trade is to continue under the present restrictions.~~

One great feature of the past year has been the vast increase in the importation of sheep into this country, chiefly from Canada, an importation which has been appreciated, as it provided for the deficiency caused by the falling off of home supplies during 1893, the deficiency making its effect fully felt in 1894. Moreover, the sheep came reasonable in price, averaging generally from 11 to 12 cents per pound. It is saying a good deal for the enterprise of the port to state that out of the 142,000 Canadian sheep imported into the United Kingdom last year Bristol alone secured no fewer than 35,400. The following are the local returns of the cattle and sheep imported here in 1894: United States cattle, 6,700; Canadian cattle, 8,100; United States sheep, 1,743; Canadian sheep, 35,400.

The docks committee has decided to provide additional lairage accommodation for 75 cattle, and also to construct chill rooms for from 200 to 400 sides of beef at the foreign animals wharf, Cumberland Basin.

PROVISIONS.

The direct imports of provisions into the port of Bristol for the year 1894 exceeded those of the previous year by about 1,000 tons, but did not equal the imports recorded in that most remarkable year, 1892.

The character of the trade generally has been in sympathy with the depressed state of business undoubtedly experienced throughout the country. Stocks have moved sluggishly into consumption, and all along the supply of all kinds of provisions has somewhat exceeded the demand. Encouraged by favorable results in previous years, considerable speculation in Canadian cheese was entered into by some firms in the summer months, ending in very little profit, if not actual loss, as stocks were found to be far too heavy to permit any efforts to advance prices being successful.

With respect to the proportion of the cheese and butter exports from Canada, Bristol still holds a most satisfactory position, as the following official returns of the exports from Montreal into the United Kingdom will show:

To—	Cheese.	Butter.
	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Packages.</i>
London	873, 098	450
Bristol	526, 355	25, 258
Liverpool	403, 999	2, 340
All other ports	123, 062	4, 940

Bristol's preeminence is due to the fact that the facilities of the port are equal to the requirements of the liners engaged in the trade; but, while being amply sufficient for the Canadian cargo service, they are totally inadequate to the requirements of the larger sized steamers that

can only successfully engage in trade with the United States and of the East, and consequently the trade with these countries is practically lost to Bristol.

The Canadian butter business has realized very profitable results, in consequence of the shipments of Australasian butter which arrived here during the quarter ending—
 June 30. \$18,487.07 when formerly very little but Canadian could be procured, and importers of the latter were then able to clear at a fairly satisfactory margin of profit, which they certainly have not done this year.

Values all along have ruled lower than the general average of preceding years, especially in respect to bacon and butter; and while this perhaps is not quite so satisfactory to the wholesale merchant, it is of great advantage to the retailer, who has thereby more opportunity of doing a profitable business and at the same time giving greater satisfaction to the consumer. The total imports into the port of Bristol for the last three years of cheese, bacon, and butter are 31,656 tons, 28,790 tons, and 29,707 tons, for 1892, 1893, and 1894, respectively.

The above are the direct imports only, and do not include consignments received via Liverpool, London, and Southampton; and it may be mentioned that the American steamship service, recently established at the latter port, has made a most appreciable difference to Bristol merchants, especially on the south coast and in the southeastern counties.

SUGAR.

The following is a summary of the sugar imports of Bristol during the past fourteen years:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1881	43, 850	1886	55, 106	1891	68, 000
1882	45, 850	1887	57, 427	1892	60, 525
1883	55, 930	1888	51, 000	1893	58, 671
1884	54, 208	1889	53, 617	1894	61, 045
1885	53, 525	1890	63, 420		

The volume of trade done during the past year was fully equal to that of previous years, but the feature of the twelve months' operation has been the steady decline in prices, which at the close show a reduction of no less than \$19.46 per ton on the year. The tendency of the trade to an increase in the amount of foreign refined, with a decrease in the quantity of raw sugar brought to Bristol, has been more and more manifest. The cause of this marked reduction in value is to be found in the extremely heavy crops of beet-root sugar on the Continent—crops which are estimated to be fully 25 per cent heavier than the best crops ever made there. The heaviest reduction in prices occurred in the second half of the year, and when it has been more thoroughly developed, with reference to the trade generally, it will certainly tend to increase the consumption. Sugar of all classes now shows a value far below anything ever experienced, with its natural result upon the trade not only here but throughout the country. For instance, in Liverpool, there are only two refineries at work, instead of five or six. In London, also, it is said, there are only two, and, as is well known, there has been only one in operation in Bristol during the year, whereas some years ago there were four. In the hands of the trade here, stocks generally are not believed to be large at the opening of the year, though the visible stocks are said to be enormous.

LEATHER.

The leather trade of the past year has been for the most part uneventful and characterized by steadiness in demand, unrelieved by any actively marked activity in any of its numerous branches.

The decline in values which prevailed in 1893 has made still further progress, so that a range of prices has been reached lower than for many years past.

Fortunately for producers, both hides and tanning materials have been obtainable at low rates, and it is not improbable that profits for tanners in 1894 will compare favorably with those of former years.

The decline in prices has varied considerably, for while light sole leather, dressing hides, shaved hides, and heavy skins have fallen considerably, heavy English and foreign butts are bringing prices nearly equal to those of last January.

The import returns for the year show an increase of more than \$2,433,250 in value.

Low prices do not inevitably mean reduced profits, and the freedom from heavy failures in the leather industries during the past year points to the conclusion that business has been conducted on safer and more remunerative lines.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

This is one of the most important of the diversified manufacturing interests of Bristol, employing large capital and many thousands of men. The trade of the year was not altogether satisfactory. In the earlier months, there was a good supply of orders all round, and everything looked in a fair way; but May, June, and July brought about a different state of affairs; most factories were working short time. This is held to indicate that the trade is becoming more and more a season's business; and this tendency is regarded with regret by local manufacturers. The difficulty is twofold, viz, manufacturers are great losers because of the many expenses that have to go on, trade or no trade, and work people must suffer from the fact of a lessened wage upon which they depend for daily sustenance.

The latter part of the year was better, but it can not be said that there was a full supply of orders to keep all classes of workers upon full time. But taking the year as a whole, it may be said that it was better than 1893.

All kinds of material were low; there never was a time when leather, taking it all round, kept at such low prices. It only needed a good supply of substantial orders to have made it a good thing, both for masters and employees.

The state of the trade was fairly sound. Bad debts were, if anything, less than the average.

The labor market has been fairly quiet; still there has been just enough of unrest to make matters uncertain, and at times uncomfortable. "There is a great need," says the chamber of commerce report "of some power to which both sides could look for final settlement of difficulties that can not be settled by arbitration. In these days of severe competition, it is needful that both masters and men should be watchful to prevent business from drifting to other centers or countries."

The demand for low-priced goods is unfortunately on the increase, but Bristol still retains its name for solid goods. The output has been about the same; if anything, a slight increase.

CLOTHING TRADE.

Speaking generally, the clothing trade for the year 1894 has been disappointing. At the end of 1893, it was hoped that the next twelve months' returns would show a distinct improvement, but owing to the after effects of strikes and labor disputes, and to a want of confidence in the market generally, these expectations have not been realized, and the year's trade can fairly be described in one word—dragging. The fact is that the trade has not yet recovered from the great strikes which occurred in various parts of the country in 1892 and 1893. The agricultural depression has had the effect of impoverishing the working classes, and the clothing trade is naturally one of the chief sufferers from this scarcity of money.

However, Bristol has had its full share of trade going, local manufacturers competing very favorably with those of London and Leeds. This satisfactory state of affairs is doubtless largely due to the reputation which Bristol firms have made for themselves for style and finish in the manufactures, especially in medium and best class materials. Of the coming year, local makers speak hopefully. There is reason for believing that the depression has now touched bottom, and distinct indications of revival give rise to the hope that with an absence of strikes and other depression causes the year 1895 will prove more satisfactory than the past few years have done. The same remarks apply to the export trade, which in common with the home trade has been considerably depressed.

TOBACCO.

During the year 1894, the consumption of tobacco throughout the United Kingdom, and consequently the revenue therefrom, has increased at a rate which should be very satisfactory to the Government.

The increase in the quantity of tobacco on which duty was paid during the year 1894 amounts to something over 2½ per cent as compared with the average of the preceding two years. During the year 1893, owing to exceptional causes, a slight decrease occurred as compared with 1892. In this increase, the Bristol trade contributes very largely. The rapid growth of the export of tobacco manufactured in bond in Bristol, which is not included under the above-mentioned increase in duty-paid tobaccos, must also be gratifying to those who have built up this branch of business.

The prices of the raw material were more or less stationary during the first five months of the year; in the summer months, there was an upward movement in the prices of western tobaccos, due to the very unfavorable weather in the districts of America in which this class of tobacco is grown. In spite, however, of all the representations that the crop in consequence will prove a poor and a small one, prices during the last three months of 1894 dropped for everything except limited grades, such as spinning strips, which are scarce, and fine strips, which are hardly to be found. The finest grades of bright Virginia tobaccos are also very scarce.

The use of bright Virginia strips continues to grow rapidly, largely owing to the great popularity of cigarettes, a form of smoke to which the English have taken very kindly. The cigarette does not appear to interfere with the growing demand on Bristol manufacturers for a good cigar of home make. The public are recognizing more and more that a good British-made cigar is to be preferred to an indifferent Havana, and that the latter is a dearer article.

The quantity of roll manufactured in Bristol is on the increase.

TIMBER.

The following figures show the importation of foreign timber, deals etc., into the port of Bristol during the past seven years:

Year.	Loads.*	Year.	Loads.*
1888.....	109,061	1893.....	109,025
1889.....	122,036	1894.....	136,227
1890.....	118,332		
1891.....	117,856	Total.....	827,864
1892.....	116,327		

* A load is 40 cubic feet rough; 50 cubic feet squared.

The table shows an increase of nearly 25 per cent in the year. The increased imports were at the Avonmouth branch of the Bristol docks system, where most complete and admirable facilities have been established for handling timber cheaply and expeditiously. The yards being near the ship's side, and piling grounds being conveniently intersected by railroads, "there is nothing better, if as good, in the Kingdom."

The increased timber import is stated to be due to "the unprecedentedly low freights of the past season to Avonmouth," due to competition between two Canadian liners.

TURPENTINE.

The imports into Bristol of American turpentine were lower during 1894 than for some years previously, the number of barrels being 15,495, as against 17,142 in 1893, 19,444 in 1892, and 17,191 in 1891. Prices also ruled low, and though there was some amount of fluctuation in the summer months a steady decline was afterwards experienced, as will be seen from the average monthly range here given:

Month.	Average price.	Month.	Average price.
January and February.....	\$5.34	July.....	\$5.37
March.....	5.16	August.....	5.13
April.....	5.04	September and October.....	5.04
May.....	5.25	November.....	4.89
June.....	5.34	December.....	4.86

A fair amount of business was, however, transacted, the demand being even throughout the year.

A determined effort was made by the American factors in July to raise prices, but notwithstanding the fact of their holding about 70,000 barrels while stocks in the hands of the London dealers at this time were small the attempt did not meet with any appreciable amount of success; and at the close of the year there was no indication of any advance in this respect, the low figure of \$4.86 in December being a record quotation for this article.

LINSEED OIL.

The home trade in this oil was of a fairly flourishing description during the period under review, and the variation in prices was not of a startling nature. In the early months, \$98.55 to \$100.37 was quoted, but matters improved somewhat later on, and in May and June \$105.10 was reached. There was another drop in July, and the market did not revive until September, but in this month and October, things looked slightly more promising, as much as \$103.41 being obtained.

The maximum, \$105.23, was reached in November, but from this point a gradual falling away occurred, the year closing at \$98.55.

RAPE-SEED OIL.

The marked depression which characterized the trade of 1893 still prevailed throughout last year, prices having a general downward tendency. In January, \$105.84 was realized, but this figure was not maintained, the market falling to \$99.76 in February and \$98.55 in March, from which time values remained between \$94.88 and \$98.55. A slight improvement was noticeable in September, as much as \$99.76 being reached, but it was not of a permanent character, as quotations gradually dropped to \$94.88, which was being asked throughout December. The importations of brown rape, ravison, and jamba oils were considerable, but taken as a whole the trade must be regarded as disappointing.

COTTON-SEED OIL.

Prices of this oil showed a marked decline, ranging from \$92.45 in January to \$75.42 in November. The consumption of ordinary refined cotton-seed oil was very large, while sweet refined oils have been somewhat at a discount, there being very little export demand, besides which the substitution of nut oils and sesame oil for edible purposes appears to steadily increase.

The average monthly rate for crude cotton-seed oil is here given:

Month.	Rate.	Month.	Rate.
January	\$88. 80 to \$92. 45	July	\$85. 14 to \$86. 36
February	91. 23 to 89. 40	August	85. 75 to 89. 40
March	86. 36 to 84. 53	September	87. 56
April	87. 58 to 90. 01	October	85. 14 to 77. 24
May	92. 45 to 90. 62	November	75. 42 to 76. 64
June	89. 40 to 88. 80	December	76. 64 to 77. 85

TALLOW.

A special feature of the trade in this commodity was the large amount supplied from Australia during the past year, no less a quantity than 43,000 tons having been shipped from there. The total imports were larger than ever before, amounting in the aggregate to upward of 56,000 tons. The demand has been steady all through, and prices have ruled lower than in 1893, ranging from \$7.17 to \$6.08 for fine mutton, and from \$6.68 to \$5.59 for beef.

PETROLEUM.

There was very little fluctuation in the rate of this oil, the average prices being (to speak roughly) about 1 cent per gallon in advance of those of the previous year. American petroleum ranged from 8½ to 9 cents, the Russian oil from 6½ to 8 cents, the maximum value ruling during the later months. The number of barrels of American petroleum imported into Bristol showed a substantial increase, as will be seen from the following figures; but Russian oil was conspicuous by its absence, the local requirements being supplied almost entirely from Cardiff.

Imports of petroleum into Bristol from the United States.

Year.	Barrels.	Year.	Barrels.
1886.....	94, 078	1891.....	161, 166
1887.....	118, 627	1892.....	179, 089
1888.....	149, 320	1893.....	235, 508
1889.....	108, 223	1894.....	304, 606
1890.....	93, 480		

ROSIN.

A good amount of business was done, and prices were fairly even. Toward the end of the year there was an advance in the value of common strained to \$1.03, at which figure the market remained steady. With reference to medium grades there was a marked absence of fluctuation, but fine grades were subject to some amount of variation—water white, which realized \$2.07 c. i. f. in February, falling by slow degrees to \$1.64. In May, however, this relapse was checked, and the market afterwards improved.

There were 40,163 barrels of rosin received at this port during 1894.

GAS AND WATER.

In view of the great interest springing up in the problems of municipal government, and in regard to municipal ownership of the gas and water supply, some particulars of these branches of industry may be of value. Bristol is exceptional among English cities in leaving its gas and water supply in private ownership. There is no demand that they be taken over by the city, and the people appear to have no antagonistic feeling toward them. On the contrary, there appears to be a general sentiment that both the gas and water companies are conducted with a due regard for the interests of the consumer, and that light and water are well and cheaply supplied.

Gas.—The total general capital stock paid up is \$4,542,877.75, on which the dividends paid are 5 per cent. The loan capital issued is \$1,111,362.61 of 4 per cent. The revenue from debenture stock during the year amounted to \$1,277,928.29 and the expenditure to \$918,099.28, leaving a balance of profit of \$359,829.01. The maximum price the company is authorized to charge is \$1.09 per 1,000 cubic feet; the actual price charged, for private consumers, was 68 cents during the first half and 64 cents during the second half of the year. The illuminating power of the gas prescribed by the act is 14½ candles; the actual supply as officially tested was 15.44 candles.

During the year, there was carbonized 178,961 tons of coal, and used as an enricher 120,439 gallons of carburine, from which was produced and sold 1,442,985,696 cubic feet of gas, being 1,293,133,519 cubic feet to private consumers and 149,852,177 cubic feet to public lamps. The length of the gas mains was 270½ miles, the number of consumers 22,400, and the public lamps numbered 7,036.

The storage capacity is 13,800,000 cubic feet, including a gas holder recently erected capable of holding 5,500,000 cubic feet. This holder, with the tank, was constructed at a cost of nearly \$291,990. The diameter of the tank is 222½ feet, the depth 50 feet, and it holds, approximately, the same quantity of water in gallons as the holder does cubic feet of gas. During the excavation of the tank, about 35,000 tons of earth was removed.

The holder is the largest in the west of England, and ranks among the first five or six in the world. It stands about 150 feet above the coping of the tank, into which its three lifts, of 50 feet each, descend. The weight of the whole structure is 1,303 tons, and the members from which the lattice framing is constructed, taken linearly together, would reach a distance of over 14 miles, and the riveting, similarly, 12 miles.

Water.—The Water Works Company was called into existence by act of Parliament in July, 1846. It was not too soon, for the condition of the city of Bristol and the surrounding neighborhood, as regards water supply, was at that time deplorable. An official report of the commissioners appointed to report on the health of certain large towns, presented to Parliament in 1845, stated that "the city of Bristol, containing, with Clifton, 130,000 inhabitants, had a most inadequate water supply, probably more so than any town of equal size in England." It was estimated that not more than 5,000 persons, constituting the most wealthy families in Bristol and Clifton, were supplied by pipes laid into their houses, the remainder of the population having been dependent on wells, the water from which was frequently unfit for use because tainted by the overflow and soakings from cesspools. The condition of the habitations of the poor was described as extremely filthy, owing to the difficulty of obtaining water, and it was recorded by the same authority that in some parts of Bristol to which water was carried by a water carrier the charge was \$7.29 a year to the poorest family. The 5,000 persons alluded to as supplied by pipes took water from one of three small works, of which the largest was owned by the Society of Merchant Venturers, and the other two were the property of private individuals; all three obtained their water from local sources. In 1847 the total income derived by the three undertakings from the sale of water was only \$8,273.05 a year.

The company acquired the three works in 1847, closed them, and in place of the water from local sources hitherto distributed, delivered the water of the Cold Bath Spring which rises at Barrow Gurney, about 5 miles from Bristol.

The district supplied by the company covers about 10 miles, the number of persons supplied is about 300,000, and the revenue derived from the sale of water is over \$486,650.

The Cold Bath Spring water was first delivered in Bristol October 1, 1847. A very important addition to this source of supply followed in 1850, when water from the springs in the carboniferous limestone and the conglomerates of the Mendip Hills was brought into the system. The most distant of these springs rises at Chewton Mendip, and this, with others collected under ground at different points, is brought to the Barrow store reservoirs by 10 miles of iron aqueduct and tunnel, passing at places at a great depth below the surface of the ground. The difficulties encountered in constructing this long length of aqueduct in the magnesian limestone rock were very considerable, and the cost far beyond what was estimated.

The first and smallest of the three store reservoirs was completed in 1852; the second one, adjoining it, was finished in 1868. The third and largest, not yet quite completed, has been in use since 1891. The total capacity of the three reservoirs will be about 850,000,000 gallons, and the water acreage when all are full about 130 acres.

In 1867, a further source of supply was added by pumping from deep wells, in the sandstone formation at Chelvey, near Nailsea, about 5 miles from Barrow Gurney. This water can be pumped either into the store

reservoirs or direct to Bristol. The Chelvey pumping works are of great importance to the Bristol population.

The last addition to the sources of supply was carried out in 1885, when the water of the Sherborne Spring, which rises on the Mendip hills, was brought to Bristol by 13 miles of iron pipes. This spring, varying in volume from 1 to 1½ million gallons per day, according to the season, runs straight from its source to the Bristol consumers.

The company have in hand very important extension works in the valley of the Yeo, where a reservoir is in course of construction 1½ miles in length, with a capacity of about 2,000,000,000 gallons.

The total expenditure on the works exceeds \$7,299,750, and the revenue, as already said, exceeds \$486,650. The quantity of water delivered daily per head of population supplied is about 22 gallons. This includes water consumed for trade purposes. Throughout the company's district the supply is given on what is known as the "constant service system," which means that the occupier of the poorest dwelling can draw from the house tap, at any hour of the day or night, water delivered under pressure direct from the main.

For the above interesting particulars of the gas and water supplies of Bristol, I am indebted to a report published by the Bristol Chamber of Commerce.

STATISTICS OF THE TRADE OF THE PORT OF BRISTOL.

Number and tonnage of British and foreign sailing and steam vessels of each nationality that entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast from and to foreign countries and British possessions at the port of Bristol during the year 1894.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	681	666,041	293	289,448
Russian	7	4,540	2	1,637
Swedish	19	9,887	6	3,942
Norwegian	82	44,906	40	23,862
Danish	13	2,060	4	1,163
German	34	19,481	4	3,326
Dutch	1	887	1	887
French	16	2,315	2	129
Spanish	3	2,435	.....	.....
Italian	18	10,182	3	1,814
Austrian	4	3,371	.....	.....
Greek	3	3,717	1	983
United States	2	3,956	1	1,585
Total	883	773,760	357	328,776

Number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, including their repeated voyages, that entered and cleared in the foreign trade at the port of Bristol during the year 1894.

From and to—	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
<i>Foreign countries.</i>												
<i>Russia:</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Northern ports	14	4,564	19	10,386	33	14,950	1	1,203	1	1,203	1	1,203
Southern ports			160	190,836	160	190,836		983		983		983
Sweden	14	7,079	14	10,595	28	17,674	3	1,743			3	1,743
Norway	25	12,464	3	1,582	28	14,046	14	7,319			14	7,319
Denmark (including Iceland and Greenland) ..	1	142			1	142	6	2,618			6	2,618
Germany	8	1,179	40	19,034	48	20,213	43	23,673	43	23,673	43	23,673
Holland			24	19,257	24	19,257	23	17,895	23	17,895	23	17,895
Belgium	3	372	29	18,623	32	18,995	1	192	31	24,300	32	24,492
France	26	1,883	63	12,095	89	13,978	2	145	31	5,942	33	6,087
Algeria	1	793	8	7,058	9	7,850						
Portugal	3	561	2	422	5	983						
Spain	5	348	52	28,330	57	28,678	3	857	5	4,138	8	4,995
Spanish West India Islands							1	1,017			1	1,017
Italy	9	2,424	4	2,780	13	5,204						
Austrian territories			2	1,141	2	1,141						
Greece	1	123	6	2,502	7	2,625						
Bulgaria			2	2,628	2	2,628						
Roumania			27	30,184	27	30,184						
<i>Turkish dominions:</i>												
European Turkey			1	1,168	1	1,168			1	1,184	1	1,184
Asiatic Turkey (including El Hedjaz and Turkish ports on the Persian Gulf)	4	553	14	14,799	18	15,352			1	1,084	1	1,084
Egypt			12	13,875	12	13,875						
Tunis			1	502	1	502						
Morocco	3	670	2	1,087	5	1,757			1	610	1	610
Western coast of Africa, not particularly designated							1	294			1	294
<i>United States:</i>												
On the Atlantic	27	17,813	99	155,323	126	173,136	13	11,951	81	127,655	94	139,606
On the Pacific	11	19,296			11	19,296						
Chile (including the Pacific coast of Patagonia) ..	10	10,288			10	10,288	1	1,231			1	1,231
Brazil							1	600	1	1,294	2	1,894
Uruguay	3	1,494			3	1,494						
Argentine Republic (including the Atlantic coast of Patagonia)	39	29,847	11	13,460	50	43,307	2	1,065			2	1,065
Total	207	111,892	595	557,667	802	669,559	48	29,032	220	206,861	268	238,893
<i>British possessions (including protectorates).</i>												
Channel Islands	7	487	1	97	8	584	17	1,184			17	1,184
British possessions in South Africa—Cape of Good Hope							1	520			1	520
British possessions in India—Bengal	3	4,558	1	1,710	4	6,268						
<i>Australia and New Zealand:</i>												
South Australia (including northern territory)							1	794	1	1,066	2	2,460
New Zealand	1	821			1	821	1	491			1	491
British North America: Dominion of Canada	13	15,494	40	79,317	53	94,811	17	13,773	33	68,059	50	81,832
Newfoundland and coast of Labrador ..	15	1,717			15	1,717	11	1,075			11	1,075
British West India Islands							1	358			1	358
British Guiana							6	1,963			6	1,963
Total	39	23,077	42	81,124	81	104,201	55	20,158	34	69,725	89	89,883
Total foreign countries and British possessions	246	134,969	637	638,791	883	773,760	103	49,190	254	276,586	357	328,776

Number and tonnage of British and foreign sailing and steam vessels that entered and cleared in the foreign and coasting trades, respectively, at the port of Bristol during the year 1894.

Description.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Foreign trade.....	246	134,969	637	638,791	883	773,760	103	49,190	254	279,586	357	328,776
Coasting trade (in the intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland).....	157	11,445	375	167,999	532	179,444	12	816	339	155,204	351	156,020
Other coasting trade (including Scotland).....	3,437	176,916	4,107	400,600	7,544	577,516	1,464	250,538	4,410	762,412	7,874	1,012,960

Quantity and value of free goods imported into Bristol from all countries during the year 1894.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Alkali.....	cwt. 1,061	£1,049
Ammunition, unenumerated.....		86
Animals:		
Oxen and bulls.....	Number 15,830	280,910
Cows.....	do. 27	499
Calves.....	do. 1	1
Sheep and lambs.....	do. 38,220	58,771
Horses—		
Mares.....	do. 1	34
Geldings.....	do. 8	410
Unenumerated.....		16
Arms, muskets, etc.....		11
Art. works of.....		138
Asphalte.....	tons 204	567
Bacon.....	cwt. 129,055	280,870
Beads.....	pounds 3,474	48
Beef:		
Salted.....	cwt. 1,765	3,082
Fresh.....	do. 24,231	45,452
Books.....	do. 10	31
Brass, manufactures of.....	do. 48	234
Brimstone.....	do. 2,000	510
Bristles.....	pounds 12,073	1,336
Butter.....	cwt. 15,262	67,304
Margarine.....	do. 516	1,397
Candles.....	do. 68	1,133
Caoutchouc.....	pounds 20,800	1,997
Cheese.....	cwt. 359,064	824,245
Chemicals.....		9,611
China and earthenware.....	cwt. 7,133	11,767
Cider and perry.....	gallons 6,000	800
Clocks.....		895
Confectionery.....	cwt. 1,567	1,683
Copper:		
Ore.....	tons 80	126
Regulus.....	do. 309	6,567
Old.....	do. 102	2,074
Unwrought.....	do. 1,271	50,530
Part wrought.....	do. 106	4,606
Manufactures.....		2,340
Cordage.....		2,267
Cork:		
Unmanufactured.....	tons 26	72
Manufactured.....	pounds 11,843	319
Corn:		
Wheat.....	cwt. 5,446,026	1,436,522
Barley.....	do. 6,660,315	1,288,018
Oats.....	do. 235,572	67,874
Pease.....	do. 104,677	30,897
Beans.....	do. 195,240	53,726
Maize.....	do. 2,217,481	495,946
Buck wheat.....	do. 11,903	3,454
Wheat flour.....	do. 1,002,909	349,817
Oatmeal.....	do. 6,868	8,821
Indian corn meal.....	do. 12,724	3,098
Meal, unenumerated.....	do. 4,825	921

Quantity and value of free goods imported into Bristol from all countries during the year 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton:		
Piece goods.....yards	21,763	2401
Hosiery.....		43
Manufactures.....		634
Drugs:		
Opium.....pounds	3,802	1,820
Unenumerated.....		423
Dyestuffs:		
Bark.....cwt.	557	258
Other, coal tar.....		20
Extracts.....		13,125
Madder.....cwt.	391	439
Sumac.....tons	225	2,352
Valonia.....do.	4,003	51,462
Unenumerated.....cwt.	69	300
Eggs.....great hundred	11,194	3,384
Extracts of other sorts.....		701
Farinaceous substances.....		9,125
Feathers for beds.....cwt.	193	248
Fish:		
Fresh shell.....do.	2	2
Cured sardines.....do.	462	1,820
Cured, unenumerated.....do.	19,425	17,175
Flax, dressed or undressed.....tons	36	1,013
Fruit:		
Almonds.....cwt.	300	530
Raw apples.....bushels	18,139	6,622
Raw grapes.....do.	15,567	9,660
Nuts.....		12,319
Raw oranges.....bushels	174,049	58,890
Raw lemons.....do.	12,227	2,884
Raw pears.....do.	16	13
Raw plums.....do.	14	15
Raw, unenumerated.....do.	4,883	1,511
Dried.....cwt.	20	35
Preserved.....pounds	913,731	2,222
Glass:		
Window.....cwt.	76,000	30,708
Plate.....do.	33,305	83,750
Bottles.....do.	9,728	5,071
Manufactures, unenumerated.....do.	24,154	25,823
Gum arabic.....do.	1	2
Gum, unenumerated.....do.	10	26
Hair:		
Horse.....cwt.	7	85
Unenumerated.....		88
Manufactures.....		3
Hams.....cwt.	17,388	40,927
Hay.....tons	14,061	67,673
Hemp:		
Dressed or undressed.....do.	101	2,526
Other vegetable substances.....do.	18	286
Hides:		
Raw, dry.....cwt.	668	1,893
Raw, wet.....do.	52,459	104,038
Hops.....do.	283	907
Horns and hoofs.....tons	9	306
Ice.....do.	3,550	3,550
Iron:		
Ore.....do.	2	15
Bar.....do.	378	2,157
Old.....do.	53	100
Steel, unwrought.....do.	78	525
Manufactures—		
Girders, etc.....do.	3,828	23,964
Sewing machines.....		2,263
Tires and axles.....cwt.	3,767	1,796
Unenumerated.....do.	122,112	58,632
Jute.....tons	6	95
Lard.....cwt.	48,809	97,198
Imitation.....do.	3,878	6,459
Lead:		
Ore.....tons	811	4,193
Pig.....do.	2,223	20,989
Leather:		
Undressed.....pounds	4,465,322	110,787
Dressed.....do.	1,165,886	40,616
Boots and shoes.....dozen	27	83
Manufactures, unenumerated.....		9

Quantity and value of free goods imported into Bristol from all countries during the year 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Linen, manufactures		£155
Licorice.....cwt.	8	25
Malt.....quarters	58	60
Manure:		
Bones.....tons	27	323
Guano.....do.	3	42
Nitrate of soda.....do.	2,705	25,695
Phosphate.....do.	11,965	18,913
Unenumerated.....do.	3,240	4,268
Matches		5,042
Meat:		
Salted or fresh.....cwt.	188	354
Preserved beef.....do.	24,944	58,553
Preserved mutton.....do.	59	108
Preserved, unenumerated.....do.	5,302	16,296
Metal:		
Leaf, not gold.....packets	3,550	1,571
Unwrought.....tons	11	209
Unenumerated wrought.....cwt.	34	185
Old.....tons	135	1,432
Methylic alcohol.....gallons	1,651	414
Milk, condensed.....cwt.	6,859	12,222
Moss litter.....tons	3,061	3,356
Musical instruments		4,712
Mutton, fresh.....cwt.	700	1,226
Oil:		
Train.....tons	1,294	23,335
Animal.....cwt.	2,444	3,764
Castor.....do.	209	289
Olive.....tons	1,104	35,310
Palm.....cwt.	9,261	9,913
Seed.....tons	606	15,006
Turpentine.....cwt.	46,398	49,820
Chemical.....pounds	224	16
Unenumerated		12,578
Oilseed cake:		
Linseed.....tons	13,243	85,942
Cotton.....do.	6,112	37,059
Other sorts.....do.	440	2,494
Onions, raw.....bushels	81,280	13,600
Ore, unenumerated.....tons	185	2,020
Painters' colors		22,424
Paper:		
Printing.....cwt.	12,740	11,998
Hangings.....do.	4	11
Unenumerated.....do.	4,432	3,896
Millboard, etc.....do.	6,866	5,027
Paper-making materials:		
Linen and cotton rags.....tons	241	3,889
Esparto.....do.	4,200	18,177
Pulp of wood.....do.	69	557
Other materials.....do.	88	309
Paraffin.....cwt.	18,607	17,485
Perfumery.....pounds	1,400	37
Petroleum.....gallons	14,251,566	158,045
Pickles.....do.	50,344	2,337
Pictures.....number	20	52
Pitch.....cwt.	9,373	2,084
Plants		992
Plumbago.....tons	223	8,188
Pork:		
Salted.....cwt.	1,040	1,519
Fresh.....do.	2	5
Potatoes.....do.	3,488	578
Prints, etc		122
Pyrites.....tons	18,074	43,144
Rice.....cwt.	22,968	11,631
Rosin.....do.	111,779	23,796
Saltpeter.....do.	1,630	1,856
Sauces, etc.....pounds	1,092	35
Seeds:		
Clover and grass.....cwt.	3,557	9,088
Cotton.....tons	20,440	122,962
Flax and linseed.....quarters	68,899	134,210
Rape.....do.	57	134
Garden.....pounds	25,130	784
For expressing oil.....quarters	272	906
Unenumerated other sorts.....cwt.	15,437	5,808
Silk manufactures, unenumerated		44
Silver ore		3,463

Quantity and value of free goods imported into Bristol from all countries during the year 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Skins:		
Seal.....number..	13, 628	£1, 737
Sheep, undressed.....do..	20	3
Specimens		4
Spices:		
Ginger.....cwt..	350	263
Unenumerated.....pounds..	2, 912	200
Sponge.....do..	1, 248	43
Stationary.....		2, 476
Stones.....tons..	3, 665	18, 861
Straw.....do..	23	90
Succades.....cwt..	2	15
Sugar:		
Refined, lumps.....do..	212, 877	176, 929
Refined, other sorts.....do..	901, 848	606, 576
Unrefined, beet.....do..	181, 942	98, 022
Cane and other sorts.....do..	195	220
Molasses.....do..	16, 018	2, 730
Glucose.....do..	69, 108	34, 569
Tallow and stearine.....do..	914	1, 123
Tar.....barrels..	4, 671	2, 815
Tin ore.....tons..	292	4, 555
Manufactures.....		540
Toys		13, 590
Varnish.....		120
Vegetables, raw, unenumerated.....		2, 338
Vinegar.....gallons..	190	18
Wax.....cwt..	153	617
Wood:		
Hewn—		
Fir.....loads..	3, 812	7, 877
Oak.....do..	758	3, 921
Unenumerated.....do..	1, 257	4, 528
Sawn—		
Fir.....do..	118, 376	282, 578
Unenumerated.....do..	2, 211	3, 795
Staves.....do..	1, 509	5, 137
Furniture, not otherwise enumerated.....tons..	636	4, 989
House frames.....		19, 103
Wool, sheep and lambs'.....pounds..	784	20
Woolen goods:		
Yarn, fancy.....do..	9, 150	831
Manufactures of goats' wool.....		28
Stuffs.....yards..	309	19
Manufactures, unenumerated.....		763
Zinc ore.....tons..	2, 926	18, 107
Crude.....do..	9, 809	154, 799
Manufactures.....cwt..	11, 723	11, 504
Goods, not otherwise enumerated:		
Unmanufactured.....		7, 428
Manufactured.....		38, 152
Total		8, 939, 948

Quantities and values of dutiable goods from all countries imported into Bristol during the year 1894.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Beer, other sorts.....barrels..	97	£192
Cards, playing.....dozen packs..	3, 278	372
Chicory:		
Raw.....cwt..	2, 334	1, 360
Roasted.....pounds..	62	2
Cocoa:		
Raw.....do..	1, 385, 370	33, 884
Prepared.....do..	120	8
Coffee:		
Raw.....cwt..	8	22
Roasted.....pounds..	205	8
Currants.....cwt..	47, 179	24, 719
Figs.....do..	348	261
Plums:		
Dried.....do..	59	473
French.....do..	411	933

Quantities and values of dutiable goods from all countries imported into Bristol during the year 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Prunes	cwt.. 177	£163
Raisins	do.. 34,459	34,879
Spirits:		
Brandy	gallons.. 248,661	116,218
Geneva	do.. 11,361	2,246
Rum	do.. 17,647	2,363
Rum, imitation	do.. 11,513	604
Not tested	do.. 3	4
Perfumed	do.. 874	653
Not sweetened	do.. 81,651	3,461
Sweetened	do.. 6	5
Tea	pounds.. * 591	* 33
Tobacco:		
Unmanufactured	do.. 1,196,887	41,945
Cigars	do.. 10,784	3,529
Cavendish	do.. 3,844	273
Other sorts	do.. 16	1
Wine:		
Red—		
In casks	gallons.. 301,318	61,839
In bottles	do.. 4,911	3,610
White—		
In casks	do.. 95,687	25,191
In bottles	do.. 6,678	4,911
Total		864,161
Total free and dutiable		9,304,109

Exports of British goods from the port of Bristol to all countries during the year ended December 31, 1894.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Alkali	cwt.. 3,336	£1,189
Apparel and slops	do..	679
Ammunition, gunpowder	pounds.. 1,600	44
Arms firearms, small	number.. 10	82
Ammunition and arms, other sorts	do..	296
Bags	dozen.. 270	122
Beer and ale	barrels.. 27	76
Books, printed	cwt.. 4	78
Candles	pounds.. 700	10
Cement	tons.. 71	123
Chemicals and dyestuffs (including sulphate of copper)	do..	20,463
Coal	tons.. 1,128	783
Coke	do.. 1,396	490
Copper:		
Unwrought	cwt.. 73,910	158,130
Mixed and manufactures, other sorts	do.. 7,110	17,820
Cottons:		
Grey, bleached, printed, dyed, and mixed	yards.. 56,100	1,059
All other sorts	do..	198
Earthenware and red pottery	do..	1,656
Glass, all sorts	do..	539
Haberdashery	do..	273
Hardware	do..	4,944
Hats, all sorts	dozen.. 43	32
Iron:		
Pig, puddled, bar, angle, and wire	tons.. 2,071	17,761
Railroad, all sorts	do.. 139	848
Steel, cast, bar, and sheet	do.. 2,184	18,070
All other sorts and steel manufactures	do.. 51,018	578,097
Jute, piece goods	yards.. 900	19
Lead, all sorts	tons.. 1,890	14,421
Leather:		
Dressed, unwrought	cwt.. 586	1,667
Boots and shoes	dozen pairs.. 36	115
Linen:		
Plain, printed, and sailcloth	yards.. 15,000	545
All other sorts	do..	153
Machinery, all sorts	do..	4,522
Manure	tons.. 1,879	13,246
Oilseed	do.. 888	18,147
Paint	do..	13,461

Exports of British goods from the port of Bristol to all countries during the year ended December 31, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Paper, all sorts.....cwt..	5, 140	27, 468
Provisions and meats.....		508
Salt.....tons..	510	577
Silk, manufactures, all sorts and mixed.....		19
Skins, all sorts.....		2, 945
Spirits, British and Irish.....gallons..	21, 615	4, 248
Sugar, refined and candy.....cwt..	83	60
Tin, all sorts.....do..	1, 430	5, 414
Wool, sheep's.....pounds..	175, 000	7, 484
Woolen and worsted yarn.....do..	700	77
Woolens, heavy and light, mixed and unmixed.....yards..	5, 400	531
Worsteds coatings, mixed and unmixed, and stuffs.....do..	25, 800	737
Wool:		
Flannel and carpet.....do..	9, 500	800
Blankets.....pairs..	336	150
Shawls, rugs, hosiery, and other sorts.....		20
All other articles.....		134, 332
Total.....		1, 054, 980

Quantities and values of foreign and colonial goods exported from Bristol to all countries during the year 1894.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Goods free from duty.</i>		
Bacon.....cwt..	839	21, 824
Beef, salted.....do..	27	41
Brimstone.....do..	2	2
Bristles.....pounds..	1, 417	127
Cheese.....cwt..	35	92
China ware.....do..	4	8
Confectionery.....do..	1	6
Copper:		
Old.....tons..	29	1, 116
Part wrought.....do..	12	496
Cork, unmanufactured.....do..	1	15
Corn:		
Barley.....cwt..	134	80
Oats.....do..	19	7
Pease.....do..	14	4
Maize.....do..	519	116
Wheat flour.....do..	563	206
Drugs, not otherwise enumerated.....		19
Dyestuffs:		
Bark.....cwt..	20	15
Cutch and gambier.....tons..	1	15
Indigo.....cwt..	12	90
Fish:		
Cured, sardines.....do..	1	5
Other sorts.....do..	722	1, 757
Fruit:		
Nuts used as fruit.....		2
Preserved without sugar.....pounds..	10, 539	140
Glass:		
Window.....cwt..	180	72
Plate.....do..	39	56
Bottles.....gross..	19	11
Manufactures not otherwise enumerated.....cwt..	28	13
Hams.....do..	10	27
Hats of felt.....number..	600	35
Hay.....tons..	2	12
Hides, wet.....cwt..	10	20
Honey.....do..	2	7
Iron, manufactures not otherwise enumerated.....do..	69	54
Lard.....do..	28	57
Leather:		
Undressed.....pounds..	15, 096	409
Dressed.....do..	15, 810	474
Meat, preserved, not by salting:		
Beef.....cwt..	83	259
Mutton.....do..	13	26
Other sorts.....do..	94	324
Metal, old.....tons..	1	20
Milk, condensed.....cwt..	8	16

Quantities and values of foreign and colonial goods exported from Bristol to all countries during the year 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Goods free from duty—Continued.</i>		
Musical instruments.....		21
Oil:		
Fish, train.....	tons 165	3,296
Animal.....	cwt. 1	3
Olive.....	tons 1	35
Palm.....	cwt. 11	11
Seed.....	do. 24	22
Turpentine.....	do. 78	102
Oilseed cake:		
Cotton cake.....	tons 1	3
Linseed cake.....	do. 1	4
Painters' colors.....		10
Petroleum.....	gallons 21,718	541
Pitch.....	cwt. 16	6
Pork, salted.....	do. 15	36
Rice.....	do. 62	31
Rosin.....	do. 201	65
Seeds:		
Clover and grass.....	do. 23	92
Flax.....	quarters 21,665	40,613
Not otherwise enumerated—		
For oil.....	do. 118	192
Other sorts.....	cwt. 429	79
Spices, ginger.....	do. 2	7
Stones.....	tons 189	428
Sugar:		
Refined, in lumps and loaves.....	cwt. 3	3
Other sorts.....	do. 4	4
Tar.....	barrels 53	44
Tin, ore of.....	cwt. 7	7
Vegetables, raw.....		2
Wood:		
Sawn—		
Fir.....	loads 5	49
Not otherwise enumerated.....	do. 6	28
Furniture woods not otherwise enumerated.....	tons 1	5
House frames.....		37
Woolen manufactures not otherwise enumerated.....		52
Goods:		
Unmanufactured.....		179
Manufactured.....		3,262
Total.....		57,260
<i>Goods liable to duty.</i>		
Cards, playing.....	dozen packs 1,097	128
Coffee.....	cwt. 8	38
Currants.....	do. 1,705	575
Juice of limes, etc.....	gallons 6	1
Raisins.....	cwt. 287	275
Spirits:		
Brandy.....	gallons 378	417
Geneva.....	do. 180	105
Rum.....	do. 2,445	212
Unsweetened, unenumerated.....	do. 322	14
Sweetened or mixed.....	do. 33	60
Tea.....	pounds 1,673	80
Tobacco:		
Unmanufactured—		
Stemmed.....	do. 2,570	50
Unstemmed.....	do. 12,568	310
Stalks.....	do. 65,921	235
Manufactured, in bond.....	do. 668,276	98,602
Wine:		
Red—		
In casks.....	gallons 4,135	1,145
In bottles.....	do. 328	223
White—		
In casks.....	do. 904	346
In bottles.....	do. 2,380	4,501
Total.....		107,317
Total free goods.....		57,260
Grand total.....		164,577
Total exports, British and foreign goods.....		1,219,537

Grain imported into Bristol, the Avonmouth, and Portishead docks, in the years ended December 31, from 1887 to 1894.

[In quarters of 8 bushels.]

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Maize.	Beans.	Pease, rye, &c.	Total.
Bristol:							
1887	395, 519	358, 073	58, 882	147, 244	3, 662	17, 088	981, 068
1888	630, 869	480, 476	168, 013	112, 131	10, 220	35, 527	1, 485, 236
1889	625, 215	508, 709	93, 530	138, 209	20, 989	5, 089	1, 386, 741
1890	507, 079	523, 258	66, 398	218, 296	31, 405	.....	1, 353, 944
1891	625, 350	631, 409	96, 329	245, 938	8, 263	10, 438	1, 617, 727
1892	579, 913	411, 533	89, 737	409, 950	24, 984	19, 781	1, 515, 898
1893	666, 537	935, 188	94, 652	327, 388	21, 134	12, 781	2, 057, 680
1894	984, 654	1, 330, 086	66, 073	353, 385	37, 321	11, 785	2, 783, 304
Avonmouth:							
1887	441, 095	63, 380	1, 571	79, 261	.....	30, 065	616, 272
1888	229, 650	154, 953	44, 026	58, 493	.....	9, 321	496, 443
1889	145, 218	163, 624	1, 776	343, 192	65	13, 117	666, 992
1890	208, 229	94, 060	57, 530	298, 265	4, 378	.....	682, 740
1891	398, 648	199, 945	17, 054	43, 903	.....	38, 401	687, 951
1892	438, 820	37, 662	114, 691	45, 444	.....	23, 618	660, 235
1893	343, 363	68, 221	47, 916	106, 491	5, 653	21, 875	596, 519
1894	215, 659	314, 146	2, 002	51, 871	7, 413	21, 030	612, 121
Portishead:							
1887	29, 480	433, 720	15, 682	262, 405	.....	29, 954	771, 241
1888	33, 574	396, 438	36, 784	158, 350	1, 074	38, 482	654, 711
1889	25, 760	243, 316	.....	137, 785	4, 000	.....	410, 861
1890	31, 154	842, 099	6, 249	96, 355	.....	6, 952	476, 250
1891	2, 041	338, 239	.....	141, 113	10, 534	6, 952	498, 879
1892	13, 489	281, 701	24, 424	75, 346	.....	18, 637	413, 597
1893	15, 246	268, 047	14, 064	79, 334	11, 340	.....	388, 051
1894	25, 890	235, 600	4, 563	106, 141	.....	.....	371, 194

RECAPITULATION.

Dock.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Bristol.....	981, 068	1, 435, 236	1, 386, 741	1, 353, 944	1, 617, 727	1, 515, 898	2, 057, 680	2, 783, 304
Avonmouth.....	616, 272	496, 443	666, 992	682, 740	687, 951	660, 235	596, 519	612, 121
Portishead.....	771, 241	654, 711	410, 861	476, 250	498, 879	413, 597	388, 051	371, 194
Total.....	2, 368, 581	2, 586, 390	2, 464, 594	2, 512, 934	2, 804, 557	2, 589, 730	3, 042, 250	3, 766, 619

Duties received at the Bristol custom-house on wines, spirits, &c., from 1891 to 1894.

Description.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Brandy.....	£74, 367	£75, 478	£70, 180	£68, 197
Rum.....	102, 254	97, 048	76, 908	68, 410
F. P. spirits and Geneva.....	43, 429	46, 737	53, 436	52, 753
British spirits.....	194, 957	204, 680	192, 849	194, 432
Wines.....	39, 982	36, 963	33, 460	32, 152
Fruits.....	13, 137	14, 412	12, 720	16, 005
Tea.....	14, 146	12, 989	11, 219	10, 137
Tobacco.....	900, 062	968, 030	1, 010, 007	1, 126, 582
Miscellaneous.....	13, 148	9, 632	7, 739	11, 791
Total.....	1, 395, 482	1, 465, 969	1, 468, 518	1, 581, 050

LOCAL POSTAL STATISTICS.

Description.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Bristol postal district:			
Letters, etc.—			
Delivered	29,986,360	31,410,698	33,491,848
Posted	36,572,170	37,052,808	40,103,024
Parcels (parcel post)—			
Delivered	545,890	529,308	571,522
Posted	655,730	686,852	700,532
Registered letters, etc.—			
Delivered	121,120	154,128	169,832
Posted	103,890	114,744	156,000
Express services	1,940	2,476	3,041
Head office and three branch offices:			
Money orders issued and paid	91,660	89,572	91,200
Postal orders issued and paid	486,420	506,058	541,306
Telegraphic money orders issued and paid	910	1,205	1,779
Savings bank transactions	34,360	25,448	38,797
Prepayment of postage in money	£1,277	£1,736	£2,024
Telegraphic messages—			
Delivered	628,620	634,625	636,895
Forwarded	417,680	423,554	416,767
Transmitted	1,752,180	1,776,526	1,885,465
Number of branch post-offices	3	3	3
Number of town suboffices	43	48	50
Number of rural suboffices	85	88	96
Number of money-order offices	84	92	100
Number of telegraph offices	50	57	61
Number of pillar and wall letter boxes	218	238	262

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

For the foregoing information as to the commerce of Bristol, I am largely indebted to the trade reviews prepared in accordance with annual custom for the Bristol Chamber of Commerce. These reviews are written by business men, and are received locally with confidence and interest.

LOBIN A. LATHROP, *Consul*.

BRISTOL, *August 22, 1895.*

DUNDEE.

TRADE REVIEW.

Following upon a period of almost unprecedented depression in the history of the trade of Dundee, the year 1894 will long be remembered as one of the most disastrous on record. From the great financial depression all over the world, and consequent feeling of insecurity, commerce has been in a languishing condition generally, but various circumstances have combined to accentuate to an acute degree the state of affairs in the local trade. The prices of the raw material, both in the flax and jute industries, ruled high at the opening of the year, inflated by reports, circulated by persons with particular ends to serve, of a probable shortness of crop, while the prices of the manufactured article steadily declined. Further, the competition with Calcutta in the lower classes of jute goods becomes, year by year, more keenly felt, and this, together with the uncertainty in regard to tariff legislation in the United States, curtailed to a very large extent the trade in that market, the total exports for the year 1894 being \$7,015,972.95 as against \$7,941,105.34 for 1893, showing a net decrease of \$925,132.39.

These and other circumstances—in some cases a spirit of reckless speculation—were the causes which led in the early months of the year

to such a series of failures as has not been experienced in Dundee for many years. At least a dozen houses of high standing together with several minor firms had to succumb. The liabilities of the concerns involved amounted to \$3,775,000, and the assets, realized and estimated, amounted only to \$765,000, showing a deficiency of about 80 per cent. In the midst of these misfortunes, the commercial community was startled by the announcement that a leading merchant had been arrested on a charge of forgery whereby he obtained sums to the amount of over \$500,000. Fortunately, however, for the general community, all of this loss was sustained by one of the banks with the exception of a sum of about \$50,000. The person in question, having pleaded guilty, is now undergoing a sentence of eight years' penal servitude.

Trade, however, now shows signs of again recovering itself. The weaker houses have been weeded out, and the lesson taught by the experience of last year has had a salutary effect in checking, to a large extent, the speculation hitherto carried on; credit is established on a stronger basis, and the general tone points to more prosperous times for the ensuing year.

THE WHALING FLEET.

The fitting out of whalers and the preparation and manufacture of the products of their voyages has been an important industry for many years. In fact, I think Dundee is the last port in Great Britain to be engaged in this industry. Unfortunately, however, for several seasons past the enterprise has been unremunerative, owing to the scarcity of fish and the low prices obtained for bone and oil, and the probability is, therefore, that only part of the fleet will be put in commission next season, and, unless some improvement takes place, I think it is only a matter of time when the industry will be abandoned altogether.

INDUSTRIES.

Dundee has so long been dependent upon the jute trade for its prosperity that now, when this industry has come to be so widely prosecuted in other places, the necessity has forced itself upon the community of turning attention to other occupations. Suggestions more or less practicable have been rife; schemes were mooted for the establishment of factories for the manufacture of blankets, linoleum, and other commodities, but up to the present, nothing has been done except the establishment of a large paper mill and a chocolate manufactory. As the citizens, however, are so alive to the importance of this matter, and show a willingness to aid intended enterprises not only with their moral but financial support, I think the chances are that something further may be done.

THE COUNTY OF THE CITY OF DUNDEE.

During the year by act of Parliament the city has been set off from the county of Forfar and created into a separate county under the title of "The County of the City of Dundee." The particular advantage conferred is that it gives to the city the exclusive right of granting licenses, the authority for which was obtained heretofore, in some instances, from the court of quarter sessions which met at Forfar, 14 miles distant.

ABERDEEN AGENCY.

The trade of Aberdeen during the year has been normal. The principal industry there is the manufacture of granite monuments and headstones, which is an industry not likely to be affected by ordinary trade depression.

JOHN M. SAVAGE, *Consul*.

DUNDEE, *January 18, 1895.*

FALMOUTH, 1894.

THE PILCHARD FISHERY.

The quantity of pilchards caught during the past season was unusually heavy, upward of 45,500 casks having been put into pickle, of which nearly 20,000 casks were secured by the medium of the seine fishery, the remainder being landed by the drift-net boats. Including about 2,000 casks remaining over from the previous season, some 42,000 casks were exported to Italy, viz: Genoa, 17,038; Leghorn, 7,082; Naples, 9,539; Bari, 1,420; Ancona, 523; Venice, 6,392, leaving about 5,500 casks on this side for the new season.

As usual, I annex a copy of Messrs. G. C. Fox & Co.'s annual circular, dated May 12, 1894, which gives some further information and statistics on the above subject:

	Casks.
The past season opened with a stock on this side including about 400 casks caught in March, 1893, of rather more than	2,000
Catches during the season	45,500
Total	47,500
Shipments as per list annexed	42,000
Stock remaining in pickle on this side	5,500
Total	47,500
An unusually successful summer fishery yielded	17,000
October seine catches	19,500
October drift catches	2,000
Total	21,500
The fishery in November and December was proportionately less than usual, say	7,000
Total	45,500

Italy is reported to hold over 4,000 casks in pickle and grotto for next season.

The seine catches were larger than for many years, and took place at Newquay, St. Ives, Lands End, Mounts Bay, and east of Lizard. The 400 casks pickled in March did not give much satisfaction, being dry and thin fish.

The tendency referred to in our last year's report for shipments to go forward in smaller lots and to more receivers resulted in consignments being sent into the Italian markets before consumption had properly begun. These consignments continued throughout the season faster than the markets could consume them, and thus accumulated large stocks at all the ports, with a most depressing effect on prices. To add to the mischief, an outbreak of influenza checked the demand, and with warm weather and exchange heavily against exporters, serious losses have been suffered on both sides.

Few casks were sold by curers before shipment. This forms a great contrast with the general practice twenty years ago. The trade, unfortunately for all concerned, seems tending more and more to consignments. Toward the end of the season some account sales were received by curers which did not give as much as 10s. per cask f. o. b. The United States took 500 about casks.

It is estimated that 7,000 tons of herrings were caught in St. Ives Bay during October, November, and December, 1893.

MINES OF CORNWALL.

The following are particulars of the produce of these mines for the year ended December 31, 1893. No later returns are published. Total quantity of arsenic and arsenical pyrites obtained, 2,586 tons; value at the mines, \$68,179.66. Total quantity of china clay and china stone obtained, 367,937 tons; value at the works, \$1,177,055.48. Total quantity of copper ore, dressed, obtained, 2,673 tons; value at the mines, \$32,118.90. Total quantity of fluor spar obtained, 149 tons; value at the mines, \$340.65. Total quantity of ocher obtained, 211 tons; value at the mines, \$403.91. The returns for slates and slabs are incomplete, but the estimated total quantity from Cornwall and Devon is 11,910 tons; value at the works, \$112,562.14. The total quantities of tin ore obtained were:

From—	Tons.	Value.
The mines	12, 343. 84	\$2, 850, 411. 24
Open works	64. 16	14, 365. 90
Foreshores and refuse of dressing floors	1, 228. 18	221, 917. 26
Total	13, 636. 18	3, 086, 694. 40

The total quantities obtained by smelting were 8,023 tons 2 cwt., 42 tons 2 cwt., and 737 tons 7 cwt., respectively. Total quantity of uranium ore obtained, 25 tons; value at the mines, \$2,433.25. Total quantity of wolfram obtained, 22 tons; value at the mines, \$2,043.93. Total quantity of zinc ore obtained, 21 tons; value at the mines, \$287.12.

I inclose an extract from a leading local newspaper, which contains some valuable information concerning Cornish mining up to the time that the article was written, viz, December 31, 1893:

CORNISH MINING IN 1893.

There has been much to depress and little to cheer those connected with Cornish mining during the past twelve months. The new year had scarcely dawned when the most terrible disaster known in the mining circles of West Barbary for many a long year occurred at Wheal Owles, one of the St. Just mines, which had been regularly worked since 1843, and was numbered among the dividend-paying mines. Between 8 and 9 o'clock on the morning of January 10 there was an inrush of water from one of the old flooded mines adjoining, and 20 men were drowned in the dark caverns beneath their homes, while narrow escapes were numerous. From all parts of the country, and in fact from all parts of the world, came messages of condolence with the bereaved, and means for giving the widows and orphans of the men speedy relief. An estimate was given that £3,500 would be needed to adequately provide for the distressed, and the generous public early subscribed much in excess of that amount. The cause of the disaster was made the subject of an inquiry by Her Majesty's inspector of mines, and the decision experts arrived at was that Captain Boyns had not made due allowance in his plans for the deviation of the magnetic north from true north, and that the immense body of water dammed up in the old mine had been tapped by the miners, while the captain thought it was a safe distance off. Magisterial proceedings were taken against Captain Boyns, who was fined for his oversight. Some of the relatives of the drowned men last month cut themselves off from any further assistance from the relief fund by proceeding against the Wheal Owles adventurers under the employers' liability act for compensation.

The mention of Wheal Owles brings to mind the Dolcoath calamity on September 20, when seven lives were lost. The accident took place nearly half a mile below surface. To support the overhanging wall in the 412-fathom level, several men were putting in new timber. The beam had been cut a little too long, and while endeavors were being made to pick out some of the rock to fix it in the other timbers were loosened, and down came hundreds of tons of rock and debris with a deafening roar. Eight men were buried, and had the "run" happened a little before or a little later, the number entombed would have been larger. Fortunately, it was between the

shifts. Several of the morning "core" had left, and the afternoon men were not down. With all speed efforts were made to rescue the men. Day and night their comrades put all their hearts and strength into their endeavors to save the eight, and at the end of thirty-six hours one man was rescued alive. But none of the others were saved. There are about 550 men constantly engaged under ground at Dolcoath, besides nearly 800 surface hands, and the mine has been singularly free from disasters. A death in this mine and a death in that have been recorded from time to time during the year, but the individual losses have not been more numerous than on the average. Every miner knows that in his calling he has many risks, and that, despite all precautions, fatal accidents must be looked for year after year.

We shall not be accused of divulging a secret or breeding discontent when we state that the earnings of Cornish miners are small. The average is less than £4 a month. It goes without saying, therefore, that they can not make adequate provision for the hour of accident. When Wheal Owles was flooded the oft-discussed formation of a county fund for the relief of widows and orphans of miners killed while at work was revived. The project was being considered by the Mining Association and Institute of Cornwall when the Dolcoath disaster quickened thought and stimulated action in a remarkable manner, and led to the formation of a fund to which donors have given £2,666, and £441 has been promised yearly in the shape of subscriptions. Mr. G. J. Smith, of Treliake, who was this year elected president of the association in succession to Mr. J. B. Fortesque, has had the assistance of a committee composed of the pick of the mining men in Cornwall, and the movement has been accorded a well-placed support.

The records of calamities and the mention of means taken to lessen the troubles of the distressed does not by any means cover the history of Cornish mining in the past year. But these events stand out like so many mountain peaks above the general run of other things that they demand first attention. They throw deep shadows, and we can not refrain from wishing that other circumstances had combined to form some relieving brightness to the scene. That is not so, however. Tin was steady at about £92 10s. during January and February, but in March there was a jump to £95 5s., and £93 was obtained until the close of May, when the price went down to £83 5s. Since then the downward course has continued, and now at the close of 1893 tin is changing hands at less than £75—a drop of £18 since January commenced. This has cut very severely into the margin of profits, for it must not be forgotten that whether tin is fetching £100 or £70 per ton the cost of production is just the same. Previous to the early part of this year tin had for many months commanded a pretty good figure, and when Mr. A. Strauss was asked at Dolcoath May meeting to speak on tin he made so bold as to state that this was due to his operations in the metal market. This view of the matter was not shared by a large section of mining men, and Mr. A. Strauss showed something like pique when he told them he would leave the market severely alone in order to let people see that the price had actually been maintained by him. Tin continued to decline in value, and those who thoroughly believed all Mr. Strauss said took the constant falls as so many evidences of the power Mr. Strauss possessed and had used for the advantage of the mining community. Those ideas were pool-pooled by others who accepted the fall as entirely due to the laws of supply and demand. They did not allow it to be forgotten, too, that the McKinley tariff came into operation on July 1, and practically debarred the English tin and tin-plate markets of their American trade. Mr. Strauss and tin have combined to make wordy warfare, and have become a constant source of discussion and amusement.

In common with other industries, mining has suffered by the prolonged coal strike. There is an immense amount of fuel required in keeping the heavy machinery at work, and £300 extra for coal on a single mine—and that not a large one—during one quarter has not been unknown.

Those who have followed our weekly notes on transactions in the Cornish share market know they have constituted one long tale on the lack of business and the smallness of prices, varied only by changes of phrase and adjective. The sum total of it comes to this: Nearly every mine share is now worth less than it was twelve months ago. There are exceptions. Two or three have risen in spite of the numerous depressing influences. No one will doubt that shares in almost every mining venture would have greatly increased in value had tin only remained over £90 per ton, where January found it. Dolcoaths were worth from 99 to 100 the first week in the new year, and December finds them at only 75 to 76; Carn Brea has fluctuated, but at the opening and the close of the twelve months are quoted at 15; East Pools have gone from 14½ to 11½; Tincrofts from 16 to 13; Wheal Agars from 9 to 3; and Wheal Grenville from 19½ to 16. In some of the smaller mines the falls are even proportionately greater. But West Kitty and Killifroth have risen, the former from 7 to 8½, and the latter from 2½ to 3½.

Dolcoath has paid £6 12s. 6d. in dividends on each share, as against £7 in the previous year, and there is little doubt that the total would have exceeded what was paid in 1892 but for the run in the 412-fathom level. Carn Brea has paid £1 2s. 6d.

on each share; Wheal Grenville, 15s.; East Pool, 22s.; Tincroft, 18s.; Killifreth, 8s. 6d., and South Condurrow has paid 3s. 6d. and called 2s. The calls include Cook's Kitchen, 27s. 6d. on each share; South Crofty, 18s. 6d.; West Frances, 19s.; South Frances, 17s. 6d.; Wheal Agar, 18s.; and Wheal Bassett, 8s.

This time last year rather weak efforts were being made to continue the working of Wheal Uny and East Uny mines, near Redruth, by a new company with £4,000 capital. There was no success, however, and when the affairs of the mine came to be wound up a comparative few had to pay heavily for their privilege of being connected with the unfortunate Wheal Uny, as their fellow-shareholders had quietly "ratted," and left the mine when the thing was sinking. About 10,300 remained out of 20,000 shares, and £8 per share is near the liquidating call. The only satisfaction to the county is that Wheal Uny committee was a London one.

Wheal Owles was a loss to the St. Just district, and attempts were made to form a company for the purpose of pumping and reworking her in conjunction with an adjoining sett. There were ample grounds for believing that speculators would be rewarded by dividends, but sufficient money could not be raised, and for a time the idea of restarting seems impossible.

New Cook's Kitchen and East Blue Hills have also ceased during the year. Both were small. The former had made a great number of calls, and nothing satisfactory could be done without a big expenditure, so the mine was stopped with the idea of reworking by and by if the price of tin improves. East Blue Hills was very small and has been abandoned without hope of revival.

Two important points to the mining community have been settled by arbitrators. The more important was that in which Wheal Grenville refused to pay rates to the Camborne local board on the ground that the rates were assessable only on dues, and that as Wheal Grenville was not paying dues no rates could be demanded. The mine was making profits and the lord was entitled to dues, but generously remitted them while a new shaft was being sunk and an engine erected on the eastern section. He gave the dues toward the outlay and the arbitrator considered Wheal Grenville liable for the £400 or so demanded by the local board. The other instance in which an arbitrator was required aroused even greater interest—more, perhaps, on account of the parties concerned than the point under discussion. The Redruth Smelting Company (Messrs. D. W. Bain & Son) agreed to take from the Cornish Smelting Company (Mr. A. Lanyon) a quantity of slag tin. A part was taken and half the money (£350) paid, but it was found by the purchasers that the slag did not contain as much tin as ordinary smelters' slag, and on that ground they refused to fulfill the agreement. The award of the arbitrator (Mr. F. Harvey, J. P.) gave judgment for the Cornish Smelting Company for the remaining £350 and costs.

Progress has been very marked in the working of the more important mines, and good management has been rewarded by handsome presentations in three cases. Capt. Josiah Thomas, who this year put a set of Californian stamps to work on Dolcoath, was presented with three beautiful silver epergnes, costing 100 guineas, to mark his twenty-five years as captain of the mine. At Carn Brea, Captain White was surprised on the completion of the erection of extensive machinery and new pit work by a gift of £100, and the committee of Wheal Grenville showed their appreciation of Captain Bishop's efforts in carrying out the extensive eastern section work by handing him a similar amount. There is no need to comment on the worth of the recipients of these gifts. In such years as the one just closed, nothing but exceptional ability and continuous hard work would have caused committees to feel that the labors of their managers called for special recognition and unstinted praise. If Cornish mining has not succeeded it is not on account of any shortcomings on the part of those in charge of the ventures from one end of the county to the other, and we sincerely hope that when the time arrives for chronicling the fate of Cornish mining in 1894 we shall have to record a continuous prosperity of the industry.

FALMOUTH AS A PORT OF CALL.

The following list shows the number of vessels that arrived at Falmouth during the year ended December 31, 1893, exclusive of men-of-war and coasters:

Nationality.	Number.	Tonnage.	Nationality.	Number.	Tonnage.
British	493	531, 224	Austrian	8	6, 158
Norwegian	220	106, 597	Russian	8	4, 001
German	127	108, 431	American	8	3, 713
Italian	62	22, 262	Spanish	3	1, 797
Danish	54	19, 086	Greek	3	1, 890
Swedish	52	20, 214	Chilean	1	7
French	26	20, 220			
Dutch	22	18, 566	Total	1, 082	864, 166

During 1892, there were 1,459 ships with an aggregate tonnage of 1,151,752, so that there is a considerable diminution both in ships and tonnage. American vessels numbered 3, as against 5 in 1892.

IMPORTS.

The imports from the United States into Falmouth waters during the year ending September 30, 1894, were as follows:

Ship.	Flag.	Tons.	From—	Cargo.
Inverkip	British	1,354	San Francisco	Wheat.
Swansea Castle	do	575	Florida	Phosphate.
Austrians	Norwegian	1,456	do	Pitch pine.

I have obtained the following information concerning imports from other countries, but am unable to obtain similar data respecting other ports in my consular district that are not in Falmouth waters:

Cargoes.	Number of vessels.	Whence imported.
Barley, wheat, oats, timber	17	Russia.
Onions, oysters, gypsum	10	France.
Timber	9	Norway.
Do	9	Sweden.
Phosphates, explosives	9	Belgium.
Moss litter, sugar	5	Holland.
Maize	5	Roumania.
Pyrites of copper, bones, onions	5	Spain.
Wheat	2	Argentine Republic.
Phosphate	2	Algiers.
Wheat	1	Chile.
Lemon skins	1	Italy.
Salt	1	Germany.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Falmouth during the year ended September 30, 1894.

Articles.	Quarter ended—				Total.
	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	
Arsenic	\$17,123.53				\$17,123.53
Artists' drawings		\$1,508.74	\$156.10		1,659.84
China clay	48,633.81	52,332.61	68,466.78	\$72,193.52	241,626.72
Mining machinery			1,188.45		1,188.45
Pilchards				927.46	927.46
Safety fuse	228.47	155.07		810.14	693.68
Tin				3,417.94	3,417.94
Total	65,985.81	53,991.42	69,811.33	76,849.06	266,637.62
Total previous year	44,862.88	80,531.16	60,529.82	47,413.31	233,337.17
Increase	21,122.93		9,281.51	29,435.75	33,300.45
Decrease		26,539.74			

FALMOUTH, 1895.

THE PILCHARD FISHERY.

About 30,000 casks were put into pickle last season, the drift-net fishery yielding about 23,000 of these, and the seine fishery the remainder.

Including some 5,500 casks which remained over from the previous season, some 35,000 casks were exported to Italy; thus leaving only some 500 casks on this side for the new season, an unusually small quantity.

As usual, I annex a copy of the annual circular issued by Messrs. G. C. Fox & Co., dated April 26, 1895, which gives further information and statistics relative to the foregoing:

The season began under depression, caused by recent losses and a large stock of overseason's fish.

The summer drift fishery in August and September yielded about 13,500 casks for pickling in spite of very low prices to fishermen, viz, 4s. to 5s. per thousand. Almost the only fish caught during October were some 4,500 casks of seine fish at St. Ives. November's yield was estimated at 6,000 casks of drift and 2,500 of seine fish, the latter being inclosed at Mullion, The Lizard, Cadgwith, and St. Mawes. December produced but little over 3,000 casks of drift fish; January, perhaps 300 casks.

Prices gradually rose until the middle of November, and then fell back several shillings per cask, but improved again considerably toward the end of the season, owing to a longer period of cold weather and later consumption in Italy than usual.

Price to curers ranged from 12s. to 25s. per cask, but comparatively few fish were bought from curers previous to shipment, the bulk going forward on shippers' account.

The annexed list gives shipments about 35,000 casks, say, overseason's fish, 5,500, this season's fish, 29,500.

Stocks remaining in pickle for next season are less than for many years past, and are estimated as follows: On this side, 500 casks; in Italy, 1,300; together, 1,800. The United States again took several small shipments.

It is estimated that 3,500 tons were caught at St. Ives, some of which were pickled, and a few hundred casks sent to Italy on consignment.

The exports of pilchards during the season of 1894-95 were as follows, in casks: Genoa, 16,539; Leghorn, 3,713; Naples, 7,191; Bari, 1,750; Ancona, 5,773; total, 35,293 casks.

PRODUCE OF CORNISH MINES.

The following extract from a local newspaper gives some interesting information concerning the above subject:

MINES AND MINERALS IN 1894.

The Blue Book containing the mineral statistics for 1894 has just been issued, and from it we extract such information as has a direct bearing on the mining industry of the west.

In spite of the disastrous fall in prices, tin continues to be the chief product of western mines. All the tin ore worked in Great Britain is, says the report, obtained in Cornwall, with the exception of a few tons coming from Devonshire. No alluvial deposits are worked at present; the so-called "stream works" are merely dressing floors erected for treating the muddy water flowing away from some of the mines, which still carries enough tin ore in suspension to be worth treating. With this introduction we have the following table, which summarizes the facts as to the production of tin ore:

Mines and other works.	Dressed tin ore (block tin).	Tin obtainable by smelting.	Value of tin ore at mines.
Cornwall:	<i>T. cwt.</i>	<i>T. cwt.</i>	
Tin ore from mines.....	11,507 7	7,479 16	£454, 531
Tin ore from open works.....	72 5	46 19	2, 544
Tin ore from fore shores and streams.....	1,300 9	780 5	29, 075
Total.....	12,880 1	8,307 0	486, 150
Devonshire, tin ore from mines.....	30 4	20 8	1, 373
Total for 1894.....	12,910 5	8,327 8	487, 523
Total for 1893.....	13,688 19	8,537 13	637, 053

The value of the 8,327 tons 8 cwt. of metallic tin obtainable in 1894, according to the mean of the monthly prices of English block tin in the London market for the year is, it is added, £604,500.

From the detailed returns we learn that in Cornwall 56 mines were last year engaged in the production of tin. The largest productions (block tin) were: Dolcoath, 2,126 tons; Carn Brea, 1,142 tons 10 cwt.; Wheal Grenville, 1,006 tons; East Pool, 940 tons; Tincroft, 864 tons; South Frances United, 727 tons 13 cwt.; and Levant,

628 tons 19 cwt. At all the others the quantity was less than 500 tons, and at some the production was very small indeed, Gwennap United returning 4 cwt.; one of the Budnick Mines, Perranzabuloe, 9 cwt., and Perran Consols (Wheal Creeg), 15 cwt.

The Devonshire mines producing tin last year were: Golden Dagger, Manaton, 6 tons 4 cwt., and Hexworthy, Princetown, 24 tons. Sundry tin dressers in Cornwall, other than stream workers, including open-cast workings and "old men's" burrows, are reported to have obtained 72 tons 5 cwt. of block tin, worth £2,544. A table recording the quantity and value of the block tin produced from year to year since 1873 emphasizes the well-known facts as to the fall off in the trade. It is not that the yield has greatly declined. In 1894 the quantity, it is true, was but 12,910 tons, as against 14,885 tons in 1873. From the point of view of mere quantity the last was, however, not quite the worst year of the series, for in 1881 the production was only 12,898 tons. But the difference in the value of the ore is very marked. In 1873 the 14,885 tons were worth £1,056,835, or say £71 per ton; in 1881, 12,898 tons were valued at £697,444, or £50 a ton; while last year the value of the 12,910 tons was but £487,523, or less than £39 per ton. The return gives the average price of block tin last year as £37 15s. 3d., as compared with £46 10s. 9d. in 1893. On the London market the average price of English block tin in 1894 was £72 11s. 10d. In two previous years it has reached a lower average, the price in 1879 having been £72 6s., while in 1878 it was as low as £65 12s. 3d. The highest average price recorded is £133 7s. in 1873, and the next £117 6s. 3d. in 1888. Our importations of tin and tin ore in the last two years were as follows:

Year.	Tin ore.	Value.	Tin, blocks, etc.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Cwt.</i>	
1894.....	4,437	£148,552	782,951	£2,718,490
1893.....	3,040	119,890	671,182	2,892,107

With reference to copper, the report says its mining is an industry which is rapidly decreasing in importance in Britain. "In 1863 the production of copper ore and copper precipitate amounted to upward of 210,000 tons, valued at over a million sterling, whereas in 1894 the production was only 5,994 tons, valued at £16,222." Low as these latter figures are, they are an improvement upon the previous year, when the total quantity was 5,576 tons and the value £15,171. Seven mines in Cornwall and three in Devon produced copper last year, the totals being for Cornwall 3,362 tons, value £10,679, and for Devon 2,314 tons, valued at £3,012. There were also 8 tons of copper precipitate separately returned from two Cornish mines, the value being £123. The average price of English metallic copper "best selected" on the London market was, last year, £43 12s. 8d., as against £48 3s. 11d. in 1893. Twenty years ago the average price was £93 18s. Chile bars fetched, last year, an average of £40 9s. 6d., or £3 7s. less than in 1893.

The production of arsenic fell off considerably as compared with 1893, but some compensation for the reduction in quantity was found in the better price obtained. The whole of the arsenic included in this return is raised in Cornwall and Devon, much of it being a by-product obtained in preparing the tin and copper ores. In 1894 the total quantity produced was 4,801 tons, and the value at the mines was £48,378, an average of £10 1s. 6d. per ton. In 1893 the quantity was 5,976 tons, and the value £57,694, or £9 6s. 3d. per ton. The last time the production fell below 5,000 tons was in 1889, when the quantity was 4,768 tons, valued at £38,260. The largest quantity in any one year covered by the returns was 8,129 tons in 1885, the value then being £56,857, while the smallest production was 4,228 tons in 1876, when the value was £28,092. Not the least remarkable feature in this portion of the return is the steady increase in price. Last year arsenic was produced at 11 Cornish and 3 Devon mines. The greatest production was at Devon Great Consols, and the large quantity turned out there brings the Devon total to 2,901 tons, valued at £32,212, as compared with 1,853 tons, valued at £16,166, for Cornwall. A small quantity, 47 tons, was also raised at open works at St. Day, Porthtowan, and Rosewarne Downs, Camborne.

Arsenical pyrites is also a Devon and Cornish product. Exclusive of the pyrites used in making the arsenic included in the return above, there was raised last year 3,288 tons, valued at £3,823; as against 3,036 tons, valued at £2,948, in 1893. Here, again, the improvement in the price will be noticed. The produce of this mineral has fluctuated in a remarkable manner. In 1875 and 1876 it reached nearly 13,000 tons per annum, but it fell to as low as 2,600 tons in 1879, only to reach the total of 14,321 tons in 1881, and 12,564 tons in 1882. Then followed another remarkable drop, and in 1883 only 1,300 tons were raised. Last year arsenical pyrites were produced at 6 mines in Cornwall and 2 in Devon. Wheal Crabor, Tavistock, was the largest

producer, and the quantities and the value for the two counties were—Cornwall, 1,516 tons, valued at £1,340; and Devon, 1,769 tons, valued at £2,480. Only 3 tons were raised at open works.

Clays form a very large proportion of the mineral product of the United Kingdom. Besides ordinary clay, of which no account is taken, there are fire clay, which is largely worked in the coal measures; the pottery clays, which occur in Devon and Dorset; the china clay of Cornwall and Devon, and fullers' earth, which is obtained in Somerset and elsewhere. The total production of these special kinds of clay was last year 3,263,768 tons, the value being £823,701, while the figures for 1893 were 3,065,208 tons, valued at £817,419. So far as the west is concerned, the clays are mainly obtained from mines and works under the metalliferous mines act. There is one exception, for in Devon a black clay is produced at a mine which is under the coal mines act. Last year the quantity of black clay raised was 150 tons, valued at £304, or £2 6d. per ton. In Devon there was raised from other mines 28,353 tons of potter's clay, the value of which was £15,570. The clay mines in the county are eight, and are situated at Bovey Tracey, Torrington, Newton Abbot, and Kingsteigton. In Dorset there are four mines at which potters' clay and ware are raised, the quantity last year being 29,897 tons, and the value £9,003. Two fullers' earth mines at Bath produced 5,183 tons of that mineral, valued at £3,887. But in the west clay is chiefly obtained from open works or quarries. In Cornwall there are a great number of these places, and the total quantity of china clay, china stone, etc., produced was 386,648 tons, valued at £250,706. No comparative figures are given, but we learn from a return furnished by the railway companies and harbormasters that £415,486 tons of china clay and china stone—which, by the way, is nearly 29,000 tons more than the quantity said to have been produced—were last year conveyed from Cornwall by rail and sea, while in 1893 the quantity so conveyed was 376,615 tons. The open works at which clay is produced in Devonshire number 12. At about one-half of these china clay is worked, while from the others pipe clay, potters' clay, and fire clay are obtained. The total produce of these works last year was 116,457 tons, and the value £63,669. Three open works in Dorset yielded 41,435 tons of potters' clay, valued at £6,423, and from four open works in Somerset 496 tons of fullers' earth, of the value of £499, were obtained.

The returns as to the production of slate in Devon and Cornwall are incomplete. So far as they go they show that the total quantity obtained last year in the two counties was 12,095 tons, the value of which was £26,265. In Devon the slate quarries are at Higher Lacombe and at Lamberton, while in Cornwall, in addition to the Old Delabole, there are quarries at Tintagel and Lauterdan, and a mine whence slate is produced at St. Neot. The particulars as to the value of the stone, other than slate, which is obtained, are also obviously incomplete, for they only refer to the quantity of stone got from mines, and take no account of the quarries. Thus, all that appears with regard to the western counties is that freestone is worked in a mine at Beer, Seaton; that purbeck stone is raised in the neighborhood of Swanage, and freestone at two places in Somerset. The quantity raised from these mines was 15,074 tons, but for any practical purpose this portion of the return is valueless.

The only coal in the western counties is raised in Somerset, where last year the production was 835,826 tons, valued at £362,191. The price at the pit month thus approximated 8s. 8d. per ton, or more than 2s. above the average price, 6s. 9d. per ton, at the mines of England as a whole. The return does not show how much of the coal raised in other counties actually came to the west, but it does give the quantity of coal which was received coastwise at western ports. The figures are: Plymouth, 419,938 tons; Penzance, 248,325 tons; Exeter, 54,870 tons; Teignmouth, 62,606 tons; Dartmouth, 163,091 tons; Fowey, 132,457 tons; Truro, 65,413 tons; Falmouth, 57,392 tons; Scilly, 3,603 tons; Padstow, 39,156 tons; Barnstaple, 144,872 tons, and Bridgwater, 219,882 tons. Plymouth also figures as the exporter of 909 tons of coal, of the value of £475.

Barytes is raised at only one place in the western counties. This is in the Teign Valley, at the works of the Teign Valley Mining Company, and the last year's produce is returned as 900 tons, valued at £900. Fluorspar is obtained at two places in Cornwall, St. Aubyn and West Damsel, and last year the production there was 94 tons, and the value £23. Ocher to the extent of 106 tons, of the value of £200, was produced at the Carnon Chemical Works, Cornwall, while 50 tons more were raised from mines at Winford, in Somerset. Open works in the two counties yielded a further quantity of 750 tons of ocher. Umber is worked in Devon at Ashburton, and 2,847 tons were obtained last year, the value being £5,694. At Winford, Somerset, red oxide of iron and redding are also obtained, the total quantity produced last year being 1,280 tons. Uranium ore is produced at only one place in the United Kingdom. This is the Uranium mines, Grampond road, Cornwall, where last year 19 tons were produced, the value being £815, while in 1893 the production was 25 tons, valued at £500. Of wolfram, which was formerly produced in considerable quantities at East Pool Mine, Illogan, and which has also been raised at South Wheal Crofty, there is no

return, 1894 being the only year in which there is no record of this mineral. Zuroo ore was worked to the extent of 57½ tons, valued at £157, at West Wheal Jane, Chace-water, and Wheal Arthur, Camborne. Twenty years ago Devonshire possessed important manganese mines, but its production has now dwindled down very considerably, and last year only 31 tons, valued at £12, were raised in Devon, this being from the Chillaton and Hogstor mines.

FALMOUTH AS A PORT OF CALL.

The following list shows the number of vessels that arrived at Falmouth during the year ended December 31, 1894, exclusive of men-of-war and coasters:

Nationality.	Number of ships.	Tonnage.	Nationality.	Number of ships.	Tonnage.
British.....	485	505,555	Austrian.....	9	5,187
Norwegian.....	271	152,527	Greek.....	6	5,492
German.....	149	130,877	American.....	5	7,447
Italian.....	94	71,483	Brazilian.....	3	1,542
Danish.....	69	27,306	Spanish.....	2	998
Swedish.....	54	23,007	Turkish.....	2	1,597
French.....	28	22,508			
Dutch.....	16	12,726	Total.....	1,206	973,662
Russian.....	15	5,400			

There is an increase of 114 in the ships and of 109,486 in the tonnage as compared with 1893, but there is still a material diminution both in ships and tonnage as compared with 1892.

American vessels numbered 5 in 1894, as compared with 3 in 1893 and 5 in 1892.

IMPORTS.

The imports into Falmouth waters from the United States, October 1, 1894, to September 30, 1895, were as follows: The British ship *Colony*, 1,598 tons register, from Oregon; cargo, wheat.

I have obtained the following concerning imports from places other than the United States, but am unable to obtain similar information respecting other ports in my consular district that are not in Falmouth waters:

Cargoes.	Number of vessels.	Whence imported.
Slates, sugar, flour, onions, phosphate of lime, potatoes, oysters.....	22	France.
Wheat, oats, potatoes, explosives, linseed cake.....	13	Germany.
Wheat, barley, timber.....	11	Russia.
Timber.....	9	Sweden.
Do.....	7	Norway.
Phosphate of lime, explosives.....	5	Belgium.
Maize.....	5	Morocco.
Moss litter, sugar.....	4	Holland.
Pyrites of copper.....	3	Spain.
Lemon skins, salt.....	2	Italy.
Maize, bones.....	2	Argentine Republic.
Phosphate.....	1	Hafti.
Nitrate.....	1	Chile.
Wheat.....	1	Uruguay.
Phosphate of lime.....	1	Algiers.

Total, 87 vessels, as against 76 in the corresponding period of last year.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Falmouth during the year ended September 30, 1895.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	
Arsenic.....	\$1,406.41	.....	.....	.....	\$1,406.41
Artists' drawings.....	.....	\$973.30	.....	.....	973.30
China clay.....	77,481.72	60,269.02	\$59,933.86	\$70,073.63	267,758.23
China stone.....	.....	.....	.....	3,345.71	3,345.71
Pilchards.....	.....	312.30	.....	590.86	903.16
Silk and wool knitted goods.....	.....	193.68	.....	.....	193.68
Total.....	78,888.13	61,748.30	59,933.86	74,010.20	274,580.49
Total for previous year.....	65,985.81	53,991.42	60,811.39	76,849.06	266,637.62
Increase.....	12,902.32	7,756.88	.....	.....	7,942.87
Decrease.....	.....	.....	8,877.47	2,836.86	.....

HOWARD FOX, *Consul.*

FALMOUTH, *October 2, 1895.*

GLASGOW.

I have the honor to submit herewith my returns for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1894:

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The total exports declared for the year just closed amounted to \$3,647,066, a decrease of \$2,244,077 as compared with the preceding year.

There has been an increase only in the following articles, to wit: Books (\$39,562.07), coals, dogs, hemp and jute goods, herrings (\$81,566.44), tapestry and chenille goods, and wire goods.

The chief decrease has been as follows:

Cotton in bale.....	\$79,828.48
Cotton goods.....	502,110.01
Flax.....	107,831.07
Lace curtains and nets.....	166,692.28
Machinery and ironware.....	102,352.70
Muslins.....	130,336.77
Potatoes, seeds, and fruits.....	182,848.49
Thread.....	241,078.83
Union goods.....	108,507.18
Wool.....	106,868.85
Miscellaneous.....	113,662.09

For the quarter ended September 30, 1894, compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, there was an increase in the exportations of silk goods, books, carpets and rugs, chemicals, herrings, provisions, potatoes, wool, hides and skins, and muslins.

The principal decrease has been in cotton goods, flax, lace curtains and nets, thread, union goods, and woolen goods.

It will be seen that the exports of this year (1894) have fallen off nearly two-fifths as compared with 1893.

Large orders are being received by merchants here since the passage of the so-called Wilson bill, and many of them have expressed to me their opinion that the coming year will witness an unprecedented trade between Glasgow and the United States, both as to exports and imports. Every indication points that way.

There has been for about fifteen weeks a coal strike in Scotland,

which seems now, happily, nearly at an end. The result has been to raise the price of coal nearly one-third to the consumer and to seriously affect many industries.

During this strike, the shipment of coal from Scotland has decreased to the extent of 2,167,087 tons, compared with the fourteen corresponding weeks of last year. For the week ending Saturday, September 29, the exports from the Scotch ports were only 13,223 tons, against 223,518 tons for the corresponding period of 1893. The following is a brief statement of the exports of coal for that week, the preceding week, and corresponding week of last year:

Ports.	Week ended Sept. 29, 1894.	Preceding week.	Corresponding week of 1893.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Clyde	7,098	4,747	99,237
Forth	4,803	2,762	71,685
Fife	1,322	2,113	52,596
Total.....	13,223	9,622	223,518

This is the total export to all countries.

The trade of Glasgow and vicinity for the last year has been more depressed than in 1893. The chief reasons for this have been the financial troubles in the United States, the blockading of Brazilian ports during the rebellion in that country, and the long continuance of the coal strike. Still, there have been but few failures in business and no marked suffering among the laboring classes.

The enactment and operation of the new American tariff law has given a new impetus to trade between Glasgow and the United States, the months of August and September showing a very perceptible increase in the number of invoices and the value of exportations as compared with the preceding months.

The value of exportations for the quarter ended June 30, 1894, was \$703,674.37; for the quarter ended September 30, 1891, \$954,953.58, an increase of \$251,279.22.

As compared with the same quarter of last year, there has been an increase. For the quarter ended September 30, 1893, the value was \$894,643.72, the increase of this quarter for 1894 being \$60,309.86, and such increase was all in the months of August and September.

PUBLIC ENTERPRISE.

The principal public enterprises of moment in Glasgow for the last year have been:

First. The formal opening of the new addition to the foreign animal wharves, at Point House, which was made the subject of a special report by me.

Second. The purchase and operation by the municipality of Glasgow of the tram or street car system of Glasgow, on or about the 1st day of July, 1894, which has resulted in better cars, cheaper fares, and more efficient service to the public. The tram cars have so far been operated at a small profit to the city over and above running expenses and interest upon the outlay of capital in the purchase. The cars are operated entirely by horsepower, as of old.

Third. The erection of works for the purification of the sewage of a portion of the city before its outlet into the Clyde.

Since my report of last year, a new line of railway has been opened and is now in operation, known as the West Highland Railway, from Helensburg to Fort William. It is leased and operated by the North British Railway Company, and freight and passenger trains run regularly from Edinburgh and Glasgow to Fort William and return.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Glasgow to the United States during the year ended September 30, 1894.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	
Beer.....	\$1,832.75	\$1,972.75	\$297.81	\$1,924.63	\$6,027.94
Books.....	61,424.65	26,445.34	20,571.29	51,147.50	159,588.78
Cotton in bale.....	22,405.99				22,405.99
Cotton goods.....	358,698.24	224,484.19	78,124.63	145,112.73	\$96,419.79
Carpets, carpeting, and rugs..	10,557.83	15,329.53	15,360.70	27,981.72	\$9,229.78
Chemicals.....	84,874.50	70,980.35	88,564.84	80,145.93	322,565.62
Coals.....	22,578.70	16,558.68	29,503.34	29,273.48	97,914.20
Dogs.....	97.32	350.00	218.45	309.00	972.77
Earthenware.....	395.00	173.17	385.57		953.74
Fire-clay goods.....	6,233.42	5,492.48	3,957.54	3,605.64	19,289.08
Fishing gut.....	6,217.16	5,748.64	976.79	5,659.69	15,002.28
Flax.....	16,881.26	98,618.64	56,801.83	71,215.42	248,517.15
Furs.....		8,921.13	19,141.12	6,304.50	34,966.75
Gum and paints.....	2,558.24	2,051.42	2,256.16	3,076.43	9,942.25
Glass and glassware.....	945.14	553.96	289.33	86.50	1,874.93
Granite monuments.....		165.00			165.00
Hats and caps.....	742.50			1,588.82	2,330.32
Hemp and jute goods.....	1,089.24	95.79	1,228.69	3,169.26	5,580.98
Herrings.....	76,882.50	29,415.32	8,296.40	108,098.08	222,692.36
Hides and skins.....	20,091.63	498.86		18,592.80	39,183.81
Horses.....		2,953.21		8,150.00	11,103.21
Iron, pig.....	4,066.26	116.98	5,197.92	2,379.23	11,760.39
Lace curtains and nets.....	6,115.18	6,285.28	18,581.85	25,955.46	56,937.27
Laces and trimmings.....	7,523.52	2,789.63	1,480.10	6,157.34	17,950.59
Linen goods.....	18,025.22	28,549.27	4,016.86	15,746.76	66,338.10
Machinery and ironware.....	30,306.24	36,790.73	22,337.79	13,217.50	102,652.26
Muslins.....	61,917.62	79,028.12	24,877.34	54,553.88	220,406.96
Paper and paper stock.....	8,421.50	4,666.25	8,087.98	6,732.46	27,938.19
Paper hangings.....	1,250.35	380.63	1,690.44		3,321.42
Printed paper.....	5,955.85	5,322.33	7,602.00	5,640.12	24,520.00
Potatoes, seeds, and fruits.....	48,443.50	46,224.76	109,865.87	1,935.18	206,469.31
Provisions.....	32,989.82	a 49,382.81	53,397.42	a 29,538.04	165,307.09
Rags, old and new.....	1,080.04	443.79	2,428.97	912.48	4,865.28
Shawls.....				1,712.28	1,712.28
Silk goods.....	14,827.25	9,520.10	5,860.00	34,184.47	64,392.42
Steel.....	4,388.83	8,160.00	3,972.84	6,881.95	23,403.12
Stone and stoneware.....	1,021.34	1,667.02	1,330.43	4,666.06	8,684.85
Tapestry and chenille goods.....	1,816.85	687.25	314.49	2,643.88	5,462.47
Tobacco pipes, clay.....	7,609.12	3,913.12	4,468.26	9,285.32	25,275.82
Thread.....	32,645.83	43,204.52	29,325.93	29,260.30	134,436.58
Union goods, cotton and woolen	17,736.08	15,155.88	1,547.58	7,383.52	41,823.04
Whisky.....	26,929.68	5,229.14	4,472.06	8,643.48	45,274.36
Wines and liquors.....	977.35	245.12	475.68	1,694.14	3,392.29
Wire goods.....	283.45	94.28	154.20	518.56	1,050.49
Wool.....	7,857.70	71,980.36	49,146.00	94,877.62	223,061.68
Woolen goods.....	1,627.85	6,723.18	974.82	9,347.73	18,673.58
Miscellaneous.....	23,959.16	b 15,751.94	b 18,117.41	b 15,813.60	73,642.11
Total.....	1,062,281.66	953,155.97	703,674.37	954,953.58	3,674,065.58
Total for preceding year.....	1,849,399.29	2,002,849.32	1,171,245.20	894,643.72	5,918,187.53
Increase.....				60,309.86	
Decrease.....	787,117.63	1,049,693.35	467,570.83		2,244,076.96

a Value of sugar included.

b Value of coal tar and pitch included.

ALLEN B. MORSE, *Consul.*

GLASGOW, *October 10, 1894.*

JERSEY.

AGRICULTURE.

A very severe frost in the early part of the year seriously affected the potato crop, but the high prices which have prevailed, owing to the later frosts in England and France, have in a great measure compensated for the loss in this respect. It is anticipated that the general result will compare favorably with other years.

CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION.

In considering statistics under this head, it must be remembered that the Channel Islands do not form part of the customs union of the United Kingdom and that the finances of this island are under independent local administration, subject, however, to the conditions mentioned in the various orders of Her Majesty in council authorizing the levies.

The table herewith, drawn up by the Jersey Chamber of Commerce, is of interest as showing and comparing the amount of alcohol consumed in the United Kingdom.

GUERNSEY AND JERSEY.

Customs revenue in the United Kingdom for the financial year 1892-93; "impôt" and other import duties in Guernsey and Jersey for 1892, with the amount of tax per head of population, calculated on the last census.

[The financial year ends on March 31 for the United Kingdom; on September 30 for "impôts" in Jersey, and on December 31 for Guernsey. Population: United Kingdom, 37,796,475; Guernsey, 35,243; Jersey, 54,518.]

Description.	Tax.	Gross revenue, United Kingdom.	Tax per head of population.	Gross revenue, Guernsey.	Tax per gallon.	Tax per head of population.	Gross revenue, Jersey.	Tax per gallon.	Tax per head of population.
	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Spirits per gallon..	10 6	£20, 338, 949	.....	£17, 971	4 11½	.....	£36, 650	4 11½	.....
Beer do.....	0 1½	2, 853, 305	.....	1, 684	2	.....	3, 296	7½	.....
Wines..... do.....	1 0	1, 268, 490	.....	1, 080	9	.....		
Total alcoholic duty		31, 460, 744	0 16 7½	20, 735		11 9½	39, 946		14 7½
Tobacco..... per lb..	3 6	10, 124, 435	5 4½						
Tea do.....	0 4	3, 399, 375	1 9½						
Coffee per cwt..	14 0½	173, 858							
Roasted per lb..	0 2½								
Cocoa do.....	0 1	107, 833							
Chicory per cwt..	13 3½	62, 718							
Roasted per lb..	0 2½		0 4½						
Currants per cwt..	2 0	100, 184							
Raisins do.....	7 0	191, 305							
Figs do.....	7 0	89, 982							
Plums do.....	7 0	10, 474							
Prunes do.....	7 0	3, 618							
Wharf dues				14, 481		8 2½			
Dead meat							1, 629		7½
Aggregate		45, 674, 526	1 4 2	35, 216		19 11½	41, 575		15 3

a 1s. at 80°; *2s.* 6d., 31° to 42°; over 42°, 3d. per degree. Sparkling wine, 2s. per dozen extra.
b Cigars, 5s. per pound.

REMARKS.—The tax on spirits in Jersey is 4s. per gallon, old measure, at 90° in Guernsey; 4s. 2d. Guernsey currency at same degree, approximately adjusted to the Imperial duty. Wines in Jersey and Guernsey are taxed irrespective of strength. The consumption of alcohol per head is about 26 per cent more in Jersey than in Guernsey, partly accounted for by the larger number of visitors and the unfair profit on the exportation of perfumed spirits from Jersey, exporters receiving an average of about 65 per cent only of the import duty.

It will be observed that from indirect taxation generally the United Kingdom derives £1 4s. 2d., or \$5.87 per head of population; Guernsey, 19s. 11½d., or slightly above \$4.85, and Jersey, 15s. 3d., or \$3.71.

The duty on alcohol in the United Kingdom yields 16s. 7½d., or slightly above \$4.04 per head of population; Guernsey, 11s. 9½d., or slightly above \$2.85, and Jersey, 14s. 7½d., or nearly \$3.56. It is pointed out in the footnote that "the consumption of alcohol per head is about 26 per cent more in Jersey than in Guernsey, partly accounted for by the larger number of visitors and the unfair profit on the exportation of perfumed spirits from Jersey, exporters receiving an average of about 65 per cent only of the import duty." On the other hand, it will be noticed that in Jersey there is no duty on imported beer, whereas such a duty exists in Guernsey.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

The following table, compiled by the harbormaster at St. Heliers, give the number of passengers who arrived in the island during the years 1891, 1892, and 1893. In these numbers are included the local people who have traveled. It will be noticed that in 1893 there was a considerable falling off in the number of arrivals, notwithstanding the fact that the weather throughout the year was exceptionally fine for tourists. This decrease is accounted for by the continental cholera scare and general commercial depression.

Number of passengers arrived in the island from 1889 to 1893.

Year.	January to April.			May to September.			October to December.		
	From England.	From France.	Total.	From England.	From France.	Total.	From England.	From France.	Total.
1889				20,891	11,234	32,125			
1890				26,919	13,716	40,635			
1891	6,368	1,337	7,705	28,352	14,451	42,803	5,364	1,508	6,872
1892	7,601	1,651	9,252	30,379	14,982	45,361	6,644	1,700	8,344
1893	8,034	1,672	9,706	27,835	13,879	41,714	5,484	1,490	6,974

SUNSHINE RECORD.

In conjunction with the above subject, it may be well to mention the fact that in 1893 Jersey again held the record for sunshine in the United Kingdom, 52 per cent of possible duration as against 45 per cent in southwest England. The accompanying table, extracted from the records issued by the British Meteorological Society, gives further particulars:

Extracts from the Sunshine Records issued by the British Meteorological Office.

Year.	Hours of bright sunshine registered at Jersey.	Per cent of possible duration.	Next highest station in the United Kingdom.	Hours registered.	Per cent of possible duration.
1891	2,036	46	Hastings	1,731	45
1892	2,026	46	.....do	1,858	
1893	2,300	52	Southwest England...	1,964	

The number of hours of bright sunshine recorded as registered during the ten years 1881-1890 gives an average of 1,864.8 hours.

Jersey is apparently the only station recording in any month on the mean of the ten years 1881-1890 an average of even one-half of its possible duration of bright sunshine, May giving 52 per cent and August 55 per cent; a percentage often largely exceeded for shorter periods than a month.

POST-OFFICE.

The returns supplied by the local postmaster show that, with the exception of transactions in postal orders, there was an increase of business in 1893 over 1892.

Comparative statement for the years 1892 and 1893.

Description.	1892.	1893.
Letters delivered	2, 508, 024	2, 554, 700
Letters posted	1, 983, 977	2, 120, 330
Parcels posted	54, 687	58, 919
Parcels delivered	58, 801	60, 793
Letters registered	16, 825	16, 839
Postal orders issued and cashed	60, 411	58, 204
Money orders issued and cashed	16, 346	16, 235
Savings bank transactions	5, 311	5, 868
Town suboffices	5	5
Country suboffices	21	21
Postage stamps sold, including payment for telegrams	£11, 643	£14, 792

NOTE.—The business transacted at the suboffices, so far as items 6, 7, and 8 are concerned, is not included in this return.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The states or local governing body have recently adopted a compulsory education act which has received the sanction of Her Majesty in council. It is now in operation.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in passing the measure, owing to the islanders' general prejudice against anything compulsory, but the threat of the British department for education to cease sending its inspectors to examine and report upon the local public elementary schools, combined with the unceasing efforts of the more enlightened members of the States, had the effect of forcing the measure through. It is now generally recognized that the educational connection will serve to strengthen the ties which bind the island to the mother country and will be productive of great ultimate benefits.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The island is and has been, since the cholera scare mentioned in my September report, 1893, absolutely free from epidemic diseases.

The sanitary authorities are vigilant and much useful work is being carried out under their directions.

E. B. RENOUF,
Consular Agent.

JERSEY, *June 30, 1894.*

LIVERPOOL, 1893.

Imports and exports.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1887	\$453, 103, 130	\$444, 953, 278	1890	\$527, 901, 729	\$508, 702, 463
1888	473, 195, 608	472, 980, 604	1891	560, 344, 606	467, 149, 564
1889	540, 921, 242	498, 883, 023	1892	531, 428, 140	438, 213, 378

Imports (quantities) in 1892 and 1893.

Principal articles.	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Animals living:				
Oxen, bulls, and cows.....number..	229, 327	164, 173	.....	65, 154
Sheep and lambs.....do.....	42, 359	22, 575	.....	19, 784
Horses.....do.....	2, 097	778	.....	1, 319
Bones (except whale fins).....tons.....	22, 097	.....	.....	22, 097
Caoutchouc.....cwt.....	217, 173	236, 177	19, 004	.....
Chemical manufactures.....dollars.....	2, 061, 675	1, 670, 410	.....	391, 265
Cocoa.....pounds.....	2, 740, 598	1, 764, 910	.....	975, 676
Coffee.....cwt.....	30, 576	42, 797	12, 222	.....
Corn:				
Wheat.....do.....	20, 576, 294	18, 915, 739	.....	1, 660, 555
Barley.....do.....	834, 760	1, 466, 557	630, 797	.....
Oats.....do.....	623, 685	237, 085	.....	386, 600
Pease.....do.....	669, 526	648, 421	.....	21, 105
Beans.....do.....	954, 323	903, 888	.....	50, 440
Indian corn.....do.....	8, 917, 208	8, 234, 082	.....	683, 121
Wheat meal and flour.....do.....	4, 548, 284	3, 912, 569	.....	645, 715
Cotton:				
Raw.....do.....	14, 863, 493	11, 680, 535	.....	3, 182, 958
Manufactures.....dollars.....	819, 167	774, 310	.....	44, 857
Drugs, Peruvian bark.....cwt.....	2, 606	2, 619	14	.....
Dyes and dyeing stuffs:				
Indigo.....do.....	7, 064	5, 314	.....	1, 770
Coal tar.....dollars.....	7, 489	16, 250	8, 761	.....
Farinaceous substances, unenumerated.....do.....	1, 086, 282	235, 207	.....	851, 075
Flax.....cwt.....	22, 366	14, 100	.....	8, 266
Fruit:				
Currants.....do.....	411, 504	425, 278	13, 774	.....
Oranges and lemons.....bushels.....	2, 796, 613	435, 386	.....	429, 395
Raisins.....cwt.....	231, 496	1, 981, 832	.....	61, 815
Apples, raw.....bushels.....	2, 015, 196	169, 691	.....	1, 262, 052
Unenumerated.....do.....	206, 287	758, 144	40, 670	.....
Glass of all kinds.....cwt.....	146, 510	246, 957	.....	87, 537
Hemp.....do.....	502, 309	224, 047	.....	.....
Hides, raw.....do.....	173, 247	534, 260	31, 951	.....
Hops.....do.....	49, 694	228, 556	55, 399	.....
Ice.....tons.....	.....	37, 655	.....	12, 039
Jute.....do.....	2, 852	14, 076	14, 076	.....
Leather.....pounds.....	30, 416, 283	2, 675	.....	177
Gloves.....dozen pairs.....	223	37, 414, 890	6, 998, 607	.....
Linen yarn.....pounds.....	175, 740	113	.....	110
Manures:				
Guano.....tons.....	2, 470	185, 559	9, 819	.....
Nitrate of soda.....do.....	.....	1, 704	.....	766
Phosphate of lime, etc.....do.....	88, 407	23, 225	23, 225	.....
Unenumerated.....do.....	5, 856	45, 856	.....	22, 551
Metals:				
Copper ore and regulus.....do.....	71, 354	72, 841	1, 487	.....
Unwrought and part wrought.....do.....	17, 801	21, 388	3, 587	.....
Iron—				
Ore.....do.....	74, 636	60, 571	.....	14, 065
Pig.....do.....	1, 061	1, 146	85	.....
Bar.....do.....	5, 729	5, 922	2, 193	.....
Steel, manufactures.....cwt.....	180, 747	248, 469	67, 722	.....
Lead, pig, and sheet.....tons.....	16, 340	20, 333	3, 993	.....
Pyrites of iron and copper.....do.....	212, 874	210, 383	.....	2, 191
Tin, in ingots, bars, etc.....cwt.....	21, 114	25, 306	4, 191	.....
Zinc, crude and manufactures.....do.....	163, 761	174, 159	11, 398	.....
Oil:				
Train, blubber, and sperm.....tons.....	2, 210	1, 840	.....	370
Olive.....do.....	3, 781	3, 677	.....	104
Palm.....cwt.....	991, 015	1, 107, 945	116, 930	.....
Seed.....tons.....	3, 685	2, 971	.....	714
Oil-seed cake.....do.....	96, 380	80, 184	.....	19, 196
Painters' colors.....dollars.....	597, 697	527, 085	.....	70, 612
Paper of all kinds, except hanging.....cwt.....	104, 254	101, 608	.....	4, 846
Petroleum.....gallons.....	28, 581, 097	34, 820, 432	6, 239, 335	.....
Provisions:				
Bacon and hams.....cwt.....	8, 220, 831	2, 651, 841	.....	568, 990
Beef, salted and fresh.....do.....	1, 690, 266	1, 252, 123	.....	438, 143
Pork, salted and fresh.....do.....	123, 293	90, 715	.....	32, 578
Mutton, fresh.....do.....	441, 079	488, 759	47, 680	.....
Meat, unenumerated, preserved.....do.....	284, 556	135, 407	.....	149, 149
Butter.....do.....	48, 859	24, 433	.....	24, 426
Margarine.....do.....	3, 374	1, 882	.....	1, 492
Cheese.....do.....	711, 482	614, 373	.....	97, 109
Eggs.....great hundred.....	256, 011	211, 650	.....	44, 361
Fish.....cwt.....	456, 045	867, 477	.....	88, 568
Lard.....do.....	678, 205	684, 312	6, 107	.....
Potatoes.....do.....	52, 619	76, 105	23, 486	.....
Rice.....do.....	3, 392, 967	2, 750, 016	.....	642, 951
Other vegetables.....do.....	.....	615, 390	615, 390	.....

Imports (quantities) in 1892 and 1893—Continued.

Principal articles.	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Rags and other materials for papermaking. tons..	47, 184	48, 669	1, 485	.....
Saltpeter and cubic niter. cwt..	735, 061	55, 760	.....	679, 301
Seeds:				
Clover and grass do..	22, 739	19, 355	.....	3, 384
Cotton tons..	87, 837	58, 952	21, 115	.....
Flax and linseed quarters..	191, 647	191, 349	.....	298
Rape do..	8, 528	382	.....	8, 146
Silk:				
Raw pounds..	2, 797	2, 690	.....	107
Manufactures dollars..	21, 427	73, 180	51, 753	.....
Skins, sheep and lambs', undressed. number..	671, 087	907, 523	236, 436	.....
Spices, pepper pounds..	1, 390, 077	743, 501	.....	646, 576
Spirits:				
Rum proof gallons..	1, 678, 252	1, 948, 192	269, 440	.....
Brandy do..	473, 283	737, 478	.....	135, 805
Geneva do..	53, 663	53, 180	.....	483
Other unsweetened spirits do..	155, 297	164, 805	9, 508	.....
Straw plaiting for hats pounds..	129, 515	45, 872	.....	83, 643
Sugar:				
Refined cwt..	264, 440	184, 307	.....	80, 133
Unrefined do..	5, 999, 985	6, 594, 934	594, 949	.....
Tallow and stearin do..	435, 312	309, 148	.....	126, 164
Tea pounds..	60, 683	67, 580	6, 897	.....
Tobacco:				
Unmanufactured do..	29, 609, 588	45, 002, 718	15, 393, 130	.....
Manufactured do..	1, 601, 213	1, 297, 748	.....	303, 465
Vegetables, raw dollars..	620, 845	615, 390	5, 455	.....
Wine gallons..	1, 941, 679	1, 789, 732	.....	151, 947
Wood and timber:				
Hewn loads..	173, 874	155, 185	.....	18, 709
Sawn or split do..	543, 237	486, 027	.....	68, 210
Staves do..	26, 427	32, 246	5, 819	.....
Mahogany tons..	22, 340	26, 213	3, 873	.....
Wool:				
Sheep and lambs' pounds..	71, 522, 703	63, 579, 500	.....	7, 943, 203
Goats' wool or hair do..	8, 717, 176	8, 319, 502	.....	397, 674
Woolens:				
Yarn do..	23, 073	43, 789	20, 716	.....
Rags do..	1, 544	2, 073	1, 529	.....
Manufactures do..	351, 912	359, 085	7, 173	.....

Exports (quantities) from Liverpool in 1892 and 1893.

Principal articles.	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>British products.</i>				
Alkali cwt..	5, 084, 700	4, 358, 141	.....	226, 559
Apparel dollars..	3, 441, 691	3, 032, 085	.....	409, 606
Arms and ammunition:				
Gunpowder pounds..	3, 700, 300	3, 383, 200	.....	317, 100
Firearms, small number..	81, 543	92, 716	11, 173	.....
All other sorts dollars..	670, 539	973, 385	302, 846	.....
Bags and sacks, empty dozen..	942, 237	1, 031, 760	89, 523	.....
Beer and ale barrels..	84, 304	81, 216	.....	3, 088
Books, printed cwt..	49, 207	40, 148	.....	9, 019
Butter do..	11, 718	11, 604	.....	114
Candles of all sorts pounds..	3, 900, 800	4, 561, 000	660, 200	.....
Casutehouse, manufactures of dollars..	1, 278, 792	1, 232, 865	.....	45, 927
Cement for building and engineering purposes tons..	6, 721	10, 845	4, 124	.....
Chemical products, including dyestuffs. dollars..	4, 991, 215	5, 878, 995	887, 780	.....
Coal, coke, and patent fuel tons..	442, 025	258, 283	.....	183, 732
Cotton yarn pounds..	98, 341, 700	81, 319, 500	.....	17, 022, 200
Cotton manufactures:				
Piece goods yards..	3, 747, 774, 300	3, 532, 999, 000	.....	24, 775, 300
All other sorts dollars..	18, 540, 443	17, 606, 860	.....	933, 583
Earthen and china ware do..	6, 923, 823	6, 801, 240	.....	122, 583
Fish, herrings barrels..	78, 725	92, 215	13, 490	.....
Glass of all sorts dollars..	2, 195, 229	1, 915, 260	.....	279, 969
Haberdashery and millinery do..	2, 866, 340	1, 540, 700	.....	1, 322, 640
Hardware and cutlery, unenumerated do..	4, 639, 283	4, 758, 440	119, 157	.....
Hats of all sorts dozen..	317, 152	324, 947	7, 795	.....
Jute yarn pounds..	5, 759, 500	4, 554, 100	.....	1, 205, 400
Jute piece goods yards..	51, 220, 600	41, 929, 200	.....	291, 300

Exports (quantities) from Liverpool in 1892 and 1893—Continued.

Principal articles.	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>British products—Continued.</i>				
Leather:				
Unwrought.....cwt.	16,067	15,351	.....	716
Wrought, boots, etc.....dollars.	1,494,872	1,343,875	.....	150,997
Saddlery and harness.....do.	678,091	758,700	80,609	.....
Linen yarn.....pounds.	5,688,000	4,762,500	.....	875,500
Linen manufactures:				
Piece goods.....yards.	96,881,000	84,203,000	.....	12,678,000
Thread, unenumerated.....dollars.	3,397,227	2,794,865	.....	602,362
Machinery and mill work.....do.	23,471,447	23,901,450	430,008	.....
Manure, chemical.....tons.	58,824	72,546	13,722	.....
Metals:				
Iron, pig, puddled, and angle.....do.	163,853	127,689	.....	36,164
Railroad, of all sorts.....do.	102,796	103,971	1,176	.....
Steel—				
Unwrought.....do.	29,896	31,563	1,667	.....
All other sorts.....do.	395,094	358,995	.....	36,099
Copper—				
Unwrought.....cwt.	113,541	96,755	.....	14,786
Wrought or manufactured and yellow metal.....cwt.	315,751	318,663	2,912	.....
Lead of all sorts.....tons.	3,149	1,963	.....	1,186
Tin, unwrought.....cwt.	31,890	39,481	7,601	.....
Oil seed.....tons.	8,142	8,127	.....	15
Painters' colors, etc.....dollars.	1,265,252	1,215,270	.....	49,982
Paper of all sorts.....cwt.	111,035	92,589	.....	18,446
Provisions, including meat.....dollars.	904,670	606,430	.....	19,824
Salt, rock and white.....tons.	527,833	469,940	.....	57,893
Silk:				
Thrown, twist and yarn.....pounds.	427,147	420,404	.....	6,743
Manufactures of all sorts.....dollars.	4,798,627	4,185,760	.....	662,877
Skins and furs of all sorts.....do.	3,755,063	3,224,440	.....	531,163
Spirits, British and Irish.....proof gallons.	504,102	512,779	.....	191,323
Sugar, refined, and candy.....cwt.	554,353	760,449	206,096	.....
Telegraph wires, etc.....dollars.	240,220	73,900	.....	166,320
Wool, sheep and lambs'.....pounds.	4,760,900	4,617,500	.....	168,400
Woolen and worsted yarn.....do.	873,900	830,400	.....	43,500
Woolen and worsted manufactures:				
Woolen tissues.....yards.	22,451,900	21,049,600	.....	1,402,300
Worsted costings, etc.....do.	79,068,206	64,023,100	.....	15,045,106
Damask and plushes.....do.	72,100	55,800	.....	16,300
Flannels and carpets.....do.	6,549,800	6,269,700	.....	280,100
Blankets.....pairs.	459,917	521,419	61,502	.....
Yarn, alpaca, mohair, unenumerated.....pounds.	513,800	274,400	.....	239,400
All other articles.....pounds.	2,683,657	506,333	.....	.....
<i>Foreign and colonial products.</i>				
Bacon and hams.....cwt.	61,173	28,131	.....	33,042
Butter.....do.	5,321	9,257	3,936	.....
Margarine.....do.	378	597	219	.....
Caoutchouc.....do.	96,962	93,451	.....	3,511
Cheese.....do.	31,574	32,442	868	.....
Cocoa.....pounds.	845,753	359,378	.....	486,375
Coffee.....cwt.	24,548	25,292	744	.....
Corn:				
Wheat.....do.	229,261	465,205	235,944	.....
Wheat meal and flour.....do.	41,253	44,381	3,128	.....
Cotton:				
Raw.....do.	923,210	837,269	.....	85,941
Manufactures.....dollars.	908,202	891,790	.....	16,412
Drugs, peruvian bark.....cwt.	833	11	.....	822
Dyes and dyestuffs:				
Cochineal.....do.	587	346	.....	241
Indigo.....do.	5,153	3,025	.....	2,128
Flax, dressed, undressed, and tow.....do.	8,679	193	.....	8,486
Fruit:				
Currants.....do.	5,789	4,090	.....	1,699
Raisins.....do.	18,824	13,991	.....	4,833
Guano.....tons.	12	13	.....	.....
Hemp, dressed, undressed, and tow.....cwt.	188,442	110,760	.....	77,682
Hides, raw.....do.	60,865	37,370	.....	23,495
Jute.....tons.	970	1,289	319	.....
Lard.....cwt.	17,502	20,303	2,801	.....
Leather.....pounds.	1,794,568	2,299,550	504,982	.....
Metals:				
Copper, part wrought and old.....tons.	1,769	1,776	7	.....
Iron bars.....do.	2,788	3,963	1,180	.....
Tin in ingots and slabs.....cwt.	5,065	5,287	192	.....

Exports (quantities) from Liverpool in 1892 and 1893—Continued.

Principal articles.	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Foreign and colonial products—Continued.</i>				
Oil:				
Cocconut.....cwt..	2,517	7,187	4,670	.....
Palm.....do...	633,210	632,332	.....	878
Quicksilver.....pounds..	861,575	592,298	.....	269,277
Rice.....cwt..	2,245,038	1,872,166	.....	362,872
Seeds:				
Flax or linseed.....quarters..	2,421	3,570	1,049	.....
Rape.....do...	7	90	83	.....
Silk:				
Raw.....pounds..	18,971	35,598	16,629	.....
Thrown.....do...	967	210	.....	777
Manufactures.....dollars..	701,142	896,280	195,138	.....
Spices:				
Cinnamon.....pounds..	120,972	126,021	5,049	.....
Pepper.....do...	782,002	735,765	.....	46,237
Spirits:				
Brandy.....proof gallons..	12,186	15,064	2,878	.....
Geneva.....do...	1,551	1,072	.....	179
Rum.....do...	38,161	28,489	.....	9,672
Other unweetened spirits.....do...	3,391	7,775	4,384	.....
Mixed in bond.....do...	162,045	128,867	.....	33,178
Sugar:				
Refined and candy.....cwt..	27,774	14,552	.....	13,222
Unrefined.....do...	86,185	216,485	130,300	.....
Molasses.....do...	783	4,328	3,545	.....
Tallow and stearin.....do...	30,449	48,274	17,825	.....
Tea.....pounds..	163,126	157,689	.....	5,437
Tobacco:				
Unmanufactured.....pounds..	5,002,816	5,071,571	68,755	.....
Manufactured of all kinds.....do...	537,122	663,440	126,318	.....
Wine.....gallons..	76,654	60,472	.....	16,182
Wool, sheep and lambs.....pounds..	34,332,323	21,925,900	.....	12,406,723

Navigation at Liverpool in 1893.

ENTRANCES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTRIES.

From and to—	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Russia:				
Northern ports.....	42	24,917	42	26,945
Southern ports.....	77	109,347	57	79,957
Sweden.....	61	43,667	47	30,008
Norway.....	146	71,803	69	35,576
Denmark.....	65	18,492	101	30,045
Danish West India Islands.....	.....	.....	5	2,577
Germany.....	147	106,937	128	94,427
Holland.....	38	27,765	106	64,318
Dutch possessions in India:				
Java.....	41	57,189	28	37,783
Dutch West India Islands.....	4	3,133	1	25
Belgium.....	91	53,401	81	54,062
France.....	308	151,670	265	128,838
Algeria.....	28	24,021	3	2,635
French Islands in Pacific.....	2	1,475	.....	.....
Portugal.....	76	44,370	71	33,565
Azores.....	1	883	.....	.....
Portuguese possessions, West Africa.....	18	23,909	30	43,638
Spain.....	387	268,860	174	99,246
Canary Islands.....	.....	.....	1	658
Spanish possessions in India:				
Philippine and Ladrones Islands.....	43	80,544	12	29,423
Spanish West India Islands.....	8	7,407	100	180,698
Italy.....	39	33,689	40	33,609
Austrian territories.....	9	11,804	39	49,678
Greece.....	27	22,719	6	4,485
Roumania.....	16	17,420	23	27,167
Turkish dominions:				
European Turkey.....	40	50,908	24	29,846
Asiatic Turkey (including Cyprus).....	38	34,998	21	33,089
Egypt.....	94	123,170	56	79,163
Tripoli.....	5	4,931	.....	.....
Tunis.....	2	2,606	1	1,085

Navigation at Liverpool in 1893—Continued.

ENTRANCES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

From and to—	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Morocco	6	4, 047	4	1, 245
Congo Free State			1	842
Western Africa (not particularly designated)	4	3, 554	4	3, 040
Persia			1	1, 567
Siam	1	2, 095	1	449
Cochin China, Cambodia, and Tonquin	1	1, 981		
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	3	6, 854	8	12, 463
Japan	5	7, 621	6	9, 879
Native islands in the Pacific	7	4, 953	6	6, 351
United States:				
Atlantic	945	2, 275, 690	658	1, 817, 852
Pacific	70	138, 139	26	50, 652
Haiti and Santo Domingo	18	3, 918	3	902
Mexico	23	11, 899	6	4, 682
Nicaragua	2	1, 089		
Costa Rica			1	978
United States of Colombia	22	36, 294	25	48, 948
Venezuela	9	2, 438		
Ecuador			1	778
Peru	42	77, 476	26	49, 494
Chile (including Pacific coast of Patagonia)	50	91, 292	62	107, 434
Brazil	133	132, 211	201	175, 680
Argentina (including Atlantic coast of Patagonia)	97	142, 652	115	161, 407
Total foreign countries	3, 289	4, 376, 238	2, 686	3, 667, 384
Total British possessions	586	875, 332	630	920, 847
Total for 1893	3, 875	5, 251, 570	3, 316	4, 588, 231
Total for 1892	4, 270	5, 913, 860	3, 709	5, 206, 116

ENTRANCES AND CLEARANCES BY FLAG.

Flag.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	2, 965	4, 504, 241	2, 407	3, 854, 982
Russian	11	6, 356	11	5, 791
Swedish	57	34, 315	46	28, 441
Norwegian	332	205, 204	306	181, 564
Danish	68	10, 432	72	12, 039
German	55	39, 313	56	37, 094
Dutch	28	36, 223	29	36, 385
Belgian	4	6, 076	1	1, 381
French	58	47, 224	69	54, 405
Spanish	225	258, 642	252	275, 579
Italian	20	16, 390	15	11, 770
Austrian	5	3, 487	3	1, 555
United States	27	59, 099	26	58, 995
All other countries	20	24, 568	23	28, 270
Total for 1893	3, 875	5, 251, 570	3, 316	4, 588, 231
Total for 1892	4, 272	5, 913, 860	3, 709	5, 206, 116

Customs receipts at Liverpool.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1887	\$12, 864, 770	1890	\$13, 147, 472
1888	12, 336, 655	1891	13, 884, 508
1889	12, 763, 788	1892	14, 377, 862

JAMES E. NEAL, *Consul.*

LIVERPOOL, November 1, 1894.

LIVERPOOL, 1894.

Total imports and exports.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1888	\$473, 196, 608	\$472, 960, 604	1892	\$531, 428, 140	\$438, 213, 378
1889	540, 921, 242	496, 883, 023	1893	474, 827, 958	405, 958, 327
1890	527, 901, 739	508, 702, 463	1894	462, 362, 767	380, 043, 456
1891	560, 344, 600	467, 149, 564			

Imports by articles in 1893 and 1894.

Principal articles.	1893.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
Animals, living:				
Oxen, bulls, and cows.....number..	164, 178	218, 551	54, 378	
Sheep and lambs.....do.....	22, 575	199, 185	176, 560	
Horses.....do.....	778	1, 517	739	
Bones, except whale fins.....tons.....				
Caoutchouc.....cwt.....	236, 177	238, 573	2, 396	
Chemical manufactures and products...dollars..	1, 670, 410	1, 722, 275	51, 865	
Cocoa.....pounds..	1, 764, 910	3, 306, 596	1, 541, 686	
Coffee.....cwt.....	42, 797	17, 588		25, 209
Corn:				
Wheat.....do.....	18, 915, 739	17, 707, 606		1, 208, 133
Barley.....do.....	1, 466, 567	1, 632, 724	167, 167	
Oats.....do.....	237, 085	250, 412	23, 327	
Pease.....do.....	648, 421	511, 685		136, 736
Beans.....do.....	903, 888	1, 023, 728	119, 845	
Indian corn.....do.....	8, 234, 082	8, 822, 981	588, 899	
Wheat meal and flour.....do.....	3, 912, 569	4, 068, 721	786, 152	
Cotton:				
Raw.....do.....	11, 690, 535	14, 447, 593	2, 797, 058	
Manufactures.....dollars..	774, 316	1, 164, 385	390, 069	
Drugs, peruvian bark.....cwt.....	2, 619	1, 131	1, 488	
Dyes and dyestuffs:				
Indigo.....do.....	5, 314	8, 568		1, 751
Coal tar.....dollars..	16, 250	5, 230		11, 020
Farinaceous substances unenumerated...do.....	235, 207	164, 216		70, 991
Flax.....cwt.....	14, 100	12, 260		1, 840
Fruit:				
Currents.....cwt.....	425, 278	484, 876	9, 598	
Oranges and lemons.....bushels..	2, 367, 218	2, 630, 231	563, 013	
Raisins.....cwt.....	169, 681	221, 064	51, 403	
Apples, raw.....bushels..	755, 144	1, 469, 816	714, 672	
Unenumerated.....do.....	246, 857	246, 655		302
Glass of all kinds.....cwt.....				
Hemp.....do.....	234, 047	57, 699		176, 178
Hides, raw.....do.....	534, 260	487, 800		46, 960
Hops.....do.....	228, 556	226, 858		1, 698
Ice.....tons.....	37, 655	29, 600		8, 055
Jute.....do.....	14, 078	13, 615		261
Leather.....do.....	2, 675	2, 423		252
Gloves.....dozen pairs..	37, 414, 890	40, 620, 841	3, 205, 951	
Linen yarn.....pounds..	113	100		13
Manures:				
Guano.....tons.....	185, 569	101, 080		84, 529
Nitrate of soda.....do.....	1, 704	1, 873		331
Phosphate of lime, etc.....do.....	23, 225	37, 174	13, 949	
Unenumerated.....do.....	45, 856	84, 542	38, 686	
Metals:				
Copper ore and regulus.....do.....	7, 686	4, 659		3, 027
Unwrought, and part wrought.....do.....	72, 841	33, 679		39, 162
Iron—				
Ore.....do.....	21, 888	32, 069	10, 701	
Pig.....do.....	60, 571	21, 940		38, 631
Bar.....do.....	1, 146	1, 555	409	
Steel manufactures.....cwt.....	5, 922	3, 016		2, 906
Lead, pig and sheet.....tons.....	248, 469	222, 412		26, 057
Pyrites of iron and copper.....do.....	20, 333	18, 483		1, 850
Tin in ingots, bars, etc.....cwt.....	210, 888	190, 415		19, 968
Zinc, crude and manufactured.....do.....	25, 306	23, 717		1, 588
Oil:				
Train, blubber, and sperm.....tons..	174, 159	127, 777		46, 882
Olive.....do.....	1, 840	1, 857	17	
Palm.....cwt.....	3, 677	3, 097		580
Seed.....tons.....	1, 107, 945	1, 097, 681		16, 264
Oil-seed cake.....do.....	2, 971	4, 092	1, 721	
Painters' colors.....dollars..	80, 184	78, 473		1, 711
	527, 065	391, 170		135, 915

Imports by articles in 1893 and 1894—Continued.

Principal articles.	1893.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
Paper of all kinds, except hangings.....cwt..	101,606	111,927	10,319	-----
Paper-making materials.....tons..	48,686	54,205	5,536	-----
Petroleum.....gallons..	34,820,432	32,501,288	-----	2,319,144
Provisions:				
Bacon and hams.....cwt..	2,651,841	2,972,972	321,131	-----
Beef, salted and fresh.....do..	1,252,122	1,442,370	190,247	-----
Pork, salted and fresh.....do..	90,715	118,016	27,301	-----
Mutton, fresh.....do..	488,750	519,279	30,520	-----
Meat, unenumerated, preserved.....do..	185,407	107,161	-----	28,246
Butter.....do..	24,433	24,879	-----	54
Margarine.....do..	1,882	3,090	1,208	-----
Cheese.....do..	614,373	628,425	14,052	-----
Eggs.....great hundred..	211,650	218,371	6,721	-----
Fish.....cwt..	367,477	438,165	70,688	-----
Lard.....do..	384,312	775,106	90,796	-----
Onions.....bushels..	-----	1,700,633	-----	-----
Potatoes.....cwt..	76,105	123,962	52,857	-----
Rice.....do..	2,750,016	2,868,465	-----	383,551
Vegetables, raw, unenumerated.....dollars..	615,380	582,705	32,685	-----
Salt-peter.....cwt..	55,780	40,531	-----	14,229
Seeds:				
Clover and grass.....do..	19,355	30,601	11,246	-----
Cotton.....tons..	58,962	38,703	-----	20,249
Flax and linseed.....quarters..	191,349	152,452	-----	38,897
Rape.....do..	382	260	-----	120
Silk:				
Raw.....pounds..	2,690	10,675	7,985	-----
Manufactures.....dollars..	73,180	950,045	876,865	-----
Skins, sheep and lambs', undressed.....number..	907,523	1,016,381	108,858	-----
Spices, pepper.....pounds..	743,501	782,069	38,568	-----
Spirits:				
Rum.....proof gallons..	1,948,192	1,270,153	-----	678,039
Brandy.....do..	337,478	544,569	207,091	-----
Genever.....do..	53,180	47,621	-----	5,559
Other unsweetened spirits.....do..	164,805	135,550	-----	29,255
Straw plaiting for hats.....pounds..	45,872	10,547	-----	135,325
Sugar:				
Refined.....cwt..	184,307	377,198	-----	192,891
Unrefined.....do..	6,594,939	5,598,598	-----	1,006,341
Tallow and stearin.....do..	309,148	225,196	-----	83,952
Tea.....pounds..	67,580	73,188	5,608	-----
Tobacco:				
Unmanufactured.....do..	45,002,718	51,242,883	6,240,165	-----
Manufactured.....do..	1,297,748	1,520,209	222,521	-----
Wine.....gallons..	1,789,732	1,776,317	-----	13,415
Wood and timber:				
Hewn.....loads..	155,165	150,053	-----	5,112
Sawn or split.....do..	485,027	487,576	2,549	-----
Staves.....do..	32,246	26,885	-----	5,361
Mahogany.....tons..	26,213	27,392	1,179	-----
Wool:				
Sheep and lambs'.....pounds..	63,579,500	71,284,679	7,705,179	-----
Goats' wool or hair.....do..	8,319,502	7,505,935	-----	813,567
Woolen:				
Yarn.....do..	43,789	24,339	-----	19,450
Rags.....tons..	2,073	1,483	-----	590
Manufactures.....dollars..	359,085	441,040	81,955	-----

Exports by articles in 1893 and 1894.

Principal articles.	1893.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
BRITISH GOODS.				
Alkali.....cwt..	5,084,700	5,087,514	2,814	-----
Apparel.....dollars..	3,441,691	2,490,055	-----	951,636
Arms and ammunition:				
Gunpowder.....pounds..	3,700,300	3,369,800	-----	330,500
Firearms.....number..	81,543	91,551	10,008	-----
All other sorts.....dollars..	670,539	772,135	101,596	-----
Bags and sacks, empty.....dozen..	942,237	886,689	-----	55,548
Beer and ale.....barrels..	84,304	82,279	-----	2,025
Books, printed.....cwt..	49,207	32,659	-----	16,548
Butter.....cwt..	11,718	12,817	1,099	-----
Candles, of all sorts.....pounds..	3,900,800	4,428,500	535,700	-----
Caoutchouc, manufactures of.....dollars..	1,278,792	1,363,015	74,223	-----

Exports by articles in 1893 and 1894—Continued.

Principal articles.	1893.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
BRITISH GOODS—continued.				
Cement for building and engineering purposes, tons	6,721	9,559	2,838	.....
Chemical products, including dyestuffs .. dollars ..	4,991,215	5,954,850	963,635	.....
Coal, coke, and patent fuel .. tons ..	442,025	440,288	.....	1,737
Cotton yarn .. pounds ..	98,341,700	84,313,800	.....	14,027,900
Cotton manufactures:				
Piece goods .. yards ..	3,747,774,300	3,940,020,200	192,245,900	.....
All other sorts .. dollars ..	18,540,443	15,425,210	.....	3,115,233
Earthen and china ware .. do ..	6,923,823	5,789,365	.....	1,124,458
Fish, herrings .. barrels ..	78,725	104,428	25,701	.....
Glass of all sorts .. dollars ..	2,195,229	1,769,125	.....	426,104
Haberdashery and millinery .. do ..	2,866,340	681,150	.....	1,185,190
Hardware and cutlery, unenumerated .. do ..	4,639,283	3,817,715	.....	821,568
Hats, of all sorts .. dozen ..	317,152	267,759	.....	49,393
Jute:				
Yarn .. pounds ..	5,759,500	6,705,900	946,400	.....
Piece goods .. yards ..	51,220,600	30,982,100	.....	14,238,500
Leather:				
Unwrought .. cwt ..	16,067	15,004	.....	1,063
Wrought, boots, shoes, etc .. dollars ..	1,494,872	α 56,803	.....	.....
Saddlery and harness .. do ..	673,091	656,285	.....	21,826
Linen yarn .. pounds ..	5,638,000	4,680,700	.....	957,300
Linen manufactures:				
Piece goods .. yards ..	84,203,000	85,976,800	1,773,800	.....
Thread, unenumerated .. dollars ..	2,794,865	2,722,995	.....	71,870
Machinery and mill work .. do ..	23,901,450	22,143,455	.....	1,757,995
Manure, chemical .. tons ..	72,546	84,057	11,511	.....
Metals:				
Iron, pig, puddled, and angle .. do ..	127,689	122,719	.....	4,970
Railroad, of all sorts .. do ..	103,971	64,292	.....	39,679
Steel—				
Unwrought .. do ..	31,563	35,217	3,654	.....
All other sorts .. do ..	358,995	358,474	.....	521
Copper—				
Unwrought .. cwt ..	98,755	53,740	.....	45,015
Wrought or manufactured and yellow metal .. cwt ..	318,663	309,237	.....	9,426
Lead of all sorts .. tons ..	1,963	1,921	.....	42
Tin, unwrought .. cwt ..	39,481	33,851	.....	5,630
Oilseed .. tons ..	8,127	6,272	.....	1,855
Painters' colors, etc .. dollars ..	1,215,270	1,104,240	.....	111,030
Paper of all sorts .. cwt ..	92,589	84,103	.....	8,486
Provisions, including meat .. dollars ..	606,430	718,900	112,470	.....
Salt, rock and white .. tons ..	469,940	558,780	88,840	.....
Silk:				
Thrown, twist, and yarn .. pounds ..	420,404	384,084	.....	36,320
Manufactures of all sorts .. dollars ..	4,135,750	2,699,355	.....	1,436,395
Skins and furs of all sorts .. do ..	3,224,440	2,366,910	.....	857,530
Spirits, British and Irish .. proof gallons ..	312,779	290,506	.....	16,273
Sugar, refined and candy .. cwt ..	760,449	603,409	.....	157,040
Telegraph wires, etc .. dollars ..	73,900	66,375	.....	7,525
Wool, sheep and lambs, etc .. pounds ..	4,617,500	2,995,300	.....	1,622,200
Woolen and worsted yarn .. do ..	830,400	866,700	36,300	.....
Woolen and worsted manufactures:				
Woolen tissues .. yards ..	21,649,600	15,126,000	.....	5,923,600
Worsted coatings .. do ..	64,023,100	45,927,100	.....	1,809,000
Damask and plushes .. do ..	55,800	39,500	.....	16,300
Flannels and carpets .. do ..	6,269,700	5,136,300	.....	1,133,400
Blankets .. pairs ..	521,419	356,212	.....	165,207
Yarn, alpaca, mohair, unenumerated .. pounds ..	274,400	309,000	34,600	.....
All other articles .. dollars ..	506,333	2,132,255	1,625,922	.....
FOREIGN GOODS.				
Bacon and hams .. cwt ..	28,131	52,873	24,742	.....
Butter .. do ..	9,257	5,698	.....	3,559
Margarin .. do ..	597	250	.....	347
Caoutchouc .. do ..	93,451	103,648	10,197	.....
Cheese .. do ..	32,442	24,425	.....	8,017
Cocoa .. pounds ..	359,378	387,395	28,017	.....
Coffee .. cwt ..	25,292	12,581	.....	22,711
Corn:				
Wheat .. do ..	465,205	201,785	.....	263,420
Wheat meal and flour .. do ..	44,381	61,942	17,561	.....
Cotton:				
Raw .. do ..	837,269	719,183	.....	118,086
Manufactures .. dollars ..	891,790	1,083,560	191,770	.....
Drugs, Peruvian bark .. cwt ..	11	29	18	.....

α Dozen pairs.

Exports by articles in 1893 and 1894—Continued.

Principal articles.	1893.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
FOREIGN GOODS—continued.				
Dyes and dyestuffs:				
Cochineal.....cwt..	346	540	194	.....
Indigo.....do.....	3,025	1,939	.....	1,086
Flax, dressed, undressed, and tow.....tons..	193	315	122	.....
Fruit:				
Currants.....cwt..	4,090	3,186	.....	904
Raisins.....do.....	13,991	9,087	.....	4,904
Guano.....tons.....	12	26	14	.....
Hemp, dressed, undressed, and tow.....cwt..	110,760	93,640	.....	17,120
Hides, raw.....do.....	37,370	26,520	.....	10,850
Jute.....tons.....	1,289	2,125	836	.....
Lard.....cwt.....	20,303	8,644	.....	11,659
Leather.....pounds.....	2,299,550	2,354,944	355,394	.....
Metals:				
Copper, part wrought, and old copper.....tons..	1,776	726	.....	1,050
Iron bars.....do.....	3,963	2,167	.....	1,796
Tin, in ingots and slabs.....cwt.....	5,287	1,214	.....	4,073
Oil:				
Cocoanut.....do.....	7,187	10,547	3,360	.....
Palm.....do.....	632,332	684,408	52,076	.....
Quicksilver.....pounds.....	562,298	422,437	.....	139,861
Rice.....cwt.....	1,872,166	1,597,709	25,543	.....
Seeds:				
Flax or linseed.....quarters..	3,570	4,331	761	.....
Rape.....do.....	90	12	.....	78
Silk:				
Raw.....pounds.....	35,598	21,300	.....	4,298
Thrown.....do.....	210	2,467	2,257	.....
Manufactures.....dollars.....	896,280	733,885	.....	162,395
Spices:				
Cinnamon.....pounds.....	126,021	139,965	13,944	.....
Pepper.....do.....	735,705	1,301,396	565,630	.....
Spirits:				
Brandy.....proof gallons.....	15,064	5,569	.....	9,495
Rum.....do.....	1,372	27,683	26,311	.....
Geneva.....do.....	24,489	1,221	.....	23,268
Other unsweetened spirits.....do.....	7,775	1,870	.....	5,905
Mixed in bond.....do.....	123,867	155,412	26,545	.....
Sugar:				
Refined and candy.....cwt.....	14,562	12,353	.....	2,199
Unrefined.....do.....	216,485	201,166	.....	15,317
Molasses.....do.....	4,328	4,052	.....	276
Tallow and stearin.....do.....	48,274	25,308	.....	22,971
Ten.....pounds.....	157,699	156,153	.....	1,546
Tobacco:				
Unmanufactured.....do.....	5,071,571	5,345,129	273,558	.....
Manufactured, of all kinds.....do.....	663,440	661,797	.....	1,643
Wine.....gallons.....	60,472	53,831	.....	6,641
Wool, isheep and lambs.....pounds.....	21,925,600	22,669,443	743,843	.....

Navigation at Liverpool in 1894.

ENTRANCES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTRIES.

From and to—	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Russia:				
Northern ports.....	26	19,426	24	16,776
Southern ports.....	116	160,978	59	83,112
Sweden.....	90	58,417	38	24,236
Norway.....	121	58,226	83	59,721
Denmark (including Iceland and Greenland).....	52	6,611	74	21,904
Danish West India Islands.....	.....	.....	3	1,062
Germany.....	175	123,884	124	97,018
Holland.....	34	22,762	87	56,711
Dutch possessions (Indian seas)—				
Java.....	34	46,373	27	35,204
Dutch West India Islands.....	4	886	.....	.....
Dutch Guiana.....	.....	.....	4	927
Belgium.....	90	89,832	77	61,747
France.....	288	143,039	265	123,615
Algeria.....	19	16,432	3	2,717
French possessions in western Africa.....	1	514	2	1,776
French Indo-China (Cochin China, Cambodia, Annam, and Tonquin).....	2	4,036	.....	.....

Navigation at Liverpool in 1894—Continued.

ENTRANCES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

From and to—	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
France—Continued.				
French islands in the Pacific.....	2	1,091	2	1,506
French West India Islands.....	1	1,272	1	463
Portugal.....	79	47,498	70	33,202
Madeira.....			1	693
Portuguese possessions in western Africa.....	10	15,567	31	46,962
Spain.....	410	274,126	173	111,912
Canary Islands.....			3	1,377
Spanish possessions in the Indian seas—				
Philippine and Ladrones islands.....	37	69,973	13	29,203
Spanish West India Islands.....	10	7,147	86	141,753
Italy.....	41	41,488	75	72,468
Austrian territories.....	11	14,451	29	35,700
Greece.....	29	27,481	9	9,062
Bulgaria.....	1	771		
Roumania.....	24	27,425	37	47,042
Turkish dominions:				
European Turkey.....	25	31,380	26	33,667
Asiatic Turkey (including El Hedjas and Turkish ports on the Persian Gulf).....	20	18,375	23	34,597
Cyprus.....	3	2,224		
Egypt.....	110	153,068	58	83,509
Tripoli.....	5	6,503		
Tunis.....	4	3,088	5	4,835
Morocco.....	2	958		
Congo Free State.....	2	2,944	1	842
Western coast of Africa (not particularly designated).....	5	5,035	2	1,163
Persia.....			3	4,032
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao).....			3	7,933
Japan.....			13	20,946
Islands in the Pacific (not elsewhere specified).....	4	2,487	5	6,043
United States:				
Atlantic.....	992	2,514,798	771	2,146,962
Pacific.....	54	101,656	22	39,423
Haiti and Santo Domingo.....	10	3,075	10	4,093
Mexico.....	25	18,980	6	4,777
Republic of Colombia.....	23	40,824	31	60,936
Venezuela.....	10	2,738	1	313
Ecuador.....			3	1,616
Peru.....	30	66,668	21	41,103
Chile (including Pacific coast of Patagonia).....	52	100,920	49	88,764
Brazil.....	128	126,192	198	175,735
Uruguay.....			1	258
Argentine Republic (including Atlantic coast of Patagonia).....	108	166,246	118	160,518
Total foreign countries.....	3,319	4,636,895	2,770	4,019,946
Total British possessions.....	554	855,432	636	977,305
Total for 1894.....	3,873	5,492,327	3,406	4,997,251
Total for 1893.....	3,875	5,251,570	3,316	4,588,231

ENTRANCES AND CLEARANCES, BY FLAGS, IN 1894.

Flag.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British.....	2,991	4,769,616	2,507	4,252,323
Russian.....	12	6,648	14	8,421
Swedish.....	70	38,612	62	34,211
Norwegian.....	292	172,177	267	158,843
Danish.....	63	14,114	62	13,928
German.....	61	44,956	57	43,941
Dutch.....	37	45,898	29	34,280
Belgian.....	5	6,964	7	11,074
French.....	45	34,675	62	42,943
Spanish.....	221	238,373	249	271,053
Italian.....	18	14,336	23	19,902
Austrian.....	2	2,977	5	4,255
United States.....	96	73,737	35	72,767
All other countries.....	20	29,244	27	29,280
Total for 1894.....	3,873	5,492,327	3,406	4,997,251
Total for 1893.....	3,875	5,251,570	3,316	4,588,231

Gross amount of customs revenue received at the port of Liverpool from 1890 to 1894.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1890.....	\$13, 147, 472	1893.....	\$13, 888, 752
1891.....	13, 884, 508	1894.....	14, 578, 789
1892.....	14, 377, 862		

Humidity of the district of Liverpool for the year ended June 30, 1895.

Month.	Barometer reduced to the level of the sea and to 32° F.			Temperature.			Rain.		Mean degree of humidity (complete saturation = 100).
	High-est read-ing.	Low-est read-ing.	Mean from hourly read-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	Amount.	Number of days it fell.	
1894.									
July	In. 30. 37	In. 29. 29	29. 862	° 81. 0	° 48. 7	° 60. 9	In. 3. 284	18	75
August	30. 29	29. 36	29. 892	67. 2	48. 8	58. 0	3. 062	18	79
September	30. 54	29. 74	30. 188	62. 3	42. 2	54. 1	0. 916	6	78
October	30. 54	28. 73	29. 906	62. 5	33. 0	49. 7	3. 988	16	81
November	30. 56	28. 93	29. 891	60. 9	35. 3	47. 3	1. 969	18	85
December	30. 69	28. 99	29. 965	55. 8	26. 1	43. 0	2. 215	21	85
1895.									
January	30. 66	28. 86	29. 725	42. 0	21. 7	33. 2	2. 898	20	90
February	30. 61	29. 71	30. 138	44. 5	11. 6	30. 1	0. 312	4	83
March	30. 35	28. 69	29. 681	54. 3	27. 8	41. 7	2. 797	21	87
April	30. 43	29. 23	29. 876	60. 8	33. 1	47. 6	1. 782	13	75
May	30. 65	29. 66	30. 109	80. 2	38. 8	54. 7	0. 416	8	70
June	30. 47	29. 57	30. 078	78. 4	43. 1	57. 7	0. 995	9	79

JAMES E. NEAL, Consul.

LIVERPOOL, October 25, 1895.

LONDON.

Value of declared exports from London to the United States for the years ended September 30, 1893 and 1894.

Articles.	1893.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
Animals	\$707, 184. 06	\$283, 028. 82		\$424, 155. 24
Antimony	145, 591. 13	118, 238. 31		27, 352. 82
Artificial flowers	84, 128. 65	105, 848. 32	\$21, 719. 67	
Bags and bagging	98, 667. 69	94, 188. 56		4, 478. 53
Beer, ale, and stout	718, 008. 28	577, 003. 84		141, 004. 89
Blaeking	20, 758. 32	17, 641. 10		3, 117. 22
Books	2, 047, 278. 77	1, 440, 049. 96		607, 226. 81
Bricks and tiles	10, 197. 95	Nil.		10, 197. 95
Bristles	260, 011. 76	113, 258. 49		146, 753. 27
Brushes, tooth and hair	69, 114. 80	88, 418. 73		30, 696. 07
Burlaps	43, 892. 17	75, 011. 88	31, 119. 71	
Buttons	7, 827. 09	857. 14		6, 969. 95
Card clothing	Nil.	Nil.		
Carpets	184, 770. 96	82, 099. 06		102, 671. 90
Cement	1, 274, 696. 95	987, 616. 29		287, 080. 66
Chalk	59, 839. 73	50, 620. 52		9, 219. 21
China clay	16, 485. 20	15, 859. 67		625. 53
Clocks and watches	121, 924. 61	24, 601. 71		97, 322. 90
Coal and coke	3, 091. 18	18, 034. 50	14, 943. 32	
Cocoa and chocolate	430, 252. 01	237, 449. 52		192, 802. 49
Coffee	867, 488. 99	1, 561, 967. 61	694, 478. 62	
Colors, paints, and varnishes	453, 778. 59	251, 941. 09		201, 837. 50
Confectionery	7, 322. 95	36, 650. 18	29, 327. 23	
Cotton	318. 79	18, 311. 60	17, 992. 80	
Manufactures	235, 402. 20	216, 907. 34		18, 494. 86
Cutlery	14, 793. 87	885. 58		13, 907. 79
Cycles	29, 453. 90	881. 66		29, 072. 24
Drugs and chemicals	2, 397, 486. 83	2, 599, 316. 01	201, 829. 78	
Elastic	1, 720. 54	2, 485. 34	764. 80	
Emery	30, 282. 22	17, 024. 43		13, 257. 79

Value of declared exports from London to the United States for the years ended September 30, 1893 and 1894—Continued.

Articles.	1893.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
Feathers.....	\$412,261.27	\$499,676.67	\$87,415.40	.....
Fish.....	31,440.99	42,727.32	11,286.33	.....
Floor cloths.....	134,778.46	99,397.76	.....	\$35,380.70
Fruits, nuts, and vegetables.....	704,396.28	518,020.33	.....	186,375.95
Fuller's earth.....	61,375.13	55,620.54	.....	5,754.59
Furniture.....	136,990.96	74,170.64	.....	62,820.32
Glass, china, and earthen ware.....	192,997.50	113,397.29	.....	79,600.21
Gloves, hosiery, etc.....	516,112.04	358,604.69	.....	157,507.35
Glue and gelatin.....	76,022.99	57,978.25	.....	18,044.74
Grease.....	37,924.73	116,005.75	78,081.02	.....
Gums.....	296,533.05	259,883.81	.....	36,649.24
Hair, cow, calf, etc.....	160,213.52	104,382.54	.....	61,830.98
Hardware.....	54,711.00	37,351.55	.....	17,359.45
Hate and caps.....	126,243.87	93,089.26	.....	33,154.11
Hemp, flax, and tow.....	1,749,210.08	422,667.28	.....	1,326,542.80
Indigo.....	288,723.49	318,548.34	29,824.85	.....
Ivory.....	128,156.63	136,851.57	8,694.94	.....
Jute.....	46,371.87	101,709.71	55,338.34	.....
Laces.....	23,782.60	9,649.55	.....	14,133.05
Leather.....	468,991.01	215,328.20	.....	253,662.81
Linens.....	189,721.34	130,218.96	.....	9,502.38
Linseed.....	98,155.59	732,539.64	634,384.05	.....
Machinery.....	99,196.15	63,772.63	.....	35,423.52
Matchee.....	19,620.55	8,995.47	.....	10,625.08
Metals:				
Iron and steel manufactures.....	128,497.73	53,438.62	.....	75,059.11
Other.....	500,392.93	456,538.31	.....	43,854.62
Mustard.....	211,213.40	226,404.16	15,190.76	.....
Oils.....	212,245.33	276,209.04	63,962.71	.....
Ores, iron, etc.....	18,988.91	1,158.44	.....	17,830.47
Paper and paper hangings.....	218,101.18	151,994.15	.....	66,107.03
Paper stock.....	549,372.51	286,852.20	.....	262,520.31
Perfumery.....	91,094.81	57,459.59	.....	33,635.22
Pitch and tar.....	183,453.32	172,900.20	.....	10,553.12
Plumbago.....	11,319.64	4,626.99	.....	6,692.65
Precious stones.....	2,636,182.91	1,967,221.41	.....	668,961.50
Preserves, pickles, etc.....	446,785.24	377,722.37	.....	69,062.87
Provisions, cheese, bacon, etc.....	101,001.37	73,645.32	.....	27,356.05
Quicksilver.....	65,025.22	Nil.	.....	65,025.22
Rice.....	208,797.21	85,112.68	.....	123,684.53
Rope.....	2,084.79	2,129.74	44.95	.....
Rubber:				
Raw.....	538,267.73	253,220.99	.....	285,046.74
Clothing and manufactures.....	52,127.91	46,447.58	.....	5,680.33
Saddlery.....	85,869.50	44,447.53	.....	41,421.97
Salt.....	730.15	1,585.81	865.46	.....
Sausage casings.....	134,370.57	115,668.45	.....	18,702.12
Scientific and optical instruments.....	104,634.90	70,076.69	.....	34,558.21
Seeds, plants, etc.....	217,729.82	167,350.75	.....	50,379.07
Shell-lac.....	377,519.45	423,779.32	46,259.88	.....
Shells.....	599,586.53	387,914.77	.....	211,671.76
Silks.....	599,872.79	233,897.26	.....	365,975.53
Soaps.....	257,656.44	227,794.68	.....	29,861.76
Skins, furs, etc.....	7,054,706.15	5,253,696.85	.....	1,801,009.30
Spices.....	574,964.79	421,063.60	.....	153,881.19
Sponges.....	78,165.65	65,778.63	.....	12,387.02
Stationery.....	128,729.16	130,705.28	1,976.12	.....
Sticks, and canes.....	88,403.28	38,237.08	.....	50,166.20
Straw:				
Plait and braids.....	1,060,743.42	741,075.32	.....	319,668.10
Manufactures.....	76,099.59	80,672.74	10,573.15	.....
Stuff goods.....	218.99	2,090.34	1,871.35	.....
Stone, marble, granite, etc.....	19,856.34	27,436.98	7,580.64	.....
Sugar.....	36,905.69	114,128.93	77,223.24	.....
Tea.....	507,877.28	812,351.58	304,474.30	.....
Thread.....	Nil.	129.27	129.27	.....
Tin.....	5,114,969.43	1,820,723.69	.....	3,294,245.74
Tin plates.....	383,602.59	88,402.14	.....	295,200.45
Tobacco and cigarettes.....	91,145.70	68,487.02	.....	22,658.68
Unions.....	58,490.53	1,001.60	.....	57,488.93
Wearing apparel.....	130,217.00	108,318.12	.....	21,898.88
Wines and spirits.....	285,056.67	251,033.31	.....	34,023.36
Woods.....	243,994.74	89,301.70	.....	154,693.04
Wool and camel and goat hair.....	3,723,938.14	1,487,342.35	.....	2,236,595.79
Woolen and worsted goods.....	1,966,615.20	1,238,542.96	.....	728,072.24
Works of art.....	478,909.95	439,800.38	.....	39,109.57
Yarn.....	10,577.29	2,598.72	.....	7,978.57
All other articles.....	1,309,685.65	502,005.92	.....	807,679.73
Total.....	48,328,507.66	33,512,827.07	2,447,352.79	17,263,033.38
Decrease.....				14,815,680.59

Value of declared exports from London to the United States for the years ended September 30, 1894 and 1895.

Articles.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
Animals	\$283, 028. 82	\$100, 256. 84	.....	\$182, 771. 98
Antimony	118, 228. 31	96, 530. 17	.....	21, 698. 14
Artificial flowers	105, 848. 32	106, 831. 00	\$885. 28	.....
Bags and bagging	84, 188. 56	1, 791. 11	.....	82, 397. 45
Beers, ale, stout, etc	577, 003. 84	633, 760. 55	56, 756. 71	.....
Blacking	17, 041. 10	22, 733. 79	5, 092. 69	.....
Books	1, 440, 049. 96	1, 480, 834. 13	40, 784. 17	.....
Bricks and tiles	Nil.	Nil.	.....	.....
Bristles	113, 258. 49	342, 532. 26	229, 273. 77	.....
Brushes, tooth and hair	38, 418. 73	51, 273. 14	12, 854. 41	.....
Burlaps	75, 011. 88	107, 526. 50	32, 514. 62	.....
Buttons	857. 14	444. 77	.....	412. 37
Card clothing	Nil.	Nil.	.....	.....
Carpets and rugs	82, 099. 06	204, 398. 84	112, 299. 78	.....
Cement	987, 616. 29	789, 240. 94	.....	198, 375. 35
Chalk	50, 620. 52	71, 389. 56	20, 769. 04	.....
China clay	15, 859. 67	9, 940. 42	.....	5, 919. 25
Clocks and watches	24, 601. 71	47, 726. 11	23, 124. 40	.....
Coal and coke	18, 034. 50	20, 107. 53	2, 073. 03	.....
Cocoa and chocolate	237, 449. 52	310, 960. 00	73, 510. 48	.....
Coffee	1, 561, 967. 61	603, 373. 08	.....	958, 594. 53
Colors, paints, and varnishes	251, 941. 09	328, 944. 65	77, 003. 56	.....
Confectionery	36, 650. 18	5, 058. 70	.....	31, 591. 48
Cotton	18, 311. 09	Nil.	.....	18, 311. 09
Manufactures	216, 907. 34	259, 256. 82	42, 349. 48	.....
Cutlery	885. 58	Nil.	.....	885. 58
Cycles	381. 66	342. 60	.....	39. 06
Drugs and chemicals	2, 599, 316. 61	1, 743, 727. 78	.....	845, 588. 83
Elastic	2, 485. 34	2, 309. 03	.....	176. 31
Emery	17, 024. 43	18, 771. 15	1, 746. 72	.....
Feathers	499, 676. 67	1, 215, 761. 77	716, 085. 10	.....
Fish	42, 727. 32	42, 532. 01	.....	195. 31
Floor cloths	99, 397. 76	172, 443. 06	73, 045. 30	.....
Fruits, nuts, and vegetables	518, 020. 33	414, 337. 80	.....	103, 682. 53
Fullers' earth	55, 620. 54	65, 644. 95	10, 024. 41	.....
Furniture	74, 170. 64	130, 936. 31	56, 765. 67	.....
Glass, china, and earthen ware	113, 397. 29	181, 238. 78	67, 841. 49	.....
Gloves, hosiery, etc.	358, 604. 69	357, 911. 78	.....	692. 91
Glue and gelatine	57, 978. 25	54, 114. 53	.....	3, 863. 72
Grease	116, 005. 75	217, 657. 68	101, 651. 93	.....
Gums	259, 883. 81	363, 900. 57	104, 016. 76	.....
Hair, cow, calf, etc	104, 382. 54	320, 330. 15	215, 947. 61	.....
Hardware	37, 351. 55	4, 834. 70	.....	32, 516. 85
Hats and caps	93, 089. 26	119, 119. 03	26, 029. 77	.....
Hemp, flax, and tow	422, 667. 28	587, 049. 04	164, 381. 76	.....
Indigo	318, 548. 34	215, 690. 01	.....	102, 858. 33
Ivory	136, 851. 57	198, 158. 20	61, 306. 63	.....
Jute	101, 709. 71	161, 748. 95	60, 039. 24	.....
Laces	9, 649. 55	725. 79	.....	8, 923. 76
Leather	215, 328. 20	1, 095, 921. 65	880, 593. 45	.....
Linens	130, 218. 96	201, 704. 42	71, 485. 46	.....
Linseed	732, 539. 64	1, 236, 642. 56	504, 102. 92	.....
Machinery	63, 772. 63	83, 018. 75	19, 247. 12	.....
Matches	8, 995. 47	8, 059. 59	.....	835. 88
Metals:				
Iron and steel and manufactures	53, 438. 62	189, 533. 52	136, 094. 90	.....
Other	456, 538. 31	927, 417. 61	470, 879. 30	.....
Mustard	226, 404. 16	246, 718. 51	20, 314. 35	.....
Oils	276, 209. 04	468, 137. 31	191, 928. 27	.....
Ores, iron, etc	1, 158. 44	Nil.	.....	1, 158. 44
Paper and paper hangings	151, 994. 15	231, 537. 59	79, 543. 44	.....
Paper stook	286, 852. 20	434, 847. 23	147, 995. 03	.....
Perfumery	57, 459. 59	59, 457. 87	1, 998. 28	.....
Pitch and tar	172, 900. 20	202, 016. 45	29, 116. 25	.....
Plumbago	4, 626. 99	15, 048. 01	10, 421. 02	.....
Precious stones	1, 967, 221. 41	2, 629, 136. 62	661, 915. 21	.....
Preserves, pickles, etc	377, 722. 37	415, 060. 67	37, 338. 30	.....
Provisions, cheese, bacon, etc.	73, 645. 32	42, 574. 71	.....	31, 070. 61
Quicksilver	Nil.	7, 007. 76	7, 007. 76	.....
Rice	85, 112. 68	65, 867. 93	.....	19, 244. 75
Rope	2, 129. 74	15, 156. 33	13, 026. 59	.....
Rubber:				
Raw	253, 220. 99	477, 770. 46	224, 549. 47	.....
Clothing and manufactures	46, 447. 58	197, 843. 37	151, 395. 79	.....
Saddlery	44, 447. 53	46, 340. 17	1, 892. 64	.....
Salt	1, 595. 61	2, 025. 68	430. 07	.....
Sausage casings	115, 668. 45	59, 251. 04	.....	56, 417. 41
Scientific and optical instruments	70, 076. 69	83, 978. 25	13, 901. 56	.....
Seeds, plants, etc	167, 350. 75	512, 192. 60	344, 841. 85	.....
Shells	423, 779. 33	327, 232. 24	.....	96, 547. 09
Shells	387, 914. 77	539, 437. 68	151, 522. 91	.....

Value of declared exports from London to the United States for the years ended September 30, 1894 and 1895—Continued.

Articles.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
Silks.....	\$233,897.26	\$385,924.03	\$152,026.77	
Soaps.....	227,794.08	211,072.05		\$16,722.63
Skins, hides, furs, etc.....	5,253,686.85	7,670,664.91	2,416,968.06	
Spices.....	421,083.60	381,607.21		39,476.39
Sponges.....	65,778.63	75,455.14	9,676.51	
Stationery.....	130,705.28	125,289.37		5,465.91
Sticks and canes.....	38,237.08	60,192.64	21,955.56	
Straw:				
Plait and braids.....	741,075.32	955,918.43	214,843.11	
Manufactures.....	86,672.74	177,445.26	90,772.52	
Stuff goods.....	2,090.84	Nil.		2,090.84
Stone, marble, granite, etc.....	27,436.98	55,264.09	27,827.11	
Sugar.....	114,128.93	40,943.74		73,185.19
Tea.....	812,351.58	801,941.56		10,410.02
Thread.....	129.27	Nil.		129.27
Tin.....	1,820,723.69	3,263,975.22	1,443,251.53	
Tin plates.....	88,402.14	169,108.14	80,706.00	
Tobacco and cigarettes.....	68,487.02	105,618.86	37,131.84	
Unions.....	1,001.60	Nil.		1,001.60
Wearing apparel.....	108,318.12	151,720.23	43,402.11	
Wines and spirits.....	251,033.31	324,483.49	73,450.18	
Woods.....	89,301.70	114,580.66	25,278.96	
Wool and camel and goat hair.....	1,487,342.35	10,531,369.80	9,044,027.45	
Woolen and worsted goods.....	1,238,542.96	2,692,487.62	1,453,944.66	
Works of art.....	439,800.38	1,165,025.91	725,225.53	
Yarn.....	2,598.72	1,664.79		933.93
All other articles.....	502,005.92	977,928.15	475,922.23	
Total.....	33,512,827.07	53,504,765.96	22,956,223.78	2,964,284.89
Net increase.....			19,991,938.89	

PATRICK COLLINS,
Consul-General.

LONDON, November 22, 1895.

NOTTINGHAM.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Nottingham to the United States during the year ended September 30, 1894.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	
Boot and shoe laces.....		\$1,308.12			\$1,308.12
Braids, Honiton.....	\$343.40	114.94	\$2,174.54	\$3,018.58	5,651.46
Bricks, olinker.....				920.85	920.85
Chain links.....		149.76			149.76
China.....	2,930.26	511.06		7,519.89	10,961.21
Clothing.....		4,229.81	1,288.66		5,518.47
Colors.....	8,753.00	21,128.16	15,269.53	1,432.29	46,582.98
Cotton.....	38,484.42	43,787.78	19,244.96	27,080.54	128,597.70
Cycles.....	3,398.84	28,130.86	14,914.15	1,626.96	48,070.81
Earthenware.....	147.32	1,895.70	379.98	7,520.81	9,443.81
Elastic goods.....	44,333.97	55,030.21	47,854.86	43,087.22	190,306.26
Frillings.....	131.14				131.14
Gloves.....	386.54	1,974.20	1,180.28	1,614.93	5,155.95
Grease.....	716.71	1,368.21	745.75	630.73	3,461.40
Glass.....		271.58			271.58
Haberdashery.....	1,220.84	2,813.86	1,645.35	3,635.18	9,315.23
Handkerchiefs.....	6,458.78	350.14	294.99	14,158.83	21,262.74
Herbal extracts.....			518.51	191.61	710.12
Horticultural produce.....	1,174.02				1,174.02
Hosiery.....	26,988.40	83,970.59	24,600.40	147,355.23	282,914.62
Jacquard cards.....	174.22		1,971.53	1,154.22	3,299.97
Lace.....	393,845.75	677,396.85	699,940.50	484,003.61	2,255,185.21
Leather.....	15,508.26	8,843.86	8,841.41	7,684.28	40,878.91
Linen.....	33,990.52	46,557.51	41,527.78	42,873.98	164,949.79
Machinery.....	5,339.38	3,374.21	13,168.18	35,308.37	57,190.14
Muslins.....	19,706.03	34,139.70	18,873.49	13,166.25	85,885.47
Oxide of iron.....	504.88	3,287.92	3,909.91	2,387.94	10,180.65

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Nottingham to the United States during the year ended September 30, 1894—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	
Parchment	\$1,897.40	\$369.79			\$2,367.19
Polishing powder	835.80	389.42	\$2,550.64	\$2,365.73	6,141.59
Salted stock	30,257.80	101,765.65	86,192.75	81,086.88	299,303.08
Silk	14,720.60	40,860.60	75,149.78	37,816.81	168,547.79
Sheep dip	97,459.80		2,406.96	3,298.16	103,164.92
Sod oil	853.23			471.09	824.32
Spar ornaments	51.10	1,272.76	921.90		2,245.76
Stone gypsum				2,706.12	2,706.12
Stationery	168.50	271.78			440.28
String				386.10	386.10
Velvet	18,654.87	21,233.28	28,753.47	14,816.88	83,458.50
Wickerwork	93.70				93.70
Wire goods	3,379.49	1,729.87	2,332.25	850.32	7,791.93
Woolens	1,181.15	10,356.85	2,818.76	2,036.39	16,393.15
Miscellaneous	2,328.65	1,326.66	1,880.00	9,630.91	15,166.22
Total for 1894	775,419.87	1,200,305.19	1,121,441.27	1,001,337.69	4,098,504.02
Total for 1893	1,923,195.23	2,139,278.53	1,207,294.16	976,712.35	6,246,480.27
Increase				24,625.34	
Decrease	1,147,775.36	938,973.34	85,852.89		2,147,976.25

A. D. DICKINSON, *Consul.*

PLYMOUTH, 1893.

SANITARY.

The thoroughness with which the sanitary administration of Plymouth is conducted leaves little to be desired, one of the latest improvements being the purchase of a steam disinfecter. Apart from the steps which are being taken to improve the water supply of the town, much has been done during the past three years to safeguard the health of the people. For the housing of the working classes, designs for a considerable scheme have been brought forward. At Mount Gould, there is an efficient diseases hospital; in the sound, are moored two hospital ships, *Maud* and *Pique*, and the resewering of the borough has made gratifying progress. Still the sanitary reform of Plymouth has not progressed far enough to have any noteworthy effect on the mortality, except so far as the watchfulness of the sanitary officers checks the spread of disease and the cleanliness of the highways and byways renders the town as sweet and clean as any in the west of England, despite its sadly overcrowded condition.

In 1892, 1,616 persons died; in 1893, 1,860 deaths were registered, giving a corrected death rate of 18.3 and 20.9 per 1,000, respectively. This statement is not so alarming as might appear at first sight. The increased mortality was mainly, if not entirely, due to diseases of the respiratory organs and the prevalence of measles and whooping cough. Of the gross increase in the number of deaths during 1893, 200 of the 244 were children under 5 years of age. The increased mortality is accounted for with little difficulty. Next to Liverpool, Plymouth is the most densely populated town in England and Wales. Considerably more than half its population is housed in tenements of from one to four rooms. It is easy to imagine that among a population so densely crowded such insidious diseases as measles and whooping cough, which are responsible for some 25,000 deaths annually in England and Wales,

spread with the greatest rapidity. Therefore, while regretting that the death rate of Plymouth during last year rose 2.6 per 1,000, it must be borne in mind that it was due, very largely, to measles and whooping cough, which are recognized as "preventable."

When the various schemes have been carried out, there is every reason to believe that Plymouth's mortality rate will bear comparison with that of the healthiest towns in the Kingdom. The health of Plymouth was infinitely better than that of 13 of the 33 larger towns in respect to the general death rate, Portsmouth, Newcastle, Derby, Cardiff, Bristol, and Nottingham being the only 6 of the 20 largest towns which have a better record. No less than 4,095 sanitary improvements were carried out and 1,387 drains tested; 2,400 notices of the "infectious diseases acts" were issued and 3,104 visits paid, in accordance with the provisions of these acts; 631 inspections of bakehouses, 1,200 visits to dairies, cow sheds, and milk shops; 91 to slaughter-houses; the inspection of 6,570 tons of fish, of which 37 tons were condemned and destroyed, and the inspection of a great quantity of meat, of which 13 tons were condemned—all have entailed an increase in the amount of work. There are no two opinions as to the efficient manner in which during the past two years the streets of Plymouth have been cleansed.

The recrudescence of cholera at many of the Continental ports caused special effort to be made to safeguard the port of Plymouth against the disease. During the year, no less than 3,049 inspections were made by the port inspector, and 313 vessels were medically inspected, exclusive of the number of ordinary inspections. Of the 3,049 vessels inspected, 202 were found to be in an insanitary condition through want of cleansing, lime washing, etc.

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural prospects in this district are good. The rains of March, April, and May stimulated the growth of the crops and moistened the land into a state of perfection for the reception of barley, oats, mangolds, turnips, and other spring crops. Hay is abundant in quantity and good in quality. The potato crop looks well generally. Wheat, barley, and oats are in full ear and have a good length of straw.

Fruit generally is not up to the average.

Trade and commerce here are about normal generally, but our exports to the United States for the year ended June 30, 1894, as compared with the previous year, show a falling off amounting to no less than \$225,000.

THOS. W. FOX, *Consul*,

PLYMOUTH, *July 5, 1894.*

PLYMOUTH, 1894.

TRADE.

The trade of the port of Plymouth has been quite up to the average, but the year has been an exceptionally bad one for shipping, more particularly for those interested or concerned in local companies. The great staple of the port is the corn trade, and from the low prices realized, and an almost continuously falling market, the importers have had nothing

but discouragement all through the year. Merchants who have purchased large cargoes of grain have had to sell at the rate of 6d. and 1s. less per quarter in the open market, with the inevitable result that disastrous failures have followed.

SHIPPING.

The great feature of the ocean trade during the past year has been the enormous development in the amount of grain exported from the Plate River. Notwithstanding the financial crisis which paralyzed speculative movements in the Argentine Republic, the trade of that country has made marvelous strides within the last two years, and it promises at some future date to occupy the position toward Europe formerly held by the United States as the controlling export country of grain. This spring the wheat crop in the Argentine Republic was said to be extraordinary, and as little is required for home consumption the exports are increasing to such an extent that the figures must assume alarming proportions.

Local traders are chartering heavy shipments from the River Plate, and if prices go up this must materially affect the trade of this port.

As regards shipping, that has followed the corn trade. Local shipping has suffered badly from the depression in trade. The freights carried by the steamers have been, with very few exceptions, so unremunerative that, although the vessels have not been laid up, as in former years, they have had as much as they could do to pay their way. The only class of vessels belonging to the port of Plymouth which has been successful is the smart fleet of schooners which trade between Newfoundland and Plymouth; they form the only exception to the unprecedented nature of local shipping for the past twelve months.

DREDGING.

Extensive and important dredging operations have been carried out in this port by the Government at a great cost, two powerful steam dredgers being kept at work night and day.

RETURNS.

Plymouth shipping returns give the following statistics relating to 1892, 1893, and 1894:

Cargoes.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Grain	106,805	129,233	144,252
Coals	20,626	31,400	37,379
Clay	14,661	16,812	17,378
Manures	17,564	13,908	17,800
Sundries (timber, stone, etc.)	164,278	130,972	136,194
Total	323,934	331,325	353,063

CATWATER.

The Catwater commissioners have engaged, at a cost of £2,500, a powerful steam dredger to deepen their channel. This has been necessitated by the growing tendency of the times to employ larger steamers, as evidenced by the fact that the last steamer (*Bayonne*) chartered by the Anglo-American Oil Company brought 4,500 tons of petroleum in

bulk. The vessel lay alongside Messrs. Burnard & Alger's wharf and the oil was pumped by means of pipes into the company's tanks at Bay Quarry.

LIVE STOCK.

The year just ended has, it is believed, established two records—one for the abundance of crops and produce, and the other for the extraordinary low price of corn. At the beginning of 1894, cattle of all kinds, excepting fat beasts, were almost unsalable, as the scarcity of fodder necessitated caution on the farmer's part; but those best qualified to judge predicted that in the spring prices for store and breeding stock would advance rapidly, if only breeders could keep their beasts on hand. Owing to the favorable spring, and also, perhaps, to the fact that few farmers had their usual quantity of stock on hand, this happened, and store cattle of all kinds advanced in the early part of the year from 30 to 40 per cent. It certainly has not been a profitable year for graziers, as the price of fat stock, when compared with the rates paid for stores, left no margin of profit. During the spring and autumn, beef realized fairly remunerative prices—from 12s. to 13s. per score—but during the last two months of the year the supply of very superior quality exceeded the demand, and the best sold at from 10s. to 10s. 6d. per score, at which rate the feeders must in many cases have lost money. To sum up, therefore, the beef trade has not been a flourishing one during the year.

It has been surprising, however, to find the demand there has been for cows and calves of good quality, and here farmers have been able to sell well. One satisfaction to agriculturists is that during the year flocks and herds have been free from any disease, with the exception of swine fever, and notwithstanding the exceedingly wet autumn have kept remarkably healthy. Probably no kind of stock was so profitable last year as sheep. Early fat lambs brought extravagant prices, and even if wool has been dull all kinds of mutton have sold well. Coarse, fat mutton is not appreciated, and sheep which are most valuable are those ranging from 14 to 18 pounds per quarter. The class of sheep most suitable to the damp and relaxing Devonshire climate is the improved Dartmoors, which hitherto-despised breed has come to the front. Probably Devonshire could double its production of sheep if farmers were not tied down to a certain rotation of cropping and would depart from antiquated notions of two centuries ago.

POULTRY, ETC.

Poultry, pork, and dairy produce have all through the year sold at remunerative prices, and before the harvest hay and straw were almost up to famine rates. Farmers were, however, not much affected by the latter circumstance, as they had little hay or straw to dispose of.

HORSES.

Much has been done during late years to improve the breed of horses in Devon, and no doubt the shows at Plymouth, Exeter, Bideford, and other places have had a beneficial effect.

CROPS.

Crops have been abundant and prices low. Wheat at one time reached 2s. 2d. per bushel, barley 2s. 7d., oats 1s. 8d., while foreign barley sold for 1s. 2½d. Owing to the catchy harvest, very few good samples of corn

were obtained, and wheat, from its damp condition, has been in quiet demand. Some good malting samples of barley have sold well, but these were few and far between. Oats has probably been the best paying crop of the year, as, though cheap, enormous quantities were grown, reaching, in many cases, 80 bushels per acre, with a corresponding amount of straw, which was valuable as fodder. All the cereal crops were good, but the quantity grown per acre did not make up for the low price. There have been record crops of rye, trifolium, vetches, rape, swedes, common turnips, mangolds, and cabbages. Hay and straw have also been abundant.

PASTURAGE.

Probably no farmer recollects seeing at this time of the year his meadows and pastures looking more promising. The unfortunate part of it is that he has not stock enough to consume it nor the means to buy the cattle. On the whole, the year 1894 has not been so bad as previous years. Although the summer was comparatively wet, moorland farmers have not suffered to any great extent; they do not depend on corn as their principal crop, and as the hay harvest yielded remarkably well and was saved in good condition they are better off for winter keep and fuel than agriculturists in many parts of the country.

LAMBS.

The lambing season was very successful, thanks to the mild weather of the early spring. The lambs were plentiful—more than the usual proportion of doubles—large, and healthy, and as there was no scarcity of grass grew rapidly.

FISHING.

During the year, the fishing industry has been fairly well maintained in its various branches by our local craft, together with the addition of a considerable number of first-class fishing vessels from many other ports. The port of Plymouth has kept its position as a desirable rendezvous for the prosecution of this important branch of industry. The earnings have not been quite up to former years. The addition of seven new trawlers has kept the local fleet up to its normal number. Plymouth still possesses one of the prettiest and best equipped fleets of whiting boats around our coast. The improvements which are being carried out at the Parade and the Barbican will be a boon to the fishing industry of the port.

DARTMOUTH.

Mr. G. Hingston, consular agent at Dartmouth, reports:

Messrs. Simpson, Strickland & Co. are doing a good business in engineering, building, and fitting out steam launches and other small vessels. The other ship-builders have been doing a fair amount of business, principally fitting out and repairing yachts. The Demerara and West India boats call here every two or three weeks. A good number of steamers have called here for bunker coals. The imports have been almost nothing. The harvest has been pretty good on the whole.

GUERNSEY.

Mr. W. Carey, consular agent at Guernsey, writes:

The year 1894 shows a falling off in the exportation of flower bulbs. This is doubtless to be accounted for by the previous large exportation, which by this time

must have enabled United States florists to grow for themselves instead of importing. I expect that this branch of trade with the United States will languish, as did the trade in Guernsey cattle. The exportation from Guernsey to the English markets of fruit, vegetables, and flowers grown under glass has continued to increase, but prices have fallen. The export of granite has remained more or less stationary. American goods, such as apples, canned provisions, bacon, hams, etc., are bought in the various shops, but it is absolutely impossible to know to what extent they are imported, as they mostly arrive in small parcels from London, where they are ordered as required.

THOS. W. FOX, *Consul.*

PLYMOUTH, *January 4, 1895.*

SHEFFIELD.

TRADE IN 1895.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The total value of declared exports to the United States from this district during the year ended September 30, 1895, amounts to \$2,552,279.61, being an increase of \$1,049,304.02 as compared with last year. This increase is found chiefly in steel (\$633,524.92) and cutlery (\$332,435.51).

The following figures show the value of the exports for the past six years:

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1890.....	\$3,364,415.14	1893.....	\$2,194,314.82
1891.....	2,314,180.49	1894.....	1,502,975.59
1892.....	2,350,474.74	1895.....	2,552,279.61

The trade of the past year has been better than for any year since 1890, accounted for by the settlement of the tariff question and by the restoration of business confidence, and there is a feeling that the improvement will be maintained.

Below is a table giving the value of exports of cutlery and steel for each quarter of the past year:

	Quarter ending—			
	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.
Cutlery.....	\$240,905.10	\$139,563.96	\$159,829.84	\$199,515.74
Steel.....	339,060.43	350,018.44	363,815.53	422,153.79

The prices of shares, bonds, and securities have remained steady.

The following is a detailed statement of exports for the year ended September 30, 1895:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Ale, hop bitter.....	\$2,617.29	Steel—continued.	
Animals for breeding.....	1,756.95	Boiler tubes.....	\$18,690.36
Anvils.....	2,161.17	Tires.....	2,006.39
Combs.....	1,193.14	Tungsten.....	1,073.06
Cotton goods.....	861.06	Umbrella ribs, steel.....	5,149.30
Cutlery.....	739,814.64	Wines and spirits.....	1,131.84
Edge, and other tools.....	12,113.22	Sundries.....	3,911.49
Ferro chrome.....	808.51		
Files.....	3,719.06	Total.....	2,422,154.86
Glue.....	21,079.30		
Graining combs, steel.....	1,100.36	<i>Barnsley agency.</i>	
Grindstones.....	489.08		
Hair and fiber.....	9,549.64	Coal-tar preparations.....	2,594.91
Horn pieces.....	12,176.41	Cotton goods.....	649.55
Horn, manufactures of.....	18,326.58	Dead oil in drums.....	2,555.10
Leather laces.....	9,354.23	Glue.....	52,452.50
Machinery.....	5,649.31	Linens.....	21,452.09
Measures.....	52,176.07	Looms, machinery, etc.....	2,329.33
Needles and pins, steel.....	952.77	Sheep dip.....	4,940.66
Pearl, manufactures of.....	28,308.27	Sheepskins, pickled.....	40,450.91
Plated and silver goods.....	2,918.91	Sundries.....	809.70
Raddle.....	2,064.25		
Scythes, sickles, and grass hooks.....	5,925.02	Total.....	130,124.75
Steel:			
Wire, bars, sheets, etc.....	1,475,038.19	Grand total.....	2,552,279.61

BEN. R. BEDLE, *Consul.*

SHEFFIELD, *October, 7, 1895.*

TRADE OF SHEFFIELD IN 1894.

The total declared value of exports to the United States from this district during the year ended September 30, 1894, amounts to \$1,502,975.59. This is a falling off of \$691,339.23 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The decrease is chiefly in steel (\$368,434.01), cutlery (\$185,634.75), and steel shells (\$38,544.02).

The volume of trade has been smaller than for many years past, if not the smallest in the history of the consulate, and is due to the general depression that has existed, and principally to the hesitancy to contract in the face of prospective tariff changes. The dispute in the coal trade of Great Britain, continued through the early part of the year, also adversely affected trade, fuel not only becoming extremely high in price, but scarce. This dispute was the most protracted of its kind, and the effects were so disastrous that the British Government intervened. At a conference of owners and miners, which took place at the foreign office, terms of settlement were arranged and a board of arbitration inaugurated, the chairman of which was to be nominated by the speaker of the House of Commons. The decision of this board is now in satisfactory operation. A report upon the subject was made from Sheffield August 15, 1893, and was continued in annual report dated October 13, 1893.

The following table shows the value of exports of cutlery for each quarter of the year since December, 1889:

Year.	Quarter ending—			
	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.
1890.....	\$303,428.12	\$243,886.24	\$395,381.75	\$364,844.74
1891.....	137,132.61	111,806.60	105,438.05	142,904.61
1892.....	205,004.67	112,315.65	161,036.79	150,736.87
1893.....	197,061.96	138,384.82	135,191.54	122,375.56
1894.....	99,065.29	68,904.60	31,721.34	207,687.90

The uncertainty as to tariff now being removed, it is to be noted that notwithstanding the fact that the new act only came into effect on August 28, improvement in the cutlery trade immediately set in, and the exports of this line of goods during the quarter just ended were the largest since September 30, 1890.

Below is a statement of the total value of all exports for the years ended September 30, 1893 and 1894:

Year.	Quarter ending—			
	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.
1893.....	\$710,211.24	\$559,909.25	\$561,387.74	\$862,806.59
1894.....	338,060.20	282,050.96	356,791.54	526,072.89

There is already increased business confidence and there is good reason to expect improved trade with the United States. The prices of shares, bonds, and securities, with few exceptions, have been maintained.

The following are detailed statements of exports to the United States for the years ended September 30, 1894 and 1895:

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Sheffield to the United States during the years ended September 30, 1894 and 1895.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	
1894.					
Ale, hop bitter.....	\$331.66	\$454.77	\$1,713.01	\$1,304.71	\$3,804.15
Animals for breeding.....	243.33	288.86	4.39	30.66	567.24
Anvils.....	784.88	855.25	.....	2,012.99	3,153.12
Copper.....	.....	166.71	36.52	39.17	242.40
Cutlery.....	99,065.29	68,904.60	31,721.34	207,687.90	407,379.13
Earth, siliceous.....	401.99	216.36	.....	.....	618.35
Edge and other tools.....	1,594.34	2,672.68	2,270.65	2,967.66	9,525.32
Ferro chrome.....	.....	.....	.....	1,844.59	1,844.59
Files.....	634.79	506.96	196.18	303.62	1,641.55
Glue.....	1,670.06	1,670.06	2,535.44	1,554.60	7,430.16
Grass hooks and sickles.....	65.87	2,788.06	.....	10.52	2,963.95
Hair and fiber.....	706.19	.....	888.71	544.27	2,139.17
Horn pieces.....	1,663.85	530.82	3,808.44	1,301.10	7,304.21
Horn, manufactures of.....	2,586.29	4,573.14	2,379.96	3,009.03	12,548.42
Machinery.....	1,682.95	2,739.65	2,568.65	2,368.23	9,369.48
Magnets.....	35.36	702.31	524.29	52.68	1,314.64
Measuring tapes.....	2,058.15	1,076.29	5,673.44	4,803.11	13,610.99
Musical instruments.....	415.54	.....	.....	.....	415.54
Pearl, manufactures of.....	293.88	557.64	691.31	8,381.79	9,924.62
Raddle.....	356.95	344.79	368.87	935.34	2,006.95
Silver and electroplated goods.....	.....	.....	.....	716.85	716.85
Steel:					
Wire, bars, sheets, etc.....	177,500.08	158,546.53	251,973.53	253,493.13	841,513.27
Boiler tubes.....	.....	4,879.01	21,074.70	4,930.84	30,884.55
Cylinders.....	252.57	.....	.....	.....	252.57
Tires.....	5,264.90	.....	.....	.....	5,264.90
Wire rope.....	.....	.....	.....	326.69	326.69
Tungsten alloy.....	.....	414.32	510.99	.....	925.31
Umbrella ribs, steel.....	579.83	610.92	.....	929.14	2,119.89

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Sheffield, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	
1894.					
Wines and spirits.....	\$366.16			\$427.65	\$793.81
Sundries.....	902.93	\$567.89	\$945.00	969.36	3,285.18
Total.....	299,517.34	253,567.62	329,885.42	500,365.63	1,383,336.01
Barnsley agency.					
Cotton goods.....	145.99	422.53			568.52
Cotton and linen unions.....	117.65	61.44	282.50	117.08	579.57
Dead oil in drums.....		276.60	561.06	555.23	1,392.89
Glue.....	11,025.89	8,964.88	18,542.99	5,018.48	43,552.22
Linens.....	1,469.97	4,851.48	5,042.81	3,452.73	14,816.99
Salted skins.....	24,489.06	9,998.71		16,400.13	50,887.90
Sheep dip.....	1,294.30	3,332.90	2,256.25		6,883.45
Sundries.....		574.80	220.51	162.73	958.04
Total.....	38,542.86	28,483.34	26,906.12	25,707.26	119,639.58
Total Sheffield.....	299,517.34	253,567.62	329,885.42	500,365.63	1,383,336.01
Grand total.....	338,060.20	282,050.96	356,791.54	526,072.89	1,502,975.59
Total for preceding year.....	710,211.24	559,909.25	561,387.74	362,806.59	2,194,314.82
Increase.....				163,266.30	
Decrease.....	372,151.04	277,858.29	204,596.20		691,336.23
1895.					
Alc. hop bitter.....	353.55	222.15	1,709.84	331.75	2,617.29
Animals for breeding.....	38.93	1,406.56	311.46		1,756.95
Anvils.....	942.96		563.97	654.24	2,161.17
Combs.....			969.24	223.90	1,193.14
Cotton goods.....				861.06	861.06
Cutlery.....	240,905.10	139,563.96	159,829.84	199,515.74	739,814.64
Edge and other tools.....	4,301.11	3,412.36	2,619.00	1,720.75	12,113.22
Ferro chrome.....				808.51	808.51
Files.....	1,517.32	547.32	690.51	963.90	3,719.05
Glue.....	8,141.18	3,961.35	5,342.93	3,633.84	21,079.30
Graining combs, steel.....	606.61		502.75		1,109.36
Grindstones.....	277.63			211.45	489.08
Hair and fiber.....	6,991.05	901.39	1,082.71	574.49	9,549.64
Horn pieces.....	5,380.72	3,883.13	2,524.04	888.52	12,176.41
Horn, manufactures of.....	4,105.53	3,345.14	5,744.13	5,131.78	18,326.58
Leather laces.....		352.82	1,961.06	7,050.85	9,384.23
Machinery.....	2,304.54	724.01	425.97	2,194.79	5,649.31
Measures.....	9,122.19	4,251.86	9,450.32	9,351.70	32,176.07
Needles and pins, steel.....		629.19		323.58	952.77
Pearl, manufactures of.....	8,788.23	984.92	9,724.15	8,810.97	28,308.27
Plated and silver goods.....	1,093.98	642.25		1,182.68	2,918.91
Raddle.....	360.85	333.97	984.26	385.17	2,064.25
Scythes, sickles, and grass hooks.....	750.23	3,394.34	1,780.45		5,925.02
Steel:					
Wire, bars, sheets, etc.....	339,050.43	350,018.44	363,815.53	422,153.79	1,475,038.19
Boiler tubes.....	16,484.29	141.63	1,628.71	435.73	18,690.36
Tires.....		1,719.19		287.20	2,006.39
Tungsten.....		1,073.06			1,073.06
Umbrella ribs, steel.....	4,273.26	649.87		226.17	5,149.30
Wines and spirits.....	613.34		128.14	390.36	1,131.84
Sundries.....	1,187.29	529.17	795.61	1,399.42	3,911.49
Total.....	657,650.32	522,188.08	572,604.62	669,711.84	2,422,154.86
Barnsley agency.					
Coal-tar preparations.....	636.23	954.80	1,003.88		2,594.91
Cotton goods.....		169.43		480.12	649.55
Dead oil in drums.....		1,113.31	866.17	575.62	2,555.10
Glue.....	12,866.72	16,026.91	13,896.54	9,640.33	52,430.50
Linens.....	1,714.67	6,588.01	8,301.56	4,827.85	21,432.09
Looms, machinery, etc.....			2,329.33		2,329.33
Sheep dip.....	1,600.47	555.63	4,684.56		6,840.66
Sheepskins, pickled.....	40,480.91				40,480.91
Sundries.....	282.72	382.63	141.85		807.20
Total.....	57,581.72	25,790.72	31,228.39	15,523.92	130,124.75
Total Sheffield.....	657,650.32	522,188.08	572,604.62	669,711.84	2,422,154.86
Grand total.....	715,232.04	547,978.80	603,833.01	685,235.76	2,552,279.61
Total for preceding year.....	338,060.20	282,050.96	356,791.54	526,072.89	1,502,975.59
Increase.....	377,171.84	265,927.84	247,041.47	159,162.87	1,049,304.02

BEN. R. BEDLE, *Consul.*

SWANSEA.

The total trade of the port of Swansea during the year 1894 shows an increase of 157,413 tons over 1893.

The total net registered tonnage of vessels cleared from the port during the year shows an increase of 112,428 over 1893. A portion of this increase is due to the fact that vessels ordinarily bunkering at English or Scotch ports were driven to Welsh ports for bunkers because of a strike of coal miners by which Welsh collieries were not affected.

The total clearances from the port of Swansea in 1893 and 1894 were:

Description.	Vessels.		Net registered tonnage.	
	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.
Coasting trade.....	2,569	2,739	340,696	327,237
European trade.....	1,531	1,584	705,164	689,803
Other trade.....	368	343	569,607	482,999
Total.....	4,468	4,666	1,612,467	1,500,039

Total trade of the port of Swansea in 1894.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade.	Total in 1893.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Russia.....	18,824	57,939	76,763	78,954
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.....	15,412	49,023	64,435	77,831
Germany, Holland, and Belgium.....	18,025	78,716	96,741	88,581
Channel Islands.....	1,118	29,831	30,949	17,017
France.....	50,507	691,079	741,586	697,245
Portugal.....	3,492	14,171	17,663	18,641
Gibraltar, Malta, and Madeira.....		1,485	1,485	4,555
Spain.....	124,553	48,956	173,509	134,029
Italy.....	26,925	275,937	302,862	304,123
Austria, Greece, and Roumania.....	6,671	31,812	38,483	84,061
Algeria, Turkey, Egypt, and Morocco.....	225	102,178	102,401	80,769
Cape of Good Hope and east and west Africa.....	22,685	14,195	36,880	30,837
Java, Ceylon, and Japan.....		4,444	4,444	1,038
North America.....	60,215	406,677	466,892	429,790
West Indies.....		1,775	1,775	2,908
South America.....	29,103	27,177	56,280	49,245
Foreign.....	377,755	1,835,393	2,213,148	2,050,243
Coastwise.....	248,528	501,996	750,524	755,066
Total.....	626,283	2,337,389	2,963,672	2,806,209

Imports into Swansea from the United States.

Year.	Copper, silver, nickel, lead, etc., and their ores.	Steel, iron, tin plates, etc.	Building materials, etc.	The chemical trade.	Food products.	Unmanufactured vegetable and animal produce.	All other goods.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1894.....	11,596	56	4,993	928	2,001	308	230	20,112
1893.....	6,551	98	1,182	1,583	578	490	259	9,741
Increase.....	5,045		4,811		1,423			10,371
Decrease.....		42		555		182	29	

Exports from Swansea to the United States.

Year.	Coal and coke.	Copper, silver, nickel, lead, etc., and their ores.	Steel, iron, tin plates, etc.	Fire bricks, etc.	The chemical trade.	Food products.	All other goods.	Total.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1894.....	209,429	555	141,758	1,422	2,489	132	1,366	357,151
1893.....	179,016	122	184,566	2,213	2,593	841	1,782	370,633
Increase.....	30,413	433						
Decrease.....			42,808	791	104	209	416	13,482

Of the coal exported to the United States, 83,331 tons in 1894 and 77,083 tons in 1893 were mostly anthracite shipped to Pacific Coast ports. The remainder, 126,098 tons in 1894 and 101,933 tons in 1893, was bunkers.

The coastwise shipments of steel, iron, tin plates, etc., amounted to 54,067 tons in 1894 and 43,142 tons in 1893, an increase of 10,925 tons in 1894. Assuming that all these coastwise shipments went to the United States, the net decrease in the exports of steel, iron, tin plates, etc., in 1894 would be 31,883 tons.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Swansea to the United States during the year ended September 30, 1894.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	
Arsenic.....	\$3,205.32	\$31,556.16	\$31,176.90	\$8,295.64	\$74,234.02
Black plate.....	81,155.83	66,987.90	100,182.70	100,266.12	348,592.61
Black taggers.....	10,933.78	13,479.21	76,496.70	48,257.77	149,166.46
Bricks.....	6,267.89	1,657.10	2,515.53	2,432.63	12,873.15
Coal.....	49,222.05	16,773.36	74,163.63	57,437.41	197,596.45
Cobalt.....	11,476.95	1,528.81			13,005.76
Cocoanut oil.....			589.48	600.46	1,189.94
Coke.....			1,380.95	4,721.53	6,082.48
Grease.....			506.46	250.66	757.12
Iron castings.....		1,821.81			1,821.81
Machinery.....			4,674.43		4,674.43
Miscellaneous.....	1,341.12	4,021.91	249.20		5,612.23
Old rope.....				348.70	348.70
Oxalic acid.....	6,838.30			1,824.25	8,762.55
Oxide of cobalt.....				675.67	675.67
Palm oil.....	632.34	4,708.88	3,119.18	2,521.35	10,981.75
Pig lead.....				1,180.48	1,180.48
Rotten stone.....	2,237.39	1,740.86	294.66	1,164.06	5,838.99
Sheet iron.....				2,377.81	2,377.81
Steel tubes.....	26,147.50	88,380.64	15,077.96	24,761.86	104,367.96
Tin.....			12,295.76		12,295.76
Tin plates and torneplates.....	885,761.88	1,172,216.36	1,564,587.12	1,357,831.89	4,980,397.25
Yellow metal sheathing.....		4,475.39		4,838.96	9,314.35
Total.....	1,085,220.35	1,359,848.45	1,887,293.66	1,620,887.27	5,952,249.73

DAVID C. DAVIES,
Commercial Agent.

SWANSEA, October 4, 1894.

TUNSTALL.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Tunstall to the United States during the year ended September 30, 1894.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	
Ale	\$192. 72	\$357. 50	\$809. 52	\$145. 33	\$1,505. 07
Chamois skins	811. 00	399. 05	450. 15	525. 58	1,586. 47
China	38,958. 50	11,562. 81	8,550. 44	33,783. 24	92,854. 99
Colors	1,041. 75	1,842. 40	1,001. 08	1,176. 97	5,062. 20
Combs	710. 51	.....	194. 06	301. 72	1,206. 89
Earthenware	477,235. 57	477,427. 54	692,088. 84	1,007,342. 44	2,654,104. 39
Elastic	666. 71	87. 60	496. 38	574. 25	1,824. 94
Glass	321. 19	48. 67	121. 06	476. 92	968. 44
Hardware	1,031. 70	442. 85	1,138. 76	875. 97	3,489. 28
Ink .....	.....	.....	549. 92	510. 96	1,060. 90
Paintings (water-color) .....	.....	148. 43	.....	.....	148. 43
Paper	861. 86	815. 55	452. 59	2,890. 70	5,020. 70
Parian .....	.....	.....	107. 06	.....	107. 06
Potters' materials	879. 50	540. 77	1,210. 30	3,097. 04	6,327. 61
Silk .....	.....	.....	188. 34	.....	188. 34
Tailors' trimmings .....	.....	124. 36	.....	.....	124. 36
Tiles	4,823. 67	3,805. 60	.....	2,939. 06	11,568. 33
Tin plates .....	.....	.....	.....	573. 39	573. 39
Toys .....	.....	107. 06	1,177. 09	506. 12	1,790. 87
Total	526,945. 37	497,710. 19	709,147. 39	1,056,319. 71	2,790,122. 66
Total for preceding year	954,718. 48	1,055,179. 41	1,216,919. 05	796,679. 68	4,023,497. 22
Increase .....	.....	.....	.....	259,640. 03	.....
Decrease	427,773. 11	557,469. 23	507,772. 26	.....	1,233,874. 56

The revival of trade that marked the close of the fiscal year 1894 has shown no abatement during the year just ended.

The value of the goods exported to the United States during the four quarters is as follows: December 31, 1894, \$1,041,914.46; March 31, 1895, \$1,086,958.23; June 30, 1895, \$1,197,642.14; September 30, 1895, \$1,256,212.61; total, \$4,582,727.44. It will be seen from the above that a steady increase has been maintained during the year, while the total exceeds the value of any previous year for twenty-two years.

The records of this office are only complete for the last twenty-two years, so that a comparison previous to that time can not be made. Starting from 1873, the exports that year amounted to \$3,646,602.05. This large exportation was followed by a decline for the next five years. A great revival in 1880 followed the years of partial depression, this revival having its birth in 1878. Then followed another period of depression, lasting until 1883, when the total exports increased to \$4,367,480.92. The following year trade with the United States receded to nearly the lowest point ever touched in this district.

The year 1885 marks a revival and the exports steadily increased until it again reached high-water mark in 1891, the total value of the exports that year amounting to \$3,854,053.63. Trade again declined in 1892 and was still further depressed in the two following years, but now the full tide has returned and reached a higher point in the year just ended than ever attained in any year of which I have a record. The last quarter of the fiscal year exceeds any quarter for twenty-two years excepting the one ended June 30, 1883. The abnormal shipments for that quarter were due to the increased tariff rates soon to take effect and importers bought ware "hot from the oven."

In proportion to the increased quantity of goods has been an increase in the number of invoices, thus augmenting the official fees of the

office. The number of invoices certified for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1894, was 4,249, and the average value of each was \$656.70. The number of invoices certified for the fiscal year just ended is 6,603, with an average value of \$694.03.

The distribution of the goods over the United States shows an increase and many new consignees appear in the invoice book.

No new methods of fashioning clay into ware ready for firing have been introduced into this district, and the cost of production remains the same as given in my report of February 17, 1894.

Two new methods of firing biscuit ware and one of enameling have been introduced, but the experimental stage has not yet been passed, so that a report at this date would be of little value.

In connection herewith, I can state that the consumption of American products in this district shows no abatement from my report of March 6, 1895,¹ but, on the whole, is steadily on the increase.

WENDELL C. WARNER, *Consul*.

TUNSTALL, *October 15, 1895.*

¹ Printed in Bulletin No. 1, U. S. Department of Agriculture, *The World's Markets for American Products*, p. 92.

POLYNESIA.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Value of declared exports from the Hawaiian Islands to the United States during the years ended June 30, 1894 and 1895.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
1894.					
Honolulu:					
Awa root.....	\$552.50	\$755.75	\$91.70		\$1,399.95
Bananas.....	16,394.16	19,894.60	31,038.72	\$29,511.30	96,838.78
Coffee.....	1,370.27	4,451.20	9,592.07	2,918.02	18,241.46
Cobra.....		2,521.25			2,521.25
Curios.....		1,397.00			1,397.00
Hawaiian exhibits.....			2,912.50		2,912.50
Hides and skins.....	11,225.65	9,324.03	11,747.92	9,871.99	42,169.59
Household goods.....	1,309.00	1,884.50	4,205.50	2,102.50	9,621.50
Horns and bones.....		247.50	232.50		480.00
Lemons.....		567.60			567.60
Paintings.....			245.50		245.50
Pineapples.....	784.25	1,478.30	924.40	4,892.78	8,079.73
Ostrich feathers.....			252.50		252.50
Returned goods:					
Empty beer kegs.....	1,855.75	2,600.80	2,419.00	1,095.50	7,971.05
Empty bottles.....	850.64	728.30	1,390.62		2,978.56
Miscellaneous.....	712.72	4,342.89	2,385.17	4,605.01	12,045.79
Wines and liquors.....	1,861.50	1,463.25	9,477.70	9,606.30	22,408.75
Rice.....	60,477.30	111,096.92	98,334.94	98,464.89	368,374.14
Sugar.....	1,812,539.69	1,234,915.02	3,780,382.48	3,131,376.32	9,459,213.51
Sundries.....	713.50	397.50	334.00	971.07	2,420.07
Wool (in bond for Europe).....			2,888.58		2,888.58
Total.....					10,063,127.81
1895.					
Honolulu:					
Awa root.....				869.00	869.00
Bananas.....	18,514.25	26,080.90	21,464.05	20,562.86	86,622.06
Betel leaves.....			345.00		345.00
Cobra.....	952.40				952.40
Coffee.....	5,826.48	5,005.82	9,460.91	3,223.99	23,517.20
Empty acid tanks.....			631.25		631.25
Hides and skins.....	6,042.50	12,159.30	13,565.90	15,757.60	47,525.30
Household goods.....	1,752.00	508.75	2,372.41	1,552.25	6,185.41
Honey.....		120.40	188.35		308.75
Kava-kava.....				310.00	310.00
Molasses.....	623.63	296.10	918.10	673.83	2,511.66
Natural specimens.....				802.50	802.50
Ostrich feathers.....				300.18	300.18
Paintings.....	785.00		1,002.50		1,787.50
Pineapples.....	2,278.25	695.30	265.30	1,850.44	5,089.29
Returned goods:					
Empty bottles.....	973.76	1,477.64	831.20	798.80	4,081.40
Empty beer kegs.....	1,649.50	1,207.00	1,803.50	2,523.50	6,983.50
Gin.....	379.38			408.50	787.88
Goods, sundries.....	2,490.01		916.47	2,481.38	5,887.86
Brandy.....	566.50	2,468.18			3,034.68
Whisky.....	4,966.70			6,788.60	11,755.30
Rice.....	123,161.17	41,580.60	46,370.40	21,867.20	233,988.37
Sugar.....	721,908.19	559,990.51	2,358,062.34	2,407,321.88	6,047,202.12
Sundries.....	210.00	2,022.63	437.75	404.83	3,075.21
Wool.....		16,570.34			16,570.34
Whale oil.....			3,274.50		3,274.50
Total.....					6,513,778.66

Value of declared exports from the Hawaiian Islands to the United States during the years ended June 30, 1894 and 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 21.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
1895.					
Hilo:					
Awa root	\$111. 40		\$74. 50	\$83. 25	\$269. 15
Hides	333. 97	\$266. 26		1, 087. 68	2, 037. 23
Personal effects		135. 50			135. 50
Sugar	174, 761. 97	2, 620. 16	350, 560. 82	642, 067. 14	1, 170, 010. 09
Total.....					1, 172, 441. 97
Kahulin:					
Household goods.....	250. 50				250. 50
Hides	196. 23	365. 67	193. 42	101. 86	857. 18
Returned goods	137. 10	1, 520. 98	651. 98		2, 310. 06
Sugar and molasses	52, 105. 84	110, 975. 48	295, 424. 33	317, 238. 42	775, 744. 07
Bananas		39. 34	76. 21		115. 55
Ginger root			113. 83		113. 83
Lumber (native wood)				32. 81	32. 81
Total.....	52, 689. 67	112, 901. 47	296, 459. 77	317, 373. 09	779, 424. 00
Mahukona:					
Sugar			162, 303. 39	189, 119. 80	351, 423. 19
Bags, stove, and guttering, returned				394. 48	394. 48
Total.....					351, 817. 67

SAMOAN ISLANDS.

DECLARED EXPORTS, 1894 AND 1895.

Value of declared exports from Samoa to the United States during the years ended June 30, 1894 and 1895.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
1894.					
Samoan curios.....	\$664. 84		\$25. 00		\$689. 84
Trenton and Vandalia wreck- age.....	150. 00	\$787. 14		\$360. 00	1, 297. 14
Total.....					1, 986. 98
1895.					
Copra.....	5, 699. 97	16, 004. 12	567. 30	23, 214. 63	45, 486. 02
Curios.....	69. 04		10. 00		79. 04
Plants.....	5. 00				5. 00
Tapa.....		46. 00			46. 00
Wreckage.....			85. 00		85. 00
Total.....					45, 701. 06

JAMES H. MULLIGAN, *Consul-General.*

TRADE AND COMMERCE IN SAMOA.

The following trade statistics of Samoa were furnished by the German embassy at Washington:

When the statistics of the trade and commerce of Samoa for the year 1893 are considered, the preponderance of the German interest therein, as compared with those of other States, is evident.

German capital and German enterprise control the trade of Samoa. The Germans are, however, in consequence of this, the ones who suffer most from the constant political disturbances of the country. They alone own plantations there, and during every war or insurrection—those chronic diseases of Samoa—those plantations are exposed to plunder and devastation. The exportation of dutiable goods is in the hands of the Germans exclusively. In the year 1892, the English exported 38 per cent of the goods that were exported, but in 1893, they exported nothing at all. The exportation of nondutiable products is so unimportant that it need not be considered. For the year 1893, there was probably nothing to mention in this line save the copper and other material that belonged to the two American war ships, *Trenton* and *Vandalia*, which were wrecked by the hurricane in 1889.

In two respects only do foreign interests appear to exceed German interests in importance. In the first place, according to recent statistics, 57 per cent of the imports were from Australia, while only about 22 per cent were from Germany. In this connection, however, it should be borne in mind that of the goods imported from Australia, many were originally from Germany or other European countries. The second respect in which Germany is behind America and England is navigation. Exportation takes place almost exclusively in sailing vessels; large quantities of unpacked goods (such as grain, etc.), much wood from America and coal from Australia are imported in such vessels. The postal service is performed and incoming freight is for the most part brought in by American and British steamers. Yet the great amount of tonnage by which America and England are represented in statistical reports is not to be considered as evidence of important interests. The mail steamship companies—the Oceanic Steamship Company, of San Francisco, Cal., and the Union Steamship Company, of Auckland, for instance—whose steamers call at Apia, are so far from considering these calls lucrative, that they assert that they derive no profit therefrom, but rather incur a loss. They consequently received an annual subsidy of \$1,500 while the Government and municipality of Samoa were able to pay it, and are still exempted from paying pilotage and port charges. Even if these complaints are exaggerated, the profit is at all events so small that it is not worth considering in a comparison of the interests of the Germans with those of England and America.

The statistics of trade and commerce that are given below are based upon those prepared by the Samoan customs authorities, which, even if they are not absolutely correct, give a relatively clear and accurate statement of the interests of the different nations. The money referred to is the gold dollar, which is the money of account in common use in Samoa.

The value of the imports in the year 1893 was \$330,193, as against \$336,594 in the year 1892. Of this amount, goods to the value of \$73,678 in 1893 and \$71,704 in 1892 were imported from Germany.

A surprising picture of the great importance of the German, as compared with the non-German firms, is shown by the following statement, from which, at the same time, the absolute increase of German imports appears.

The German firm imports for the year 1893 amounted to \$182,413, or 55.2 per cent of the whole; for the year 1892, \$159,077, or 47.26 per cent of the whole.

The non-German firm imports amounted in 1893 to \$147,780, while in 1892 they amounted to \$150,828—that is to say, the value of German

imports increased by \$23,337, while that of non-German imports decreased by \$3,048.

The exportation of dutiable products, as has already been remarked, has been in German hands exclusively. The value of the exports increased from \$121,676 in 1892 to \$153,005 in 1893; the value of German exports from \$75,449 in 1892 to \$153,005 in 1893—that is to say, more than 100 per cent.

There are no complete statistics concerning the exportation of those productions of the country that are not subject to an export duty. This amounts to so little, however, that it would probably make no appreciable change in the aggregate of the exports.

The payment of duties and taxes likewise show the preponderance of German interests.

The Germans paid for import duties, \$11,861, or 63.8 per cent; for export duties, \$3,340, or 100 per cent; for import and export duties, \$15,201, or 68 per cent.

The English paid 10.6 per cent of the customs duties and the Americans 9.7 per cent.

Of the entire amount of the taxes (exclusive of customs duties) the Samoans paid \$20,948, or 70 per cent; the Germans, \$4,781, or 15.9 per cent; the English, \$2,419, or 8.1 per cent; the Americans, \$684, or 2.3 per cent; persons of other nationalities, \$1,144, or 3.7 per cent.

Of the entire amount of the taxes and customs duties, as levied in pursuance of the Berlin treaty—that is to say, of the entire expenses of the Government of Samoa in the year 1893, the natives paid 40.2 per cent; the Germans, 38.3; the English, 9.2; the Americans, 5.4; persons of other nationalities, 6.9.

With regard to the future of the Samoan trade, only this much may be said with confidence: that it can not be developed, but is more likely to retrograde so long as political affairs remain in their present condition. The joint control of the treaty powers is not adapted to effecting an improvement in the existing state of affairs or to protecting the plantations of the Germans from wholesale robbery and pillage. When war prevails in Samoa, almost the entire population of the districts in which it prevails, men, women, and children, abandon their villages, the natural consequence of which is that, in the abandoned localities, the cultivation of all esculent plants, especially taro, is neglected, and that in the districts occupied by the hostile parties, the provisions found are consumed in the most wasteful manner, when they belong to the enemy, and are even wantonly destroyed, so that in a short time the only articles available as food for large bodies of natives are cocoanuts (which, under ordinary circumstances, are made into copra) and the products of the German plantations. The copra trade is thus brought to a standstill, the yield of the plantations is checked, the ability of the natives to purchase is diminished, and both exportation and importation languish.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

[From the Samoa Times of June 30, 1894.]

The following figures for the year 1893, under different headings and in detail, have been furnished to us by the courtesy of the collector of customs, Mr. I. B. Hay. We publish only the totals:

Imports.

Classification.	Specific duties.	Ad valorem.
German.....	\$29,477	\$152,916
British.....	1,956	58,504
American.....	3,264	40,519
Other nations.....	3,907	39,650
Total.....	38,004	291,589

Import duties paid by different nationalities.

Nationality.	Specific.	Ad valorem.	Total.
German.....	\$9,109.49	\$2,751.85	\$11,861.34
British.....	1,204.19	1,163.19	2,367.38
American.....	1,368.37	800.71	2,169.08
Other nations.....	1,703.36	789.05	2,492.41
Total.....			18,890.21

Exports.

Articles.	Quantity.
	<i>Pounds.</i>
Copra.....	10,310,500
Cotton.....	156,812
Coffee.....	17,731
Total.....	10,484,543

Value of exports (produce and goods).

Nationality.	Value.
German.....	\$170,481
British.....	519
American.....	398
Other nations.....	233
Total.....	171,631

Export duties.

Articles.	Amount.
Copra.....	\$3,221.82
Cotton.....	164.13
Coffee.....	42.56
Total.....	3,428.51

Amounts paid by different nationalities for licenses and taxes to the Samoan Government and municipality.

Nationality.	To Gov- ernment.	To mu- nicipal- ity.
German.....	\$2, 686	\$2, 095
British.....	859	1, 500
American.....	141	543
Other nationalities.....	385	759
Samoa natives.....	20, 948	.....
Total.....	25, 019	4, 957

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

No important changes have occurred in the trade of this colony during the year 1894. Business in its several branches is continued as last reported, with perhaps a slight improvement in view for the coming year. Imports have decreased slightly in value, while exports have increased, as compared with the year 1893.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The value of imports was \$527,750, a decrease of \$13,360 as compared with the previous year.

The value of exports was \$566,920, an increase over 1893 of \$60,820. The balance of trade is therefore in favor of the colony to the extent of \$39,170.

It may be mentioned, however, that the table of exports as rendered by the custom-house authorities are inaccurate, as exports to other countries than the United States are frequently stated in nominal values only.

Return of principal articles of import and export at Tahiti during the years 1893 and 1894.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	1893.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Live stock.....	.....	\$4, 080	.....	\$5, 930
Salt provisions.....	.....	40, 915	.....	41, 575
Flour..... pounds..	2, 388, 830	42, 350	2, 381, 733	41, 200
Rice..... do.....	456, 654	8, 790	470, 718	8, 625
Biscuits..... do.....	361, 840	9, 850	329, 266	8, 155
Potatoes..... do.....	192, 723	1, 950	214, 266	1, 625
Beans..... do.....	60, 737	1, 650	96, 061	1, 970
Sugar:				
Refined..... do.....	146, 333	8, 125	282, 190	14, 500
Brown..... do.....	48, 501	1, 935	51, 711	2, 500
Tea..... do.....	11, 520	2, 810	4, 544	930
Coffee..... do.....	.....	155	93, 000	13, 430
Olive oil..... gallons..	1, 300	2, 035	503	815
Vegetables..... pounds..	.....	1, 000	.....	1, 680
Onions..... do.....	67, 298	1, 100	67, 515	1, 020
Wheat..... do.....	48, 127	685	52, 851	585
Barley..... do.....	321, 149	3, 115	262, 143	5, 040
Bran..... do.....	62, 293	435	64, 147	500
Opium..... do.....	996	3, 525	276	1, 630
Wine:				
Red—				
In casks..... gallons..	34, 110	7, 130	65, 690	13, 550
In bottles..... do.....	530	340	97	100
White—				
In casks..... do.....	3, 800	1, 300	2, 466	870
In bottles..... do.....	516	500	53	110
Champagne..... do.....	400	1, 120	400	1, 200

Return of principal articles of import and export at Tahiti during the years 1893 and 1894—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	1893.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Absinthe.....gallons..	2,000	\$2,250	836	\$680
Vermouth.....do..	200	195	186	190
Gin.....do..		50		40
Beer.....gallons..	4,160	2,495	1,705	1,060
Bitters.....do..	85	275	24	45
Liqueurs.....do..	680	1,300	637	1,190
Cognac.....do..	1,973	2,425	348	755
Other liquors.....do..	625	790	304	410
Vinegar.....do..	325	110	611	235
Mineral waters.....do..		810		420
Whisky.....do..		100		
Linseed oil.....gallons..		765	2,060	1,290
Turpentine.....do..	147	85	816	205
Oils.....do..		265		210
Sweet biscuits.....pounds..	12,830	1,555	12,623	1,420
Coals.....tons..		6,400		2,040
Bricks.....millions..	60	275	48	525
Cement.....pounds..			31,526	430
Iron.....do..		12,000		7,520
Timber.....do..		13,150		13,390
Hay.....pounds..	7,871	60	4,802	60
Drugs.....do..		2,050		2,840
Paints.....pounds..	51,068	3,160	79,484	4,370
Soap.....do..	358,611	10,830	298,133	8,215
Perfumery.....do..		1,150		3,330
Tobacco and cigars.....do..		3,210		4,175
Matches.....gross..	9,810	3,600	7,640	2,910
Kerosene.....gallons..	39,045	7,120	38,265	7,625
Calico.....yards..	200,614	2,515	120,860	5,645
Parasols.....do..	325,809	18,575	290,247	16,306
Denims.....do..	84,386	3,845	31,480	3,190
Silks.....do..		1,370		3,600
Muslins.....do..	118,551	6,720	107,716	6,280
Prints.....do..	331,758	18,000		29,335
Canvas.....do..			16,243	2,905
Drill.....do..			77,420	5,485
Undershirts.....do..				4,635
Embroidery.....do..				3,500
Other cloths.....do..		20,700		21,200
Clothing, ready-made.....do..				10,000
Stationery.....do..				4,550
Hardware.....do..				4,850
Sewing machines.....do..				2,300
Furniture.....do..				2,500
Ship's stores.....do..		9,710		6,690
Shawls.....do..				1,900
Other articles.....do..		238,645		162,070
Total.....do..		541,310		527,750

EXPORTS.

Bêche de mer.....pounds..			5,768	\$230
Coffee.....do..	24,000	\$6,255	13,637	2,700
Cotton in bales.....do..	620,356	83,615	372,834	43,680
Decalcated cocoanut.....do..	37,500	2,450	42,042	2,615
Fungus.....do..	18,112	710	15,870	700
Vanilla beans.....do..	29,858	19,690	31,370	19,500
Cotton seed.....tons..	160	1,320	605	4,470
Copra.....do..	2,875	129,410	4,904	202,900
Pearls shells.....do..	560	225,790	675	274,610
Cocoanuts.....number..	624,381	8,660	425,383	5,000
Oranges.....do..	4,074,000	11,280	2,745,736	6,600
Hides.....do..	441	305		
Lime juice.....gallons..	9,000	1,540		
Pineapples.....do..				700
Bamboo.....do..				900
Other.....do..		15,075		2,285
Total.....do..		606,100		566,920

AMERICAN TRADE.

The trade of this colony with the United States is considerable. In volume, it equals 50 per cent of the total trade of the colony. This pleasing condition of things is not new or unusual, it having existed for a number of years. Should Tahiti and the adjacent islands ever develop to any great extent, the agricultural possibilities of this favored region, the United States would be the principal consumer of its products, and would furnish in return, to a greater extent, goods of the same character that are imported to-day.

For a number of years, the custom-house authorities have not made a comparative table of imports; it is therefore impossible to render an absolutely correct statement of the value of American importations. I have made a table, or statement, which is as fair and conservative as circumstances permit.

Estimated imports into Tahiti from the United States in 1894.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Salt provisions.....	\$20,500	Tobacco and cigars.....	\$1,000
Flour.....	41,575	Kerosene.....	7,000
Biscuits.....	5,200	Calico, canvas, muslins, and prints.....	20,000
Potatoes.....	800	Other cloths.....	6,000
Beans.....	1,800	Clothing, ready-made.....	2,500
Sugar, refined.....	11,000	Stationery.....	1,500
Coffee.....	5,200	Hardware.....	4,500
Barley, bran, and wheat.....	6,000	Sewing machines.....	2,800
Wine (California).....	8,000	Ships' stores.....	3,500
Timber.....	12,000	Other articles.....	120,000
Drugs and paints.....	3,800		
Soap.....	4,000	Total.....	248,975

Exports from Tahiti to the United States in 1894.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Cocoanuts.....	\$8,267.15	Shells, mother-of-pearl.....	\$224,088.98
Coffee.....	3,978.20	Vanilla beans.....	20,504.11
Copra.....	51,105.90	Other.....	4,239.62
Cotton.....	31,952.17		
Desiccated coconut.....	2,075.32	Total, in Chilean coin.....	346,296.45

MAIL SERVICE.

The regular monthly mail service between here and San Francisco is still continued by the three American sailing vessels, which receive from the French Government a subsidy of \$15,000 per year.

The British steamship *Richmond* now makes eleven trips between here and Auckland, New Zealand. This vessel also receives a Government subsidy of \$4,000 per year.

The Messageries Maritime Steamship Company, of France, has offered to start a line of steamers connecting Sydney, New South Wales, with San Francisco, via Nouméa, New Caledonia, and Tahiti, for a subsidy of \$160,000 per annum. They propose to put three vessels on the line, of 5,000 tons measurement, capable of making a speed of 13 knots per hour. The service is to be monthly each way. Much interest is shown here in the proposed line, and the conseil-general of the colony have this matter under advisement. Should this line be established, it would

no doubt have a great effect upon the condition of things in general here. What Tahiti has long needed is a quicker means of communication with the outside world, and now that public opinion seems to favor the proposed scheme it is hoped that it may be consummated.

Navigation at the port of Papeiti, Tahiti, during the year 1894.

ENTERED.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
American.....	16	4, 916	.....	.....	16	4, 916
British.....	4	1, 147	11	5, 225	15	6, 372
Danish.....	2	546	.....	.....	2	546
French.....	2	1, 424	.....	.....	2	1, 424
French coasters.....	235	8, 333	.....	.....	235	8, 333
German.....	1	524	.....	.....	1	524
Norwegian.....	2	941	.....	.....	2	941
Total.....	262	17, 841	11	5, 225	273	23, 056

CLEARED.

American.....	15	4, 897	11	5, 225	15	4, 897
British.....	4	1, 147	.....	.....	15	6, 372
Danish.....	2	546	.....	.....	2	546
French coasters.....	237	8, 365	.....	.....	237	8, 365
French.....	3	2, 216	.....	.....	3	2, 216
German.....	1	524	.....	.....	1	524
Norwegian.....	2	941	.....	.....	2	941
Total.....	264	18, 636	11	5, 225	275	23, 861

PEARL SHELL FISHERIES.

Two years have elapsed since the prohibitory decree concerning the use of the "scaphandres" in the Paumotu pearl fisheries. The result of two diving seasons covered by this period shows the average production to be about the same as formerly.

EXCHANGE.

Toward the latter part of December, the Chilean and Peruvian dollars depreciated to about bullion value. The rate of exchange has constantly risen since the depreciation of silver in the markets of the world. Considerable speculation has been indulged in here by the importation of these coins, which for years have been the commercial currency of these islands, and the actual basis of all business transactions.

The price of necessities increased as the commercial currency depreciated. The prices paid for the products of agriculture and the fisheries, however, have not increased in like proportion, nor has the price of labor increased to any considerable degree.

Bills of exchange on the United States sell at from 100 to 103 per cent premium; on Auckland, New Zealand, London, and Hamburg 95 to 98 per cent premium, and France about 93 per cent premium.

BANKING.

Some system of banking is needed here to facilitate loans to merchants and planters, who, under present conditions, frequently make great sacrifices to secure money at critical moments. Should a bank with a

capital of, say, \$100,000 establish itself here, it would not only prove very acceptable to the community at large, but would also render a handsome return profit for its promoters.

AGRICULTURE.

Coffee.—The small coffee plantations that were started in 1891 have proved a great success. They came into bearing this year, and the return was greater than expected. Coffee, no doubt, is the best conditioned crop to plant here now. It takes from three to four years to secure the first return, but as other crops can be grown by the planter during this period, an income is assured him until the coffee plantation renders return. The crop, I believe, will be the future agricultural staple of these islands. The general conditions of soil, climate, and forest are such as to enable those with comparatively small capital to realize larger return from coffee than perhaps any other tropical or semitropical product of this region. The quality of Tahitian coffee is of the best.

Sugar.—Much improvement has occurred this year in the sugar industry. New plantations were established and old ones improved. There was something over 100 tons of sugar manufactured, and I am informed that the coming year enough sugar will be grown to supply local consumption.

Cotton.—Cotton shows a very poor result as compared with previous years for some time past. Owing to the general depression of this article in the markets of the world, little encouragement can be given the local planter. The price of cotton here is less than last year, and the probabilities are that no new crop will be planted until prospects are improved.

Vanilla beans.—Vanilla beans were slightly in excess of last year's production; the price paid in the local market was considerably less, however, than the previous year.

AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES.

Owing to the many communications received at this consulate soliciting information regarding agricultural interests in these islands, I would briefly state that the conditions of the soil and climate are such that most tropical and semitropical products are grown here with success; that lands can be purchased or leased; that the conditions usual with civilized government are enjoyed; that local authorities have always extended aid toward plantation enterprise, and any foreigner with capital arriving here will meet with no opposition. On the other hand, those unprovided with at least a small capital, had best remain away, as the chance of securing local aid is exceedingly small.

The condition of labor is such, that for present demands, the supply is sufficient, but to inaugurate a plantation of say 5,000 acres, labor would have to be imported. The local government would permit this, under the same favorable conditions that were extended to an American company some years ago; this company, however, having failed in securing the necessary funds in the United States was never fully established here.

DECLARED EXPORTS, 1894 AND 1895.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Tahiti to the United States during the years ended June 30, 1894 and 1895.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
1894.					
Cocoanuts.....	\$2,992.88	\$2,650.32	\$786.00	\$2,650.05	\$9,088.85
Coffee.....	3,458.95	1,901.64			5,360.59
Copra.....	7,885.44		3,290.62	9,126.27	20,302.33
Cotton.....	12,910.44	83,271.53	16,391.86	12,483.28	75,057.11
Dessicated cocconut.....	90.60	1,047.42	507.13	609.49	2,254.64
Miscellaneous.....	681.90	726.62	407.88	1,174.96	2,991.36
Old metal.....	435.40	91.80		209.75	736.95
Pearl shell.....	40,172.43	55,538.00	101,120.58	55,132.59	260,964.20
Vanilla beans.....	5,899.70	10,514.35	3,638.13	4,349.22	24,401.40
Total.....	74,527.74	105,742.28	135,142.80	85,744.61	401,157.43
1895.					
Cocoanuts.....	2,601.50	2,150.00	2,075.00	2,248.00	9,164.50
Coffee.....	1,623.20	2,350.00			3,993.20
Copra.....	18,283.00	20,406.01	28,109.93	89,124.66	105,923.60
Cotton.....	1,847.10	1,250.10	9,182.90	19,422.85	31,702.95
Dessicated cocconut.....	400.00	558.70	451.50	990.40	2,400.50
Miscellaneous.....		2,427.03	57.60	782.45	3,267.08
Mother-of-pearl shell.....	35,183.71	23,652.10	31,815.24	27,320.69	127,971.74
Vanilla beans.....	6,686.78	5,920.00	5,775.38	10,592.95	28,975.09
Total.....	66,715.27	58,713.94	77,467.45	110,482.00	313,378.66

J. LAMB DOTY, *Consul.*

TAHITI, April 15, 1895.

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